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THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL

VOL. XXVII
NO. 1

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION OF NORTH AMERICA

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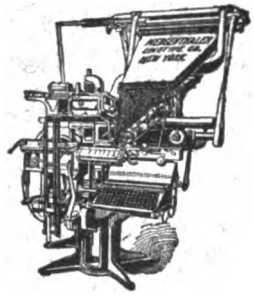

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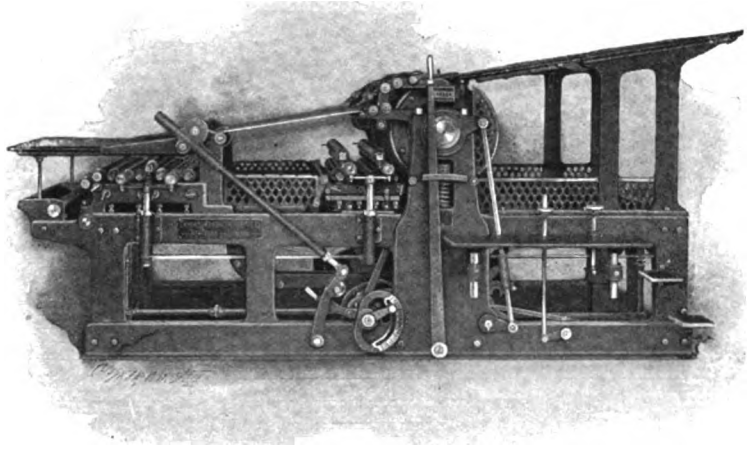

To the Master Printer

When a job out of register comes from your pressroom what modern registering device do you wish your presses had?

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The Typographical Journal

J. W. BRAMWOOD, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA
ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, AS SECOND CLASS MATTER
ISSUED ON THE FIFTH OF EACH MONTH

VOLUME XXVII — July, 1905 — NUMBER ONE

THE ST. LOUIS INCIDENT.

Brief Resume, With Documents.

ON Monday evening, June 5, the president of Typographical Union No. 8 telephoned the headquarters of the International Typographical Union at Indianapolis, and said that at a regular meeting held on June 4, St. Louis Typographical Union had instructed its officers to sign a contract for three years with the St. Louis Typothetæ, this contract to be on a nine-hour basis for the contract period. On Tuesday, June 6, the International secretary-treasurer visited St. Louis and protested against the signing of a nine-hour contract, explaining that it was illegal and in contravention of International law. On Wednesday, June 7, the executive council considered the St. Louis situation, in Kansas City, where it was then holding a conference with representatives of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association. As a result of the consideration of the St. Louis matter, the following telegrams were sent:

BOTH PARTIES DULY WARNED.

(Telegram.)

KANSAS CITY, MO., June 7, 1905.

Ernest S. Hart, President St. Louis Typothetæ, Care of R. B. Studley & Co., St. Louis, Mo.:

Executive council International Typographical Union formally notifies you, as president St. Louis Typothetæ, that any contract made with St. Louis Typographical Union No. 8, without first receiving the council's approval, will be repudiated as null and void, as provided by our laws.

JAMES M. LYNCH,
HUGO MILLER,
J. W. BRAMWOOD.

(Telegram.)

KANSAS CITY, MO., June 7, 1905.

Joseph A. Jackson, 408 Burlington Building, 910 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.:

By action St. Louis convention, ratified by referendum, contracts extending beyond January 1, and not including eight-hour day, to become effective on January 1, will be illegal and will be repudiated by council. Representatives of No. 8 at Indianapolis and Detroit further ratified eight-hour plan, and agreed that contracts before being entered into should receive approval of executive council. Therefore executive council will not recognize any contract that has not received its approval, and has today so notified the St. Louis typothetæ.

JAMES M. LYNCH,
HUGO MILLER,
J. W. BRAMWOOD.

The executive council attended a special meeting of St. Louis Typographical Union No. 8, held on the evening of Thursday, June 9, and again protested against the ratification of a three-year contract on a nine-hour basis, and pointed out the International law, the compacts entered into by No. 8 at Indianapolis and Detroit and the provisions of the eight-hour plan endorsed by the referendum. The council urged No. 8 to stand firmly for the eight-hour day. But despite the emphatic protest of the council, the officers of No. 8 were again instructed, in compliance with their recommendation and advice, to sign the illegal contract. The following documents explain further steps in the St. Louis case:

BOTH PARTIES AGAIN WARNED.

(Telegram.)

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., June 9, 1905.

J. A. Jackson, President St. Louis Typographical Union No. 8, 408 Burlington Building, St. Louis, Mo.:

The executive council of the International Typographical Union reaffirms the decision embodied in its telegram to you as president of St. Louis Typographical Union, dated June 7, 1905.

J. M. LYNCH,
HUGO MILLER,
J. W. BRAMWOOD,
Executive Council International Typographical Union.

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(Telegram.)

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., June 9, 1905.

E. S. Hart, President St. Louis Typothetæ, Care R. B. Studley & Co., St. Louis, Mo.:

The executive council of the International Typographical Union reaffirms the decision embodied in its telegram to you as president of the St. Louis Typothetæ, dated June 7, 1905.

J. M. LYNCH,
HUGO MILLER,
J. W. BRAMWOOD,
Executive Council International Typographical Union.

NUMBER EIGHT'S CHARTER SUSPENDED.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., June 12, 1905.

At a meeting of the executive council of the International Typographical Union, at which all members were present, which convened at 9:30 A. M. on the above date, the following resolution was introduced and unanimously adopted by a roll-call vote:

Resolved, That the charter of St. Louis Typographical Union No. 8 be herewith suspended, in accordance with the provisions of section 2, article 10, of the constitution of the International Typographical Union, for failure and refusal to obey the laws and legal mandates of the International Typographical Union and executive council, and the instructions of the executive council. Said suspension to take effect immediately (9:45 A. M., June 12, 1905) and continue in effect until St. Louis Typographical Union No. 8 complies with the laws and legal mandates of the International Typographical Union and executive council, and until the charter of the union has been reinstated by the executive council.

JAMES M. LYNCH,
HUGO MILLER,
J. W. BRAMWOOD.

The foregoing action was immediately telegraphed to the officers of No. 8, and an official letter, under seal, forwarded by first mail.

(Telegram.)

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., June 12, 1905.

E. S. Hart, President St. Louis Typothetæ, Care R. B. Studley & Co., St. Louis, Mo.:

Following the telegrams sent you on June 7 and 9, the executive council of the International Typographical Union formally notifies you, as president of St. Louis Typothetæ, that the charter of the St. Louis Typographical Union has been suspended for violation of International law, in entering into an illegal contract with St. Louis Typothetæ.

JAMES M. LYNCH,
HUGO MILLER,
J. W. BRAMWOOD,
Executive Council International Typographical Union.

The president of St. Louis Typographical Union was at headquarters on Thursday, June 15, and asked that the executive council so modify the order of suspension as to permit the issuance of traveling cards, payment of per capita, etc., the suspension of No. 8 to be nominal pending review of the case by the Toronto convention. After considering the request, the council declined to accede to it.

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL'S POSITION.

(Letter.)

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., June 17, 1905.

Mr. Joseph A. Jackson, 1517 Benton Street, St. Louis, Mo.:

MY DEAR SIR—Confirming our conversation over the long-distance telephone today, I desire to say that the executive council stands just where it did on the evening of Thursday, June 8, as to the support of the members of No. 8 who may be locked out by the book and job employers in St. Louis, or who may be compelled to engage in a strike in order to conserve the law:

Provided, St. Louis Union repudiates the illegal nine-hour contract with the St. Louis Typothetæ, and reaffirms its allegiance to International law, the eight-hour demand and the eight-hour plan endorsed by the referendum of the International Typographical Union, and serves written notice on the St. Louis Typothetæ that this action has been taken.

Immediately after the action is taken and the council is furnished with an attested record of the action of the union, together with an attested copy of the notice to the St. Louis Typothetæ, No. 8 will be reinstated by the executive council.

Permit me to reiterate that if trouble should occur in St. Louis because of this action by the union, and after compliance with the International Typographical Union law, as set forth under the subdivision "Defense and Strikes" (page 66, Laws of 1905), then the executive council will support the reinstated union.

Pending action by the special meeting of No. 8, which you inform me is to be held tomorrow, no further steps will be taken by the council.

Fraternally, JAMES M. LYNCH.

Approved: J. W. BRAMWOOD.
HUGO MILLER.

ACTION BY TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. EIGHT.

(Telegram.)

ST. LOUIS, MO., June 18, 1905.

James M. Lynch, Newton Claypool Building, Indianapolis:

Meeting of union today declared submission to law as declared by executive council. Rescinded nine-hour scale. Particulars by mail.

J. A. JACKSON,
J. J. EARLY.

(Letter.)

ST. LOUIS, June 19, 1905.

Executive Council, International Typographical Union, Indianapolis, Ind., James M. Lynch, Chairman:

DEAR SIR—The following resolutions were adopt-

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ed at a special meeting of St. Louis Typographical Union No. 8, held on June 18:

"Resolved, That St. Louis Typographical Union No. 8, assembled in special meeting to 'consider the suspension of the charter and the new scale,' instructs the president and the secretary-treasurer of the union to immediately notify the executive council of the International Typographical Union by telegraph, and at the earliest possible moment in writing under our official seal, that Typographical Union No. 8 hereby submits to the law as declared by the council, and will observe and obey the same; and that all legislation by this union in connection with the recently enacted job scale be and is hereby rescinded. And that our officers are further instructed to request the council to notify the union as soon as may be of the revocation of the order suspending No. 8's charter.

"Resolved, That in the opinion of the union this action is not an action upon the scale, within the meaning of the law, but is a compliance with the law as declared by the executive council, and is necessary in the emergency now confronting the union in order to preserve our charter rights pending an appeal to the convention of the International Typographical Union." Respectfully,

J. A. JACKSON,
President Typographical Union No. 8.
Attest: J. J. EARLY,
[SEAL] Secretary-Treasurer.

(Letter.)

ST. LOUIS, June 19, 1905.

C. M. Skinner, Chairman Executive Committee, St. Louis Typothetæ, St. Louis:

DEAR SIR—The following resolutions were adopted at a special meeting of St. Louis Typographical Union No. 8, held on June 18:

"Resolved, That St. Louis Typographical Union No. 8, assembled in special meeting to 'consider the suspension of the charter and the new scale,' instructs the president and the secretary-treasurer of the union to immediately notify the executive council of the International Typographical Union by telegraph, and at the earliest possible moment in writing under our official seal, that Typographical Union No. 8 hereby submits to the law as declared by the council, and will observe and obey the same; and that all legislation by this union in connection with the recently enacted job scale be and is hereby rescinded. And that our officers are further instructed to request the council to notify the union as soon as may be of the revocation of the order suspending No. 8's charter.

"Resolved, That in the opinion of the union this action is not an action upon the scale, within the meaning of the law, but is a compliance with the law as declared by the executive council, and is necessary in the emergency now confronting the union, in order to preserve our charter rights pending an appeal to the convention of the International Typographical Union." Respectfully,

J. A. JACKSON,
President Typographical Union No. 8.
Attest: J. J. EARLY,
[SEAL] Secretary-Treasurer.

AN EXCHANGE OF MESSAGES.

(Telegram.)

INDIANAPOLIS, June 20, 1905.

J. A. Jackson, 408 Burlington Building, St. Louis, Mo.:

Acting on the first resolution contained in the communication of June 19, addressed to the executive council, signed by J. A. Jackson, as president Typographical Union No. 8, and J. J. Early, as secretary-treasurer, the executive council has today revoked the order suspending the charter of Typographical Union No. 8. This action is taken with the understanding on the part of the executive council that No. 8 in the first resolution declares its allegiance to International law, and that the illegal nine-hour contract recently entered into between No. 8 and the St. Louis Typothetæ has been rescinded, and that No. 8 has placed itself in position to co-operate in eight-hour campaign and fulfil its pledges made at Indianapolis and Detroit, and that no contract will be entered into without full compliance with International law. Answer at once if council's understanding is correct, and then formal letter reinstating charter of No. 8 will follow, reinstatement to take effect at 12 o'clock noon today.

JAMES M. LYNCH,
HUGO MILLER,
J. W. BRAMWOOD,
Executive Council International Typographical Union.

(Telegram.)

ST. LOUIS, MO., June 20, 1905.

James M. Lynch, Newton Claypool Building, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Executive councils interpretation of No. 8's action correct one. J. A. JACKSON.

NUMBER EIGHT'S CHARTER REINSTATED.

(Letter.)

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., June 20, 1905.

J. A. Jackson, President, and J. J. Early, Secretary, St. Louis Typographical Union No. 8:

GENTLEMEN—At a meeting of the executive council held this day, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The executive council did, on June 12, 1905, resolve "That the charter of St. Louis Typographical Union No. 8 be herewith suspended, in accordance with the provisions of section 2, article 10, of the constitution of the International Typographical Union, for failure and refusal to obey the laws and legal mandates of the International Typographical Union and executive council, and the instructions of the executive council. Said suspension to take effect immediately (9:45 A. M., June 12, 1905) and continue in effect until St. Louis Typographical Union No. 8 complies with the laws and legal mandates of the International Typographical Union and the executive council, and until the charter of the union has been reinstated by the executive council;" and,

Whereas, The International president did on June 17, 1905, with the approval of his colleagues on the executive council, write Mr. Joseph A. Jackson as follows: "Confirming our conversation over

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the long-distance telephone today, I desire to say that the executive council stands just where it did on the evening of Thursday, June 8, as to the support of the members of No. 8 who may be locked out by the book and job employers in St. Louis, or who may be compelled to engage in a strike in order to conserve the law: Provided, St. Louis Union repudiates the illegal nine-hour contract with the St. Louis Typothetæ and reaffirms its allegiance to International law, the eight-hour demand and the eight-hour plan endorsed by the referendum of the International Typographical Union, and serves written notice on the St. Louis Typothetæ that this action has been taken. Immediately after the action is taken and the council is furnished with an attested record of the action of the union, together with an attested copy of the notice to the St. Louis Typothetæ, No. 8 will be reinstated by the executive council;" and,

Whereas, The executive council has been informed, under date of June 19, by J. A. Jackson, as president of Typographical Union No. 8, and J. J. Early, as secretary-treasurer, under seal of the union, that at a special meeting of St. Louis Typographical Union held on June 18, the following was adopted: "Resolved, That St. Louis Typographical Union No. 8, assembled in special meeting to 'consider the suspension of the charter and the new scale,' instructs the president and the secretary-treasurer of the union to immediately notify the executive council of the International Typographical Union by telegraph, and at the earliest possible moment in writing under our official seal, that Typographical Union No. 8 hereby submits to the law as declared by the council, and will observe and obey the same; and that all legislation by this union in connection with the recently enacted job scale be and is hereby rescinded;" and the officers above named have also submitted copy of letter to the St. Louis Typothetæ embodying the action taken by St. Louis Typographical Union No. 8.

Now, therefore, The executive council of the International Typographical Union, acting on the first resolution contained in the communication of June 19, addressed to the executive council, signed by J. A. Jackson, as president of Typographical Union No. 8, and J. J. Early, as secretary-treasurer, has today revoked the order suspending the charter of Typographical Union No. 8, this action being taken with the understanding on the part of the executive council that No. 8 in the resolution quoted heretofore declares its allegiance to International law, and that the illegal nine-hour contract recently entered into between No. 8 and the St. Louis Typothetæ has been rescinded, and that No. 8 has placed itself in position to co-operate in the eight-hour campaign and fulfil its pledges made in Indianapolis and Detroit, and that no contract will be entered into without full compliance with International law.

Resolved, That the order of suspension of the charter of Typographical Union No. 8, made by the executive council on June 12, 1905, be and is hereby revoked, the reinstatement to take effect at 12 o'clock noon, June 20, 1905.

JAMES M. LYNCH,
J. W. BRAMWOOD,
HUGO MILLER,
Executive Council International Typographical Union.

TO THE MEMBERSHIP.

The foregoing brief statement of facts is submitted for the information of the membership of the International Typographical Union.

JAMES M. LYNCH,
HUGO MILLER,
J. W. BRAMWOOD,
Executive Council International Typographical Union.

Indianapolis, Ind., June 20, 1905.

Delegates to Toronto Session.

The following credentials have been filed with Secretary-Treasurer Bramwood:

1, Indianapolis, Ind.—Delegates—James P. Cherry, Walter W. Davy.
2, Philadelphia, Pa.—Delegates—John Meade, Ernst Kreft, Walter W. Faries, Shelby Smith.
3, Cincinnati, Ohio—Delegates—William H. Seaman, Ed D. Donnell, Edward D. Sullivan. Alternates—John J. Kiefler, John Foerst, Ed J. Farley.
4, Albany, N. Y.—Delegates—James H. Markey, John F. Quirk. Alternates—A. C. Hilton, Frank G. Houghtaling.
5, Columbus, Ohio—Delegates—Harry T. Wolfe, Charles W. McCahill. Alternates—William E. Bird, James A. Fullen.
6, New York, N. Y.—Delegates—Walter H. McKee, John Tolan, Sam Thompson, William J. Robinson.
7, Pittsburg, Pa.—Delegates—Fred Klein, E. F. Kennedy.
8, St. Louis, Mo.—Delegates—Charles Hertenstein, John T. Bulcock, J. J. Dirks, C. E. Robbins.
9, Buffalo, N. Y.—Delegates—William F. Conway, W. H. Comerford. Alternates—T. F. Chute, W. A. Coyell.
10, Louisville, Ky.—Delegates—John A. O'Connor.
11, Memphis, Tenn.—Delegates—John N. Everett, Horace Johnson. Alternates—James C. Caruthers, Louis L. Allen.
12, Baltimore, Md.—Delegates—George E. Frazier, James A. Hartman. Alternates—Jacob M. Ellender, William A. Smith.
13, Boston, Mass.—Delegates—T. F. Kane, James P. Croft, James F. Rhoades, W. L. Crossman.
14, Harrisburg, Pa.—Delegate—George E. Shaffer. Alternate—John H. Dwyer.
15, Rochester, N. Y.—Delegates—William E. Orser, Henry D. Henderson. Alternates—Charles Wahl, Lynn Shumway.
16, Chicago, Ill.—Delegates—Emmett Whealan, William M. Nelis, Joseph C. Larson, Richard C. Plambeck.
17, New Orleans, La.—Delegates—E. L. Kuhnholz, C. C. Hendrick. Alternates—E. F. Deimel, T. M. Weatherby.
18, Detroit, Mich.—Delegates—John J. McLogan, Frank J. Porter.
19, Elmira, N. Y.—Delegate—W. P. Carpenter. Alternate—Benjamin F. Hall.

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20, Nashville, Tenn.—Delegates—W. H. Jordan, Jerry Sullivan. Alternates—Lytton Alley, Alfred Coffey.
21, San Francisco, Cal.—Delegate—H. L. White. Alternate—D. S. White.
23, Milwaukee, Wis.—Delegates—Charles J. Beuhler, John F. Sayers. Alternates—William A. Arnold, I. R. Burton.
27, Mobile, Ala.—Delegate—Eyre Damer. Alternate—William A. Dillon.
28, Galveston, Tex.—Delegate—Thomas G. Croft. Alternate—Charles W. Johnston.
29, Peoria, Ill.—Delegate—W. W. Wilcox. Alternate—Fred T. Grebe.
30, St. Paul, Minn.—Delegates—John Klaus, William Templeman. Alternates—John J. Cahill, George F. Armstrong.
32, Norfolk, Va.—Delegate—W. S. Brady. Alternate—Martin Brogan.
33, Providence, R. I.—Delegates—E. C. Alford, Maurice E. Hughes. Alternates—George H. Huston, Samuel R. Macready.
39, Grand Rapids, Mich.—Delegates—Murray Hearns, L. C. Shepard.
40, St. Joseph, Mo.—Delegate—William Burlington. Alternate—B. F. Hill.
42, Minneapolis, Minn.—Delegates—John P. Kennedy, sr., George E. Mulvihill. Alternates—Eugene Hyland, August Hartkorn.
43, Charleston, S. C.—Delegate—M. J. Conklin. Alternate—T. F. Sughrue.
46, Sacramento, Cal.—Delegate—H. D. Hickok.
48, Atlanta, Ga.—Delegates—R. T. Holderby, Dan W. Green. Alternate—J. J. Hobby.
49, Denver, Colo.—Delegates—J. Vander Perel, E. S. Sherman. Alternates—G. A. Hoffman, W. H. Hedley.
50, Valley City (Saginaw, Mich.)—Delegate—R. A. Beyer. Alternate—George C. Jacobs.
51, Lawrence, Mass.—Delegate—T. J. O'Brien. Alternate—R. S. Maloney.
52, Troy, N. Y.—Delegate—John L. Hartnett. Alternate—Frank J. Stewart.
53, Cleveland, Ohio—Delegates—Frank H. Seffing, F. W. Steffen, Max S. Hayes. Alternates—James B. Oram, James F. O'Donnell.
55, Syracuse, N. Y.—Delegates—James A. Scanlon, Fred C. Scott. Alternates—Michael L. Higgins, Herbert A. Chappell.
58, Multnomah (Portland, Ore.)—Delegate—Harry H. Austin. Alternate—Arthur Purdy.
60, Roanoke, Va.—Delegate—H. J. Bender. Alternate—Joseph Kennedy.
63, Toledo, Ohio—Delegates—H. B. Ames, B. C. McCullagh.
64, Lafayette, Ind.—Delegate—George Sullivan. Alternate—A. J. Klinker.
65, Washo (Virginia City, Nev.)—Delegate—William Sutherland. Alternate—Will U. Mackey.
68, Keokuk, Iowa—Delegate—Frank Van Doren.
70, Lancaster, Pa.—Delegate—M. Walter Bair. Alternate—Percy Carpenter.
71, Trenton, N. J.—Delegate—James E. Leigh. Alternate—Davis P. Hunt.
72, Lansing, Mich.—Delegate—Ralph L. Ripley. Alternate—William E. McPhee.
76, Terre Haute, Ind.—Delegate—A. G. Slemons. Alternate—H. M. Housman.
77, Erie, Pa.—Delegate—Joseph M. Casey. Alternate—Ed Moses.
78, Fort Wayne, Ind.—Delegate—Charles W. Habecker. Alternate—John L. Sessler.
79, Wheeling, W. Va.—Delegate—Wilbur S. Carlin. Alternate—William T. G. Miller.
80, Kansas City—Delegates—J. C. Aide, W. B. Parsell. Alternates—Charles W. Fear, A. R. Ashton.
81, Bay City, Mich.—Delegate—William A. Clark.
82, Colorado Springs, Colo.—Delegate—W. A. Snyder. Alternate—John F. Jones.
86, Reading, Pa.—Delegate—Harry F. De Gour.
87, Houston, Tex.—Delegates—F. B. McCurdy, John J. Whittley. Alternates—J. S. Swope, George F. Tucker.
89, Chattanooga, Tenn.—Delegate—D. B. Barnes. Alternate—A. G. Linn.
90, Richmond, Va.—Delegates — George W. Schleif, R. Leon Woody. Alternates—Thomas N. O'Keeffe, W. T. Booth.
91, Toronto, Can.—Delegates — George Crammond, John Cronin.
92, Little Rock, Ark.—Delegate—W. R. Barrow. Alternate—Elmer Grant.
94, Jersey City, N. J.—Delegate—Kenneth M. Forbes. Alternate—Allan Ball.
100, Norwich, Conn.—Delegate—R. J. Clowes. Alternate—Perry H. Corning.
101, Columbia (Washington, D. C.)—Delegates—Mark H. Barnum, Philip S. Steele, Joe M. Johnson, Harry C. Knapp. Alternates—H. W. Templar, R. A. Julian, D. R. Lyons, R. B. Boucher.
102, Ottawa, Can.—Delegates—James Watters, P. M. Draper.
103, Newark, N. J.—Delegates—Elmer Throssell, Edwin W. Garrison. Alternates—Louis F. Gebhardt, Thomas Ringrose.
104, Birmingham, Ala.—Delegate—T. T. Nock. Alternate—George V. Hess.
107, Tri-City (Rock Island, Moline and Davenport)—Delegate—J. W. Mullen. Alternate—C. P. McQuaid.
110, Union Hill, N. J.—Delegate—Robert J. Houston. Alternate—S. H. Meneely.
112, Scranton, Pa.—Delegates—Louis H. Senker, Miles H. Millard. Alternates—Jay H. Eaton, M W. Walton.
115, Salt Lake City, Utah—Delegate—H. R. Freeman. Alternate—S. M. Stenhouse.
116, Kenosha, Wis.—Delegate—W. N. Young. Alternate—Michael F. Zens.
117, Springfield, Ohio—Delegates—T. J. Creager, C. L. Stubbs. Alternates—J. V. Smeltzer, H. H. Morley.
118, Des Moines, Iowa—Delegates—E. S. Condon, W. A. Needham. Alternates—C. V. Humphrey, F. E. Harris.
119, Jefferson City, Mo.—Delegate—Charles T. Bartlett. Alternate—Theodore H. Haar.
120, Lynn, Mass.—Delegate—George N. Goodridge. Alternate—John W. Doddridge.
121, Topeka, Kan.—Delegate—T. B. Brown. Alternate—J. W. Mitchell.
122, Kalamazoo, Mich.—Delegate—Thomas Quigley. Alternate—W. R. McCracken.
123, Wilmington, Del.—Delegate—Albert O. H. Grier. Alternate—Samuel P. Green.
125, Durham, N. C.—Delegate—A. V. Leigh. Alternate—L. E. Mitchell.
126, Butte, Mont.—Delegate—W. E. Purnett. Alternate—W. J. Morley.
127, Hartford, Conn.—Delegates—James H. Godkin, Edwin T. Morse. Alternate—S. T. Pfund.
129, Hamilton, Ont.—Delegate—Thomas J. Hanley.
135, Oneonta, N. Y.—Delegate—William J. Mason. Alternate—Robert P. Hill.
136, Duluth, Minn.—Delegate—W. H. Witchall. Alternate—William J. Ferguson.
137, Johnstown, Pa.—Delegate—John H. Williams. Alternate—Bernard Nees.
139, Stratford, Ont.—Delegate—Alex Abraham. Alternate—Peter McDougall.
141, Williamsport, Pa.—Delegate—S. Herman Alter. Alternate—Parker W. Felcher.
143, Danbury, Conn.—Delegate—A. W. Morehouse. Alternate—F. G. Capon.
144, Fresno, Cal.—Delegate—Ray W. Baker.
145, Jacques Cartier, Can.—Delegates—Bruno Vauthier, Victor Tardif. Alternates—Henri Cardinal, Hormisdas Paquin.
146, Charleston, W. Va.—Delegate—D. C. Lovett, jr.—Alternate—John R. Foster.
150, Elizabeth, N. J.—Delegate—W. A. Schultz. Alternate—William F. Pender.
155, Shreveport, La.—Delegate—Russell P. Moore. Alternate—J. P. Black.
156, Bowling Green, Ohio—Delegate—Grant M. Baird. Alternate—Frank W. Thomas.
160, Columbia, Mo.—Delegate—Walter Ballenger.

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161, Fall River, Mass.—Delegate—George W. Soverino. Alternate—P. J. Walsh.
162, Jacksonville, Fla.—Delegate—Charles Allan (dead). Alternate—J. S. Hollingsworth.
163, Superior, Wis.—Delegate—H. C. Stivers. Alternate—Ralph C. Colburn.
165, Worcester, Mass.—Delegate—Freeman M. Saltus. Alternate—Andrew J. Duggan.
167, Schenectady, N. Y.—Delegate—O. E. Alberts. Alternate—E. J. H. Caldwell.
168, Muskegon, Mich.—Delegate — Malachi P. Hart.
170, Tacoma, Wash.—Delegate—D. A. Maulsby.
171, Elgin, Ill.—Delegate—C. F. Hansen. Alternate—H. G. Diener.
173, Dallas, Tex.—Delegate—W. M. Reilly. Alternate—James A. Florer.
174, Los Angeles, Cal.—Delegate—Ben C. Robinson. Alternate—F. J. Smith.
175, Pueblo, Colo.—Delegate—Neil J. Crowley. Alternate—John G. Connor.
176, Montreal, Can.—Delegates—John Cantwell, Charles Beattie.
177, Springfield, Ill.—Delegate—Louis A. Gude. Alternate—Robert E. O'Leary.
180, Sioux City, Iowa—Delegate—David J. McKibbin. Alternate—R. J. Taylor.
182, Akron, Ohio—Delegate—David Fergusson. Alternate—William B. Taneyhill.
185, Bradford, Pa.—Delegate—Bert M. Kinner. Alternate—Herman Gerard.
187, Wilkes Barre, Pa.—Delegate—Thomas H. Sandow. Alternate—Matthew J. Reisinger.
188, Waco, Tex.—Delegate—Robert B. Bryan. Alternate—James L. McDonald.
189, Blue Grass (Lexington), Ky.—Delegate—Dan J. Crowe. Alternate—D. N. Zimmerman.
190, Omaha, Neb.—Delegates—W. S. Ripley, R. G. Hinman.
191, Winnipeg, Man.—Delegates—Josiah Jerrard, Charles A. Hawley. Alternate—W. A. Newall.
195, Paterson, N. J.—Delegate—James B. Esty. Alternate—William A. Dodge.
199, Zanesville, Ohio—Delegate—D. T. McWilliams. Alternate—Neil M. Beckley.
200, Youngstown, Ohio—Delegate—Harry Dechend.
202, Seattle, Wash.—Delegate—A. H. Blain. Alternate—Rush G. Faler.
203, Council Bluffs, Iowa—Delegate—U. T. Henderson. Alternate—F. E. Hyatt.
205, Jamestown, N. Y.—Delegate—James S. McCalum. Alternate—Gust. C. Magnuson.
209, Lincoln, Neb.—Delegates—Frank M. Coffey, H. W. Smith. Alternates—F. C. Greenley, H. W. Bingaman.
213, Rockford, Ill.—Delegate—M. H. Comstock. Alternate—Fred W. Geng.
215, Decatur, Ill.—Delegate—J. M. Shultz. Alternate—Eugene Linxweiler.
216, Springfield, Mass.—Delegates—W. L. Suydam, Thomas J. Gibbons. Alternate—D. Fred Friese.
218, Sioux Falls, S. D.—Delegate—J. H. J. Black. Alternate—C. F. Allen.
219, Canton, Ohio—Delegate—Charles Dill. Alternate—J. C. Kling.
224, Brockton, Mass.—Delegate—John H. West. Alternate—E. Gerry Brown.
226, Vancouver, B. C.—Delegate—F. E. Johnstone.
229, Crawfordsville, Ind.—Delegate—W. V. McCormick. Alternate—J. A. Grimes.
230, Danville, Ill.—Delegate—W. H. Rhodes. Alternate—Joseph P. Sailer.
233, Niagara Falls, N. Y.—Delegate—John J. Dwyer. Alternate—Hiram Moshier.
235, Rahway, N. J.—Delegate—S. A. Clifton.
236, Ogden, Utah—Delegate—O. C. Carlin. Alternate—Thomas C. Chatland.
237, Sandusky, Ohio—Delegate—Charles E. Gillard. Alternate—Edward M. Bolly.
238, Steubenville, Ohio—Delegate—Charles A. Martin. Alternate—William W. Feckey.
240, Altoona, Pa.—Delegate—H. E. Leader.
242, York, Pa.—Delegate—Charles W. Bastian. Alternate—Albert L. Wallick.
248, Peterborough, Ont.—Delegate—Albert Martin. Alternate—J. G. Perry.
249, Ft. Smith, Ark.—Delegate—C. C. Calvert. Alternate—Lewis W. Allen.
250, Beaver Valley, Pa.—Delegate—Orvis F. Johndrew. Alternate—J. Edward Retzer.
252, Bridgeport, Conn.—Delegate—Edward Bennetto. Alternate—John Warmingham.
258, Easton, Pa.—Delegate—M. D. L. Shrope.
267, Frankfort, Ky.—Delegate—M. D. Coyle. Alternate—E. C. Finnell.
270, Newcastle, Pa.—Delegate—Eugene Gleason. Alternate—Elmer Engle.
272, Chicago (Norwegian-Danish)—Delegate—A. B. Holm. Alternate—P. A. Olson.
281, Marlboro-Hudson, Mass.—Delegate—O. N. Marcy.
282, Sterling, Ill.—Delegate—Carl Winters. Alternate—Charles F. Willett.
285, Ansonia, Conn.—Delegate—Michael J. Cook. Alternate—Arthur C. Guild.
288, Galesburg, Ill.—Delegate—W. A. Marshall. Alternate—Earle L. Thompson.
289, Titusville, Pa.—Delegate—C. F. Leibrich.
290, Hamilton, Ohio—Delegate—John F. Mayer. Alternate—R. D. Common.
291, Aurora, Ill.—Delegate—Ida L. Gray.
298, Massillon, Ohio—Delegate—A. F. B. O'Neal. Alternate—George M. Higginbotham.
300, Port Huron, Mich.—Delegate—John V. O'Sullivan, jr. Alternate—D. Eugene Matheson.
302, Quebec, Can.—Delegate—Felix Marois. Alternate—Edward Little.
305, Newburgh, N. Y.—Delegate—Edward J. O'Donnell. Alternate—John P. O'Donnell.
307, New Brunswick, N. J.—Delegate—Robert Mealey. Alternate—Frank R. Bartholomew.
310, Lowell, Mass.—Delegate—Fred A. Speed. Alternate—Bartholomew Murphy.
314, Meriden, Conn.—Delegate—H. C. Maydwell. Alternate—James J. Walsh.
315, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Delegate—James A. Lavery. Alternate—William J. Ringwood.
317, Woodstock, Ont.—Delegate—Walter James. Alternate—Walter Stallan.
318, East Liverpool, Ohio—Delegate—John Sutch. Alternate—Willis Nichols.
324, Racine, Wis.—Delegate—F. A. Parker. Alternate—Guy C. Weaver.
328, Streator, Ill.—Delegate—Richard E. Mowbray. Alternate—Ralph T. Coates.
332, Muncie, Ind.—Delegate—W. C. Pierce.
339, Beaumont, Texas—Delegate—Roy M. Johnson.
345, Olean, N. Y.—Delegate—George Webber. Alternate—Jerry Sullivan.
346, Burlington, Vt.—Delegate—John E. Flaherty. Alternate—Frederick L. Saltus.
347, Wabash, Ind.—Delegate—Frank Houser.
349, Waterloo, Iowa—Delegate—J. A. Rosgen. Alternate—John J. Fressle.
350, Joplin, Mo.—Delegate—Charles C. Carter. Alternate—George B. Brewer.
352, Phœnix, Ariz.—Delegate—J. A. Ball. Alternate—George W. Brown.
353, Newport News, Va.—Delegate—L. E. Pugh. Alternate—Charles E. Heim.
356, Jacksonville, Ill.—Delegate—William H. Clifford.
359, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.—Delegate—Charles J. Neary. Alternate—Thomas J. Watchorn.
362, Traverse City, Mich.—Delegate—J. R. Wyckoff.
364, Coshocton, Ohio—Delegate—James M. Collier. Alternate—Charles E. Coltom.
372, Clarksburg, W. Va.—Delegate—C. M. Ward. Alternate—N. J. Groves.
377, Atlantic City, N. J.—Delegate—Frank Kay. Alternate—Ed G. Miller.
378, Brantford, Ont.—Delegate—E. Roy Sayles.
380, Augusta, Me.—Delegate—J. Colgan. Alternate—W. H. Edwards.
387, Mount Vernon, N. Y.—Delegate—W. F. Schubert. Alternate—Frank Bradley.
390, Pontiac, Ill.—Delegate—George W. Sherer. Alternate—P. C. Hiser.

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391, Guelph, Ont.—Delegate—Phil J. Golds. Alternate—R. T. Knight.
393, Brockville, Ont.—Delegate—W. J. Moore. Alternate—F. A. Row.
396, Canandaigua, N. Y.—Delegate—T. Walter Jaycox. Alternate—Clarence U. Benham.
397, Greensboro, N. C.—Delegate—W. P. Turner. Alternate—John B. Clendenin.
400, Sunbury, Pa.—Delegate—C. B. Lyon.
412, Kokomo, Ind.—Delegate—E. T. Hamilton. Alternate—B. C. Nicholson.
416, St. Catharines, Ont.—Delegate—David Marshall. Alternate—H. S. Browning.
419, Anniston, Ala.—Delegate—J. H. Church.
428, Warren, Pa.—Delegate—A. C. Rogers. Alternate—Roy A. Greenlund.
429, Battle Creek, Mich.—Delegate—A. V. Rekofsky. Alternate—A. Frank Oxley.
442, La Salle-Peru, Ill. — Delegate — Anthony Breath. Alternate—J. A. Meisenbach.
448, La Crosse, Wis.—Delegate—J. C. Wolford. Alternate—F. J. Liesenfeld.
449, Calgary Alberta, N. W. T.—Delegate—H. B. Wilson. Alternate—E. D. Marshall.
456, Washington, Pa.—Delegate—Robert C. McCracken. Alternate—C. E. Braden.
458, Carlinville, Ill.—Delegate—John F. Kiefer. Alternate—Amanda I. Smith.
459, St. Thomas, Ont.—Delegate—Walter Wigg. Alternate—H. Limmert.
460, Chatham, Ont.—Delegate—R. J. Birch. Alternate—A. J. Owens.
463, Middletown, N. Y.—Delegate—Lewis J. Davey. Alternate—Wesley Decker.
467, Dawson, Y. T.—Delegate—E. M. Browning.
468, Yonkers, N. Y.—Delegate — Joseph M. O'Brien. Alternate—Thomas Fee.
474, Ashtabula, Ohio—Delegate—R. E. Wright. Alternate—F. C. Campbell.
478, San Juan, P. R.—Delegate—Rafael Alonso. Alternate—Miguel Sanches Goitia.
480, Tiffin, Ohio—Delegate—Henry Brohl. Alternate—W. V. Curtis.
492, Bellaire, Ohio—Delegate—A. P. Deafenbaugh. Alternate—John Poorman.
498, Lead, Deadwood, Central City, S. D.—Delegate—C. C. Jones. Alternate—A. W. Merrick.
505, Clinton, Ill.—Delegate—J. E. Edwards. Alternate—R. H. Lawrence.
507, Princeton, N. J.—Delegate—Michael D. Flynn. Alternate—William P. Cox.
509, Greenville, Texas—Delegate—J. A. Hodge. Alternate—W. F. Morrow.
512, Pontiac, Mich.—Delegate—Frank W. Selden. Alternate—Frank W. Smith.
516, Norwalk, Ohio—Delegate—Frank M. Hertzer. Alternate—Spencer B. Sturtevant.
520, Mattoon, Ill.—Delegate—Herb Pennington. Alternate—Will J. Rider.
523, Tarrytown-Ossining, N. Y.—Delegate—William W. Lee. Alternate—Edward J. Kenney.
524, Freeport, Ill.—Delegate—August Schmacker. Alternate—Ella Campbell.
534, Allentown, Pa.—Delegate—Oliver A. Iobst. Alternate—Charles M. Rehrig.
538, Washington, Ind—Delegate—John T. Harris.
539, Port Arthur, Ont.—Delegate—Ernest McKinstry. Alternate—Fred Fregean.
545, Waukesha, Wis.—Delegate—Edward J. Mellon. Alternate—H. A. Prindle.
547, Greenfield, Mass.—Delegate—Frank W. Hathaway. Alternate—Fred A. Kehew.
548, Lancaster, Ohio—Delegate—Jay N. Edie. Alternate—W. D. Nothacker.
550, Windsor, Ont.—Delegate—G. F. Eagleden. Alternate—C. E. Percy.
563, Harrisburg, Ill.—Delegate—J. J. Pickett. Alternate—J. W. Richardson.
568, Lake Charles, La.—Delegate—C. H. Alberts. Alternate—C. E. Drake.
575, Greensburg, Pa.—Delegate—J. Nevin Huber. Alternate—John G. Osterwise.
579, St. Hyacinthe, Que.—Delegate—J. Aza Delisle. Alternate—Arthur Blanchard.
590, Park City, Utah—Delegate—W. A. Raddon.
595, Athens, Ga.—Delegate—T. H. Atkinson. Alternate—V. H. Wright.
596, Houghton, Mich.—Delegate—W. H. Kinney. Alternate—Alex Morrell.
598, Morgantown, Va.—Delegate—J. D. Harvie.
599, Herrin, Ill.—Delegate—Milton S. Bolerjack. Alternate—Lewis S. Bolerjack.
603, Fort Dodge, Iowa—Delegate—Arthur Pruess.
608, Chanute, Kan.—Delegate—Wilfred Cavaness.
613, Bellefontaine, Ohio—Delegate — Harry F. Bowers. Alternate—Frank J. Gibbard.
615, Manistee, Mich.—Delegate—John D. Bonner. Alternate—John Voigt.
628, Somerville, N. J.—Delegate—James B. Varley. Alternate—E. P. Dickey.
632, Cheboygan, Mich.—Delegate—Albert K. Ness. Alternate—A. W. Zorn.
641, Ennis, Texas—Delegate—K. R. Perry. Alternate—R. A. Higgins.
642, Hackensack, N. J.—Delegate—Richard P. Harrison. Alternate—John J. Igo.
647, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.—Delegate—D. W. Hilts. Alternate—A. R. Wilkins.

GERMAN-AMERICAN.

3, St. Louis, Mo.—Delegate—Jacques Biwer.
4, Buffalo, N. Y.—Delegate—Andreas Kommer. Alternate—Henry Faller.
6, Cleveland, Ohio—Delegate—Robert Bandlow.
8, Newark, N. J.—Delegate—Gustave J. Wolber. Alternate—Charles O. Kopp.
14, Indianapolis, Ind.—Delegate—Hugo Miller. Alternate—Henry Hedderich.

MAILERS.

2, Chicago, Ill.—Delegates—William Kupke, William McInerney. Alternate—Charles Hedrick.
5, Toronto, Can.—Delegate—A. C. Brewer. Alternate—W. H. Walker.
6, New York, N. Y.—Delegates—Daniel L. Corcoran, John F. Finley. Alternates—Samuel Allen, John McArdle.
7, Kansas City, Mo.—Delegate—Sidney J. Barindge. Alternate—Elmer F. Masters.
8, Denver, Colo.—Delegate—William Birkedahl. Alternate—John Mulligan.
12, Cleveland, Ohio—Delegate—George C. Ossman. Alternate—Frank E. Percy.
17, Cincinnati, Ohio—Delegate—Edward Eby. Alternate—Henry M. Grimm.
18, San Francisco, Cal.—Delegate—John F. Garvey. Alternate—E. L. Bangs.

NEWSPAPER WRITERS.

1, Boston, Mass.—Delegate—William H. Doyle. Alternate—Clement L. Pollock.
2, Columbus, Ohio—Delegate—Charles F. Kipp. Alternate—Charles R. Crawshaw.
9, Milwaukee, Wis.—Delegate—Victor L. Berger. Alternate—Frederic Heath.
10, Montreal, Can.—Delegate—Henry Bourdoux.
12, Butte, Mont.—Delegate—Charles Copenharve. Alternate—John McMurray.

IRREGULARLY ELECTED DELEGATES.

5, Boston Newspaper Writers—Joseph R. Buchanan.
351, Sharon, Pa.—Delegate—A. E. Stanbury. Alternate—L. C. Crone.
452, New Kensington, Pa.—Delegate—B. C. Dawson.

I REJOICE at every effort workingmen make to organize. I do not care on what basis they do it. The mainspring of our progress is high wages—wages at such a level that the workingman can spare his wife to preside over a home, can command leisure, go to lectures, take a newspaper, and lift himself from the deadening routine of mere toil. That dollar left after all the bills are paid on Saturday night means education, independence, self-respect, manhood.—Wendell Phillips.

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Note and Comment

EIGHT hours for work, eight hours for sleep, eight hours to do as we will.

WHEN some fellow begins to talk about high dues just remind him that the International burial benefit is a return of nearly seventeen years' dues to the parent body.

SO FAR Colorado Springs and Pittsburg are the only cities that have formally announced themselves as candidates for the convention in 1906, although there has been some talk of Houston, Texas, in this connection.

D. M. PARRY, talking delegate of the Citizens' Industrial Association, has resigned, and his place has been taken by Grapenuts Postum Post. THE JOURNAL congratulates the association on finding such a worthy successor to Parry.

THE Building Trades Council of San Francisco, with its fifty-four affiliated locals, has pledged its moral and financial support to the printers of that city in the fight that is being made on them by the citizens' alliance in an endeavor to force a return to the nine-hour day.

WRITE a letter to that country printer friend of yours. Send him some literature on the value of affiliation with the International Typographical Union. You may be able to interest him where others would fail. Get him into the ranks, and you will have done your duty as a good union man.

SOME of the book and job proprietors assert that they will shut down and dismantle their plants rather than submit to the eight-hour workday. They say the advance in cost of production of at least 20 per cent will ruin them. And they have found some very ingenious ways of figuring out this predicted 20 per cent increase. Figures may not lie, but at times "they be mighty deceivin'." Grant that the shorter workday would mean an increase in the cost of production, did it ever occur to these proprietors that the cost has been increased many times and to a greater extent by the printers' supply companies? The cost of type, paper, ink and other materials has been increased more than 20 per cent at times. And these employers did not go out of business. And they never held mass meetings and declared their intention of "running their own business" regardless of the material people. No, they paid their bills, knowing that their competitors were paying the same prices. And they did not get any better materials at the advanced price. Under the eight-hour day they will get better service.

THE Los Angeles Examiner has placed an order for a new sextuple press, capable of producing nearly 100,000 twelve-page papers per hour. The press will probably be ready by next September. It was thought when the original equipment of the Examiner was installed that it would be ample for years to come, but the wonderful growth of this sturdy defender of the rights of labor has surprised even the owner of the paper. In this connection it may be of interest to know that the Examiner gained fifty-six columns of advertising in the month of May over the preceding month, while it is said the Times lost 524 columns.

THE STICK, the little journal of typeart published by Louis F. Fuchs, of St. Louis, continues to grow better with each succeeding number. Aside from the excellent specimens of ad composition that are the especial features of the magazine, the good trade union matter it contains is worthy the perusal of all.

THE stone masons employed on the new government building at Indianapolis recently went on strike because two non-unionists were employed. The strike lasted just one hour. The non-unionists were discharged. The union men went back to work. Result: The union shop. See the point.

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The Chicago Eight-Hour Conference.

The second annual eight-hour conference of the Central District Printers' Association was held in the city of Chicago on June 9 and 10. Delegates were present from Chicago, Cincinnati, Grand Rapids, Battle Creek, Toledo, South Bend, Kalamazoo, Milwaukee, Des Moines, Rockford, Springfield, Terre Haute, Elkhart, Decatur, Omaha, Indianapolis, Peoria and Niles. The meeting was called to order at 10 o'clock on Friday morning, June 9, by President E. R. Wright, of Chicago. After a few words of welcome by President Wright, the usual order was suspended, and President Lynch, who had just come from St. Louis, spoke of the action of that union in signing a three-year nine-hour contract with the St. Louis Typothetæ. At the conclusion of his remarks a resolution was unanimously passed to send a telegram from the conference to the St. Louis Union, protesting against the action taken by that body. Telegrams were also sent by the individual delegates to the president of St. Louis Union, protesting in the names of the unions represented. After appointing a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiment of the conference on the eight-hour question, the conference adjourned for the morning.

Immediately on reconvening for the afternoon session reports of the various unions represented were taken up. These reports showed an enthusiastic eight-hour sentiment to prevail in the various cities. Plans of campaign were set forth, and many effective ways of organizing non-unionists were explained. President Lynch, being called on for a few remarks, gave a general outline of the work throughout the country, and said the eight-hour sentiment was increasing.

The session on Saturday was devoted to the drafting of a report on the St. Louis incident. This report gave a brief history of the eight-hour movement from its inception, described the various stages and developments of the shorter workday campaign, detailed the manner in which St. Louis had been a participant in the several conferences looking to the establishment of a district conference, reviewed the recent action of No. 8 in signing a nine-hour contract, and closed by declaring confidence in the executive council in its stand on the question. It was declared that while the incident was deplorable, yet it would be productive of good in the end.

The report of the committee on shorter workday was then introduced. It follows:

Whereas, The International Typographical Union at its St. Louis convention decided to inaugurate the eight-hour workday in the book and job offices throughout its jurisdiction on January 1, 1906, peaceably and in conjunction with the United Typothetæ of America if possible; and,

Whereas, The action of the St. Louis convention has been met by the United Typothetæ with threats of war and an endeavor to bring other issues than the eight-hour day into the controversy, and a positive refusal to enter into conference with the International Typographical Union officers for an amicable adjustment of differences; and,

Whereas, The delegates to this Central District Printers' Association, believing that the eight-hour day is the logical workday, and that the rapidly increasing use of labor-saving machinery, in the benefits of which we declare our rights to share, has made this the proper time for its inauguration, and insisting that the eight-hour day is the paramount issue; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the action of the St. Louis convention in its effort to bring about the shorter workday, and congratulate the International Typographical Union on the results which have already been obtained by that action; that we request the executive council of the International Typographical Union to make another effort for a conference with the United Typothetæ of America for the peaceful settlement of the eight-hour question; and be it further

Resolved, That, realizing that one of the greatest essentials of such a movement is a thorough organization, the delegates of this Central District Printers' Association pledge themselves to return to their locals and use their further efforts to bring about such a system of organization as will on January 1, 1906, make every person working at the printing trades in their vicinity a union man or woman, and thus present a solid phalanx for an eight-hour day on January 1, 1906.

After the election of officers, which resulted in the selection of E. R. Wright, of Chicago, as president, and Frank Kochman, of Cincinnati, as secretary, the city of Terre Haute, Ind., was selected as the next place of meeting, in June, 1906. A motion prevailed that 15,000 copies of the proceedings of the conference be printed and distributed throughout the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union. A vote of thanks was given Chicago Union No. 16 for the splendid manner in which it had enter-

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tained the conference, after which the body adjourned.

On Saturday evening a smoker was given by Chicago Union in honor of the visiting delegates. President Lynch and Secretary Bramwood delivered addresses, and the entertainment features were enjoyed by a large audience.

Other Eight-Hour Meetings.

President Lynch attended the regular meeting of St. Paul (Minn.) Union No. 30 on Sunday, June 4, and addressed that body on the eight-hour question. Next day he addressed an audience of 375 Minneapoolis printers in Union Temple. Others who spoke at this meeting were former President J. P. Kennedy, of Minneapolis Union; Vice-President J. L. Chapman; Organizer J. W. Devereau, of St. Paul; President J. W. Thomas, of St. Paul Union; Charles Greenwood and Secretary N. C. O'Connor. It is the purpose to unite the unions of both cities in their work in the interest of the eight-hour movement, and this will probably be done. More attention can thus be given to the work of organization in the country districts.

On Thursday, June 15, a conference of the eight-hour committees of Connecticut and southern Massachusetts was held at Hartford. Delegates were present from a number of the towns in the district. A number of interesting and inspiring addresses were made, and strong resolutions were adopted setting forth the position of the unions represented as standing firm for the shorter workday and insisting that the typothetæ grant a conference on the subject. The Hartford eight-hour conference is fully covered in the correspondence department.

At Atlanta, Ga., on August 28, will be held the second eight-hour mass meeting of the southeastern eight-hour convention, which was organized at Charlotte, N. C., on May 20. The following states comprise the jurisdiction of the convention: Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee and Kentucky. Reduced rates have been secured on all railroads entering Atlanta. This organization is doing good work for the eight-hour day. Unions sending delegates are requested to notify John J. Williams, secretary-treasurer, Charlotte, N. C., at least one week before the meeting.

Syracuse Typographical Union No. 55 has issued circulars to the eight-hour committees of other unions in New York state, asking them to consider the advisability of sending delegates to an eight-hour rally in Syracuse in the month of September.

The second annual meeting of the Allied Printing Trades League of Iowa was held in Council Bluffs on May 11. The association was shown to be in splendid shape, and preparations were made to take up eight-hour agitation in every part of the state.

Two thousand people were present at the "eight-hour smoker" given by Atlanta Typographical Union No. 48 on the evening of June 22, in compliment to the Georgia Federation of Labor. From all accounts it was the greatest trade union demonstration ever held in the southeast. Addresses were delivered by many prominent citizens of Atlanta, including the mayor of the city. Many men prominent in trade union affairs also spoke, and eight-hour enthusiasm was rife. The Georgia Federation of Labor assured the printers of its financial as well as moral assistance in the eight-hour fight. A detailed account of this monster meeting will be found in the Atlanta correspondence of this issue.

The Illinois Allied Printing Crafts Union met in its thirteenth annual session at Peoria on June 21. The eight-hour day was the principal topic for discussion, and great enthusiasm was shown in the addresses and resolutions. Organizer Colbert was present and addressed the meeting as a representative of the International Union. The officers elected were: President, W. W. Clarke, Chicago; vice-president, Walter S. Bush, Peoria; secretary and treasurer, John A. Onyun, for the fourteenth time. The delegates to the state convention of the federation of labor are Samuel Olson, Chicago; W. F. Stolz, Champaign; L. L. Underwood, Decatur. William Holzschuh, of Peoria, was named as sergeant-at-arms.

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The Press of San Francisco on the Eight-Hour Day.

The six daily papers of San Francisco—the Bulletin, Examiner, Chronicle, Call, Evening Post and Daily News—have taken up the union printers' fight for the continuance of the eight-hour day, and are devoting a great deal of space, both in their news and editorial columns, to a defense of the shorter workday now in force in San Francisco. The fact that the city mentioned has been working successfully under the eight-hour day for some time has been a thorn in the side of the United Typothetæ of America. That association is resisting the efforts of the typographical union to establish the decent workday in all parts of the country, and in order to appear consistent the employers' organization must make a show of wanting to return to longer hours in San Francisco.

It is rather remarkable and unprecedented for every one of the daily papers in a city the size of San Francisco to take the side of the unionists in a controversy. Will J. French, president of San Francisco Union, discusses in the Labor Clarion the ridiculous open letters of the local typothetæ, mention of which is made in another column of THE JOURNAL, and concludes a splendid article by saying:

To get back to first principles: the eight-hour day has proved successful in other lines of business; it has not received a fair and impartial trial in printing circles in San Francisco; public opinion is unanimous on the side of the men, and it is to be sincerely hoped that trade relations will not be disturbed—that the harmonious relations existing between the actual employers and their employes may be continued.

THE JOURNAL would like to reproduce the editorials of the San Francisco papers in their entirety, but this is out of the question. The following brief extracts will give an idea of the general sentiment of the utterances of the Golden Gate newspapers:

The eight-hour day among the printing trades in San Francisco has been approached by gradual stages. At the suggestion of the employing printers themselves it was agreed upon two years and a half ago, the working day being lessened by fifteen minutes each six months. Now that the eight-hour day has been established fully for only five months the employers wish to break their bargain and go back at a bound to a nine-hour day. The pretext under which this increase of service is demanded is that some of the employers do not find that they make as much money under the eight-hour day as they think they would make if the men would work nine hours. Now the Examiner knows something about this part of the question. It is a big employer and has more men than any of the other printing shops of town, and it heartily endorses the eight-hour day. It is confident that it gets more and better service under the shorter day than it would under the nine-hour day.—Examiner.

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Just when trade conditions of San Francisco are settling down to peace, when prosperity is enjoyed by the whole community and when everybody is happy in the hope that no more labor disturbances were contemplated, the employing printers come along and plan to upset the whole arrangement. The book and job printing firms—the typothetæ—are now trying to squirm out of an agreement which they themselves made and urged upon the local typographical union. The employers gave the employes an eight-hour day and $20 a week. Now the firms ask the printers to go back to nine hours at the same wage. There appears to be little argument in favor of their contention. The eight-hour day has prevailed in the newspaper offices for a long time. The proprietors believe in the eight-hour rule, and there is now no reason to change it to accommodate the typothetæ. As the real purpose and benefits of organized labor are better understood, no employer would deny that an eight-hour day for the employe with his heart in his work is more valuable than the nine-hour day for the man who works against his will. Industrial conditions in this city are not torn up; we have now no strikes or lockouts. Why change all this? The whole community suffers every time a labor clash occurs. Do the employing printers want to enforce the open shop issue? Do they want to involve hundreds and perhaps thousands in a useless conflict? They say not. Then why should not they live up to the terms which they were so eager to make two years ago? The employing printers, should they carry out their threats to force the issue July 1, should have no encouragement from the public and no sympathy from the people who work for a living and who know that eight hours for labor, eight hours for sleep and eight hours for study and recreation have been accepted by all labor as equitable and can not and should not be changed to suit the employers of printers. The Daily News, in its humble way and with all its strength, shall always be found on the side of the men who labor when those men are in the right; when they are in the wrong it will endeavor to point the way, that the whole people may not suffer from misdirected efforts.—Daily News.

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Long experience has proved that a man will labor eight hours with less fatigue than if he labors nine hours; that ought to be a self-evident proposition. If he has been deprived of his privilege of working only eight hours and is compelled to work for the same wages during nine hours he will not turn out the same amount of work in nine hours that he formerly accomplished in eight hours. These are the statistics of labor throughout the

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world. Nothing is gained and much may be lost by this forcing process, especially if the laborer has enjoyed other and more salutary conditions. He naturally objects to giving his employer that extra hour, on the principle that it is part of his only capital. He would not think of asking his employer to give him money without adequate return; and he would not think of compelling that employer to give him anything on any terms if the employer did not want to sell it. Even if the employer in this instance is willing to pay for nine hours' labor the employed is not, in justice, compelled to sell more of those hours than he sees fit. If he has agreed to sell eight hours of his labor he should not be forced to sell nine hours.—Evening Post.

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Aside from the merits of the particular case, which advantage is plainly on the side of the men, the eight-hour day should be preserved. Shorter hours are a part of the higher civilization to which the world looks forward. In this particular line of progress the printers are ahead of most of their fellows. Members of eighty-two of the subordinate bodies of the International Typographical Union already have the eight-hour day, and forty-eight other unions have made arrangements for its introduction in the near future. San Francisco, it is true, is the largest of the cities in the long list, but other great cities will soon wheel into line. To go back to nine hours here would retard a great movement that makes for the betterment of mankind. San Francisco should not countenance such a backward step. Press and public should take the side of the printers. Their cause is just, and they are fighting this battle, not only for themselves, but for all the craftsmen who look forward to shorter hours.—Bulletin.

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It is conceded by economists that the former long day for labor, by which we do not mean the nine-hour day merely, but the much longer day which preceded it, caused a limitation of output through its moral and physical injury to workingmen. The long day by no means meant a long output, nor did it mean the highest excellence of the product. As the day was shortened a distinct economic gain appeared and, of more importance, there was a gain in the physique and the morale of labor. We believe there is no dispute of these results of a shorter day. All systems go to judgment on their results, their effect upon the welfare of man. Hence it is that the short day is affirmed and that it has come to stay. Between it and the long day there is a flexible space, a ground for discussion and compromise, at piece work, in such trades as can be subjected to that plan, but that need not be discussed here.—Call.

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If a printer employs a carpenter to build or repair his house, he will get only an eight-hour day for the wages he pays. This runs through all the industries in this city with which the individual citizen usually has dealings. Prices and business generally have become, or are becoming adjusted to this situation. The public generally has become converted to the principle of paying wages which will support a family in reasonable comfort, and of being satisfied with hours which give the employe some free time which he can spend wisely if he will. Under these conditions the city is more prosperous than ever before in its history. If increased wages to artisans involve higher prices for their products the public generally seems willing to assume the burden. We are convinced that our employing printers can sell their output at prices which will warrant the continuation of present conditions.—Chronicle.

These papers know what they are talking about. All of them have had actual experience as employers of labor. Opinions of this character and support from such sources will have weight with the thinking book and job employer.

According to authentic reports from San Francisco the movement to gradually introduce the eight-hour day was inaugurated two and a half years ago as the result of a compromise proposition submitted by the employing book and job printers to meet the request of the union for an immediate increase in the wage schedule. The agreement finally reached provided also for a gradual increase in wages. For the past six months all union shops have been working eight hours.

The executive council of the International Typographical Union has assured San Francisco Union No. 21 of financial support in resisting the efforts of the employers to reinstate the nine-hour day.

"Independent" Operator's Blunder.

On June 3 a non-union telegraph operator at the New Orleans cotton exchange made a mistake of three points in giving the government crop condition estimate. The report was posted in the shape it came from the operator. Prices shot skyward. In a few moments the error was discovered, but in that short time thousands of dollars were lost by speculators. One broker lost $15,000 in exactly twenty-five seconds through the error.

President Brittan, of the exchange, said in regard to the costly blunder: "This is the result of Western Union cheap labor." He called the exchange to order in the midst of the excitement and said that the error in sending the wrong figures by the Western Union Telegraph Company was an unmitigated crime. "As president of this

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exchange, I assure you the directors and I will do all we can to ferret out and punish the perpetrators."

Secretary Hester said the Western Union "should have had a first-class, competent man to take information of such vast importance, the result of which caused serious fluctuations in the market."

The officers of the exchange wired the Western Union Company that the telegraph company would be held responsible for the error.

Another case of the "independent" workman not panning out very well.

Boston Employing Printers' Meeting.

On Tuesday, May 24, employing book and job printers of New England met in Faneuil hall, Boston, and expressed themselves, by speech and resolution, as determined to oppose the inauguration of the eight-hour day by the International Typographical Union. It was resolved, by a rising vote, "under no circumstances" to submit to the proposed shorter workday. The meeting was held at the invitation of the Boston typothetæ. There were employers present from Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. J. Stearns Cushing, president of the Boston typothetæ, was chairman of the meeting, and officers of the United Typothetæ were present. In his opening address Mr. Cushing called attention to the fact (?) that if the eight-hour day was instituted much of the money spent by American publishing houses would go abroad. George H. Ellis, of Boston, president of the United Typothetæ of America, told of the meetings of employers he had been attending in the central west and south. According to press reports, he said in part: "Personally, I hope for the time when all trades will work only eight hours, but that time has not yet arrived. This movement does not come from the members of the unions. It originates with the leaders, who must do something to justify them in seeking to keep the positions they occupy." The resolutions adopted were of the usual type, only a little more so. They declare that the "proposed reduction of hours is not required for the physical comfort, moral, mental or religious improvement of the people whom it is thought to affect thereby." Quite a bitter discussion took place when Henry Sterling, secretary of Boston Typographical Union, asked permission to sit in the convention. George H. Ellis started the debate by incorporating Mr. Sterling's request in a motion that he be invited to take a seat in the hall. He said: "As we stand, as in the case of war, facing the enemy, I move that we say: 'Come in.' We have nothing to hide." Hardly had Mr. Ellis ceased when half a dozen members of the convention were fighting for the floor to oppose the motion. James Berwick, of Norwood, secured recognition and said: "This is a discussion among ourselves. This gentleman comes from the camp of the enemy. He has no place with us here." Mr. Sweeney, of Cliftondale, said: "I do not think it justice to ourselves to allow the representative of a trade union paper to hear what we have to say. I don't think we ought to let all the world know what we are going to do." Mr. Ellis replied that the convention had not gone into executive session, and there was therefore no reason to exclude reporters. "I favor admitting Mr. Sterling," he said, "because I know what I think and am not afraid to say it to any one." Mr. Wood, of Boston, said: "Mr. Sterling represents those who have us by the throats." After more or less bitter debate, the motion was finally put to a vote and lost. Then the speechmaking was resumed. F. A. Kendrick, of Buffalo, classed the eight-hour movement as "the reptile which has reared its head in our midst." Isaac H. Blanchard, of the Blanchard Press, New York City, is quoted by the press as follows: "A gentleman named Lynch now sits down at his desk, picks up a pen and writes: 'On such a day you must stand and deliver.' The only thing to do with this sort of a Dick Turpin is to—(and the speaker made an expressive gesture)."

And there was a great deal more of the same sort of talk.

Organize, agitate.

CANADA has forests which, at the present rate of consumption of timber for paper, would supply the world with paper pulp for 840 years.—Ex.

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Convention Arrangements.

RAILWAY RATES.

Secretary-Treasurer Bramwood has completed arrangements for a special railroad rate of one and one-third fare for the round trip, on the certificate plan, for the delegates and visitors attending the Toronto convention. The passenger associations joining in the special rate are:

The New England Passenger Association—Territory, east of New York state and Lake Champlain.

Central Passenger Association—Territory, from Buffalo, Pittsburg and Parkersburg, W. Va., on the east, to Chicago and St. Louis on the west.

Western Passenger Association—Territory, west of Chicago and St. Louis, except Texas, Indian and Oklahoma territories and southern Missouri.

Southeastern Passenger Association—Territory, south of the Ohio and Potomac and east of the Mississippi.

Southwestern Passenger Bureau — Territory, Texas, Indian and Oklahoma territories and southern Missouri.

Trunk Line Association—Territory, from Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk and Salamanca, N. Y.; Erie and Pittsburg, Pa.; Bellaire, Ohio; Wheeling, Parkersburg and Huntington, W. Va., and points east thereof, except New England.

Eastern Canadian Passenger Association—Stations in Canada east of and including Port Arthur, Sault Ste. Marie and the St. Clair and Detroit rivers; also Detroit, Port Huron, and Sault Ste. Marie, Mich; Buffalo, Black Rock, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, Rouses Point, Fort Covington, Bombay, Helena and Massina Springs, N. Y.; Swanton and Newport, Vt.

By a perusal of the foregoing list, delegates and visitors will be enabled to locate the association under the jurisdiction of which they are situated. Where doubt exists inquiry should be made of the local ticket agent. Especial attention is directed to certain rules of the associations granting the rate, to wit:

Delegates and others availing of this reduction in fare must present themselves at the ticket offices for certificates and tickets at least thirty minutes before departure of trains.

The holder of each certificate will be required to pay a fee of 25 cents for the viseing of his certificate by the special railroad agent at Toronto.

Persons who do not hold certificates will not be entitled to the special rate.

Each person going to Toronto, in order to get the special rate, must pay full fare en route to the convention, and at the time of purchasing the ticket to the place of meeting must procure, from the agent of whom such ticket is purchased, a certificate indicating that full fare has been paid for the going passage, and the route by which the return passage will be made. It is absolutely necessary that these certificates should be obtained.

If a through ticket can not be procured at the starting point, the person should purchase to the most convenient point at which such ticket can be obtained, and there purchase through to the place of meeting, procuring a standard certificate from each agent from whom a ticket is purchased.

No certificate will be honored that was procured more than three days (Sunday not included) before the meeting assembles (except that when meetings are held at distant points, to which the authorized transit limit is more than three days, the authorized transit limit will govern), nor more than two days (Sunday not included) after the first day of the meeting. No certificate will be honored for return ticket unless presented during the time that the meeting is in session, or within three days (Sunday not included) after adjournment. The convention opens on Monday, August 14.

The certificate obtained at time of purchasing the ticket for the passage to Toronto must be placed in the hands of the secretary-treasurer on arrival in the convention city. When properly signed by the secretary-treasurer and the special agent of the passenger association, and the viseing fee of 25 cents paid, it will be returned to its owner, and, on presentation to the railroad officials in Toronto, will entitle the holder to a continuous return passage, at one-third fare, by the same route followed en route to the convention. Neither the certificates on which the return tickets are issued nor the tickets are transferable, and if found in the possession of any one to whom they do not properly belong are null and void. Delegates and visitors should bear in mind this fact and act accordingly. Any attempt to escape the rules will result in the loss of the rate and necessitate the payment of full fare by the persons violating the regulations.

The special rate is contingent upon there being in attendance at the convention 100 or more persons holding certificates showing the purchase of a ticket to the convention city. Delegates and visitors availing themselves of this rate are urged to get the prop-

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er certificate when purchasing tickets to Toronto.

Delegates and other members who contemplate visiting the convention have only to observe the directions given in this article to take advantage of this privilege. Delegates and visitors are at liberty to select their route, suiting their own time and convenience, our negotiations having been made with the various associations rather than with any particular line. We are also informed that instructions have been issued to the various local ticket agents, who will gladly furnish such information as is at their disposal.

HEADQUARTERS, ETC.

The Rossin House has been selected as the headquarters hotel. Delegates stopping there can obtain accommodations on the American plan at $2.50 per day per head, single, $2 per day double, without bath; rooms with bath will be 50 cents per day per person extra. The European plan rate is $1 per day and upward, without bath; $2 single and $3 double, with bath.

The sessions of the convention will be held in the Labor Temple. This building is only a short distance from the Rossin House, and is convenient to all other hotels.

TORONTO'S PROGRAM.

Secretary Chinn, of the committee on arrangements of Toronto Typographical Union No. 91, reports that the committee has about completed its plans for the entertainment of visitors during the coming convention, to be held in August. What the committee proposes to do is told by Mr. Chinn in the Toronto letter in this issue of THE JOURNAL. It is understood that a circular covering this matter will be sent all delegates by the committee, as soon as all its arrangements have been perfected. Get in early and be sure not to miss any of the fun.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO LAWS.

The committee on laws, which is required by our constitution to pass upon all amendments prior to action by the convention, will meet in Toronto three days before the opening of the session. Members having amendments to our laws which they wish to present, should forward them in duplicate to Secretary-Treasurer Bramwood at once. They will be given to the law committee promptly upon its convening. This will insure early action upon all propositions and materially facilitate the work of the committee.

DEPOSIT YOUR CREDENTIALS.

All delegates are urged to deposit their credentials with Secretary-Treasurer Bramwood, as soon as possible after reaching Toronto. A compliance with this request will facilitate the work of the secretary-treasurer in making up the roll call and also permit of each delegate's name being considered by the president in the appointment of committees. This is important. Don't forget it.

BE SURE YOUR UNION IS IN GOOD STANDING.

Our laws require all the indebtedness of a local union to be paid up to and including the month of June in order that its delegate may participate in the business of the convention. Delegates will save themselves annoyance by being sure that their locals have fully complied with the law, before leaving for Toronto.

The London Society of Compositors.

The latest report of the above-named union, a copy of which has been received through the courtesy of C. W. Bowerman, the secretary, shows that it is in a flourishing condition. The society, which has 11,295 members, is worth £68,927, which includes its freehold property known as the society house. It has assets of £52,072, and its liabilities, at £4 per member, total £45,180, an excess of assets of £6,892. It paid out in the first quarter of this year £1,637 for superannuation allowances, £3,378 for out-of-work allowances, and £87 for strike benefits. The society has over £740 credited to its parliamentary representation fund. As usual, the report gives a full list of the members who received out-of-work and other benefits from the society, so that all members know where their money goes. The report states that Ruskin College, the labor college at Oxford University, has purchased a new site, on which there are three houses, and as soon as sufficient funds are in hand the necessary alterations will be begun. The college offers to any worker in the trade

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union movement an opportunity for a thorough education in those questions which the movement has to decide, and at very cheap rates. The parliamentary committee of the trades union congress appeals to the unions of Great Britain for support of the college. The society has apportioned the sum of £319 among the various hospitals and dispensaries of London for the current year. The parliamentary representative committee reports that it is satisfied with the outlook for the candidate for the house of commons, who happens to be Mr. Bowerman. The committee strenuously advocates the claims of labor for greater parliamentary representation. The result of the borough council election, where all the labor candidates were elected, may be taken as showing the labor party in the London district to be of considerable strength, and capable of giving a good account of itself at the next general election. It is believed that ere long labor will have an independent organ of its own, pledged to voice the aspirations of the industrial community.

The Philadelphia Employers' Meeting.

Employing book and job printers of the middle states district of the United Typothetæ of America held a "mass" meeting in Philadelphia, Pa., on Wednesday, June 21. Employers were present from the various cities in the district and the national officers of the typothetæ were on hand as usual. Lawrence Fell, of the Philadelphia typothetæ, presided, and in his opening address made the statement that the shorter workday would entail an added cost of 22 per cent. George Ellis, president of the United Typothetæ, who followed, according to the press reports, "branded as false the statement, sedulously circulated by the International Typographical Union, that the typothetæ had refused overtures toward an amicable adjustment of the point at issue." He further stated that although he thought the rank and file of the union wanted the eight-hour day, he did not believe they would fight for it. E. A. Kendrick, of Buffalo, made the startling assertion that the employers in San Francisco had gone back to the nine-hour day. This bit of "news" was wildly applauded. An attempt was made by Edward H. Bailey, of the Johnstown Daily Democrat, to have the conference adopt resolutions condemning the paper trust, which he said affected the employer more than the eight-hour day. The motion was defeated. Edward Meyers, of the Co-Operative Press of New York, took the floor in opposition to the nine-hour resolutions, which were sprung about this time. He was continually interrupted by jeers, but continued his speech unconcerned each time order was restored by the chairman. "I can only say, for my firm, which has prospered under an eight-hour agreement," said the speaker, "that we shall assist the International Typographical Union in every way possible in its fight for the eight-hour day, which is sure to come, whether you defeat the International Union or not." E. M. Watson, of Jersey City, said: "We want to get some ginger in us, so that we shall feel that we are opposed to anything the International Union is in favor of and in favor of anything that the International Union is opposed to." Everett Waddy, of Richmond, said: "I would welcome a national strike on January 1." Then Edward H. Bailey again brought up the paper question, declaring it was of more importance than the eight-hour movement. The usual resolutions were adopted declaring the body to be "unalterably opposed" to the eight-hour day.

Agitate, organize.

Another Cruel Blow.

The typothetæ has been trying to get up a flirtation with the proprietors of the Crooksville (Ohio) Advance. The result of their overtures may be seen in the following item clipped from the Advance:

The Advance has received several communications from the secretary of the United Typothetæ of America (the employers' organization) asking us what we are going to do to prevent the adoption of the eight-hour day, as advocated by the International Typographical Union, to take effect January 1, 1906.

We have made no reply to these requests, for the reason that we do not feel called upon to do anything. The eight-hour day is already in operation in most of the larger printing establishments in the United States, and its universal adoption is only a question of time, and might as well come January 1, 1906, as any other date.

Employers are blind to the logic of events and fail to read history understandingly if they imag-

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ine they can prevent the general adoption of the eight-hour day. They may possibly delay its coming in some industries for a little time yet, but they will ultimately have to accept the inevitable—the eight-hour day comes in the natural course of social and industrial evolution, and all opposition must necessarily give way before it.

The employers, years ago, fought the twelve-hour day, the ten-hour and nine-hour day, and now they are putting up the same losing fight against the eight-hour day.

The shorter day belongs to the workers as a matter of right. By the use of modern labor-saving machinery the ability of the workers to produce has been wonderfully increased, and one of the benefits that should of right accrue to them is the shortening of the workday.

No, we are not going to do anything to retard the coming of the eight-hour day. We couldn't if we should try, and we are not foolish enough to try.

We commend this to the careful consideration of Secretary Macintyre. It affords a basis for another interrogation point circular.

Twenty-Five Per Cent This Time.

The latest figure for the loss to the book and job proprietor under the eight-hour day comes from San Francisco. The employers out there have been handled pretty severely by the newspapers on account of their unreasonable opposition to the continuance of the shorter workday, and as a consequence the San Francisco Typothetæ has been requesting the local papers to publish a long communication from the association, which they say gives the "true facts in the case." This communication, after a rambling discussion of the competition of Boston and Albany firms, on account of the longer workday in those far eastern cities, makes the rather surprising statement:

If the merchants of San Francisco were willing to pay about 25 per cent more for their printing than formerly, in order to overcome the increased cost, the matter could easily be adjusted by continuing the eight-hour day, but they are not willing to do this, and as a result thousands of dollars are sent east each month for printing which should be kept in San Francisco.

The difference between eight and nine hours would mean an increase of 25 per cent in the cost of production! Think it over.

MANY a man who imagines he could run the earth can't even manage a small garden successfully.—Ex.

"What Is It?"

One of the latest question-mark circulars from the prolific pen of John Macintyre, the United Typothetæ secretary, asks the recipient a lot of irrelevant questions that are evidently intended to bring him into the fold in short order. This frantic appeal starts off with the following scarehead: "The United Typothetæ of America—What Is It?" We confess this is rather a hard one—about the hardest conundrum Mr. Macintyre has yet propounded. But it is immediately made clear, for the secretary quotes at length from the constitution and by-laws of the august body he represents, and by way of explanation adds that the organization is "based on the right of the individual as opposed to the arrogated rights of trade societies, and while it disclaims any intent to assume an arbitrary control of the trade, either against customers, workmen or members, as an organization it asserts and will maintain the right to regulate its own affairs."

THE JOURNAL is entirely in accord with the latter assertion—that the organization should maintain the right to regulate its own affairs. We hope it will continue to regulate its own affairs, which is only another way of saying that the association maintains the right to mind its own business.

The next question to startle the reader of this circular is: "Of What Is It Composed?" Here is where you get a surprise. Mr. Macintyre says it is composed of employing printers. Who would ever have guessed it? The gentleman has evidently thrown discretion to the winds, and is proceeding to lay bare the secrets of his organization in a reckless manner.

"How to Join" is told by means of blanks to be filled out and sent back to John Macintyre—with $10.

"How Governed" is told in a few words. This paragraph deals mainly with the manner of electing officers, and provides for the salary of the secretary—John Macintyre.

"What It Offers to Its Members" is the next scarehead. Under this heading is outlined the system of strike benefits which the typothetæ pays to those of its members who are unfortunate enough to have their offices

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"struck." This scheme is obviously patterned in some respects after the plan of the International Typographical Union, as it provides for the submission of the grievance of the "struck" member to the executive board for approval.

The circular closes with a list of questions to which Mr. Macintyre can hardly hope to obtain satisfactory answers. One of these follows: "This (the eight-hour day) means an increase in cost of production of nearly 20 per cent. Do you imagine that you can advance your charges to your customers sufficiently to cover that increase?" The national typothetæ's secretary should get together with some of the local officers and members of his organization, and agree on some figure for this predicted loss. A number of typothetæ circulars have been received by THE JOURNAL, and no two of them agree in this respect—the claims varying from 10 to 30 per cent, with the poorhouse in sight, according to the chairman of the national executive committee of the organization.

Again we call Mr. Macintyre's attention to the "What We Are Doing" columns of THE JOURNAL.

Plagiarism by Labor Editors.

Attention is called to the following article from the Michigan Labor Advocate, headed "A Higher Standard of Professional Honor Among Editors":

Specifically we refer to the practice of piracy by a large percentage of labor editors.

One feels rather delicate and almost guilty in broaching the subject, and we would hold our peace were we not ready to gamble that the editor who is now reading this editorial has experienced the unchristian-like mixture of satisfaction and exasperated anger at seeing some pet article on which he had expended hours of hard work serenely riding (head and all) on the front page of his "brother editor's" next issue with no credit given.

A large number of labor editors follow continuously a practice of stealing their material, a thing which no reputable newspaper man would stoop to do. The matter of news is not of so great importance, but when it comes to the editorial columns and the feature articles it's time to be decent.

The subject is more far-reaching than occurs to one at first thought. Not only does the man who follows "swiping" persistently dull his sense of honor and rob another man of the credit due him, but he wrongs himself most. He kills his own initiative and originality. He becomes an intellectual dependent—a parasite. His paper loses tone, coherence, vim—and personality. The practice boosts him along the way toward failure.

There are two reasons why this practice obtains. Lack of time and lack of brains. For the first we have some sympathy. It's a hard job to be the whole works, but if a man lacks time and wants to use a brother editor's stuff let him be honest. For the second there is no excuse. Get out of the business.

We believe it is of vital interest to the labor press to have this practice abolished. It may be a hard job, but we are ready to do our share of fighting it—and are going to. Please note that, some of you!

THE JOURNAL believes it also has room for an emphatic protest on this subject. The editor of THE JOURNAL has been patient and long suffering, but there is a limit to all things. A copy of the Blacksmiths' Journal for June just came to hand, and we find that almost seven columns of that publication are composed of extracts from our journal—some used as editorial matter in that magazine—and not a credit given in a single instance. We don't want to appear stingy, and are always glad to see our matter used—with credit given. It is also rather annoying to come across an original JOURNAL article credited to some other publication, having been clipped from that publication under the impression that it was original with the pirate. THE JOURNAL believes it would be a good plan for the editors of all reputable labor papers to keep account of the instances of journalistic piracy coming to their notice, and publish in each issue a list of the offending papers. THE JOURNAL intends to do this hereafter.

Ready to Help Us.

At the convention of the Minnesota Blue Label League, held at Brainerd recently, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Minnesota State Blue Label League, in convention assembled, does hereby endorse the action of the International Typographical Union in its effort to secure the eight-hour day for the book and job printers on Monday, January 1, 1906, and pledge ourselves to an assessment in case it is necessary to assist the members of the International Typographical Union in Minnesota.

BE sure you are right—then, instead of sitting down and thinking it over—go ahead!—Ex.

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Effect of the Open Shop on Business.

Because of the fact that the town of Battle Creek, Mich., has been selected by the various union-hating associations as a place to try the open shop scheme, that little city has been attracting a great deal of attention of late. In last month's JOURNAL an account was given of industrial conditions there. Below we present a copy of a circular that has just been issued by the independent business men of that city. They have taken up the task of ridding the town of the business wreckers. It is to be hoped that this may prove to be the beginning of an association, national in scope, which will forever put a quietus on the un-American schemes of the Grapenuts Post type of "business men."

TO THE CITIZENS OF BATTLE CREEK.

At an informal meeting of independent business men, who are not connected with the Business Men's Association or Post Alliance, a Merchants' Protective League was organized. The action of C. W. Post in again inserting uncalled-for attacks on organized labor, in the local press, was discussed and heartily condemned. It was decided that if they were continued, the league would consider it to be their duty to call a mass meeting of all the citizens of Battle Creek to emphatically repudiate the action of Post, which has placed our city in such an unfavorable light with the outside world, and by antagonizing the workingmen, who now spend a large part of their earnings in neighboring cities, helped to cause the great financial depression that is now being felt.

Union men are requested to refrain from taking any notice of these insults and are asked to give the preference to home merchants in buying goods when they can procure the union label on the articles they need.

Their attention is called to the fact that one of our most prominent merchants is now advertising union made clothing in spite of the anti-union element.

The great need of patronizing home industries is emphasized by the retiring from business of our largest grocer (if he had received but a portion of the trade that goes to adjacent cities he would now be conducting a flourishing business). The same can be said of two large gents' furnishers, a shoe store, an art store and several other business enterprises which are leaving the city.

Workingmen are particularly requested to remain in the city and others are invited to locate here when business picks up. There are hundreds of empty houses in the city and they will have no trouble finding accommodations, and they will be guaranteed protection from any interference by the Post Alliance with their personal liberty.

The impression that the Business Men's Association wished to set fixed prices and eliminate competition, and that the object of the Post Alliance was low wages and long hours of work, has become so firmly fixed in the minds of the people as to render the existence of these bodies detrimental to the advancement of the best interests of the city, and would seem to make the dissolving of these organizations necessary and the establishment of a local association to transact public business affairs for the benefit of the city at large.

Taking steps for the prosecution of stock promoters, who have swindled the public by selling stock through misrepresentation, was also considered. THE MERCHANTS' PROTECTIVE LEAGUE.

"Individual Liberty" Again.

The attention of THE JOURNAL has been called to an editorial on the eight-hour question, which recently appeared in the Bloomington (Ill.) Pantagraph. The writer, after attempting to set forth the position of the employers in opposition to the shorter workday, says in part:

This eight-hour day is virtually a proposition to take one-fifth of the liberty from the individual man and leave him four-fifths. It is a proposition to let him work for a part of a day and stop short of its completion. It is a proposition to delegate a fifth of his productive energy to oblivion and retain the rest.

To be consistent, this eight-hour proposition should have a proviso that labor should be content to live on four-fifths of its normal comforts and give up the other fifth. Let there be only four-fifths as much food for the family, four-fifths as much clothes, four-fifths as much pleasure, and let the other fifth be sacrificed. Let us have fractional comforts instead of the usual measure—fractional accomplishment, fractional results—an 80 per cent activity with 80 per cent enjoyment. Manhood at a 20 per cent discount. If this is not logical, why not?

The truth is that the able-bodied workman these bright spring mornings, who waits with a watch in his hand for the hour of eight before he will take up his tools, commits a sin against heaven's light and sunshine, against heaven's pure air, and, worse than all, a sin against his own powers and his own opportunities. He mocks at the pulsation of his own energy, and sits down and idles and laughs and waits while destiny invites him on. It is miserable sophistry—that to narrow the powers of one leaves more work for others. The more work the more wealth and the more enjoyment, and the more each individual accomplishes the more opportunity for every other in the long run. This false economy that doubles back upon and dwarfs humanity under the pretense of making more opportunity for others should deceive no longer. The men who have risen in this world from strenuous toil to easier conditions never accepted such philosophy. They closed it with the offer which heaven gave and struck while the iron was hot, nor stopped to look at the watch. They were afraid of doing too little and not too much.

All friends of labor should beware how they put

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the eight-hour shackles upon free men. For as sure as truth prevails these unnatural fetters will be broken sooner or later by a reliant manhood that will insist upon putting all its normal energy and not a fraction merely into the solution of the problem of existence.

Such striking originality in discussing economic questions will surely be recognized ere long by some of the great city dailies, and the Pantagraph will then lose the services of this genius. The interests of the "public" demand that the valuable effusions of this intellectual giant be not allowed to "blush unseen and waste their sweetness on the desert air."

Another "Confession."

Readers of the daily press will remember seeing in the newspapers last September an account of the arrest of a burglar who confessed that he was one of a squad of members of the Western Federation of Miners which blew up the depot at Independence, Colo., on June 6, 1904, killing thirteen men. This burglar, Robert Romaine by name, has now made another confession in which he admits that his former story was false, and further states that he was hired to tell the lie by Frank Sheafer, an alleged agent of the Cripple Creek Mine Owners' Association. His first "confession" was eagerly seized upon by the newspapers of the country and displayed under big, black scareheads. The second "confession," denying the truth of the first, does not seem to be so attractive. Wonder why.

The "Rev." Phelan's Latest.

The Rev. D. S. Phelan, editor of the Western Watchman, of St. Louis, Mo., has taken up the cause of the "independent workman," and the following from his pen may enable some of our readers to "see where truth is not":

We have a cool and methodical way of declaring war on government and laws in this country. A number of men drop their tools, assemble in a hall and discuss "grievances." When the last man has spoken, the question of a strike is submitted to a vote, and if carried in the affirmative, the presiding officer is empowered to announce to the world that war is on. From that time on, or until the strike is declared off, as it was declared on, and by the same people, the chairman of that strike meeting supplants president, governor, mayor and chief of police; and his "executive orders" take the place of constitutions and laws and ordinances; the old men and their wives, the young men and their sweethearts, the small boy and the smaller girl begin "getting ready;" purchase weapons, arrange hours of duty and "zones of war;" form in platoons on prominent street corners, and drill in parks and public grounds. The public are duly warned of danger in the pursuit of their daily avocations, and all men who, like the three Hebrew children, refuse to obey the orders of the "chairman" are slugged, shot or carved into ribbons, just as they happen to fall into the hands of male or female hyenas. The police are told "to take care," and the officers of the courts are warned that they hold their office by the favor of "the people," and that the "will of the people" is the sovereign law. The streets are deserted; business paralyzed; the inhabitants of the city are thrown into a panic, and unless federal troops soon appear on the scene and Gatling guns lumber along the principal thoroughfares, life and liberty are insecure. The papers talk of peace and compromise; and some of small circulation may even speak about the unwisdom of violence. The mob is only urged on to excess by the rout of the guardians of the law and the exponents of public opinion.

These papers have yet on sale the numbers in which the conduct of the anarchist in Russia was applauded, and the attempts at revolution were defended, on the very principles now invoked by the Chicago strikers. This is getting to be an infernal country, for in it no longer "order" but industrial "horror" reigns. The first duty of a government is to its citizens; and the first right of the citizen is protection; protection of life, liberty and happiness. Our national and state governments protect us when we do not need protection; when we need it they in the most cowardly way abandon us to the mercy of unions.

These men who are setting law at defiance in Chicago should be taught the lesson that their fellows in anarchy have been taught in France, Germany and Belgium. They have not yet learned that strike riots have been eliminated from the program of the unions in those countries. We shall not speak of Russia, for there there may have been some cause for popular violence; but in every country in the world where the people participate in the government, the striker who takes up arms is considered a murderer, or madman, and he is treated as such. We have had all the labor riots in this country we propose to stand; and this reign of terror in Chicago will be a "short, sharp, and," we hope, "a decisive action." Democracy does not mean mob rule; the "government of the people, for the people and by the people" does not mean a "government of unions, for unions and by unions;" and the sooner the latter find that out, the better for all concerned.

We have no faith in the police. The courts are oftentimes secretly in sympathy with the strikers. The militia are often in league with the rioters. The only sure protection of law and order is the presence of regulars. One regiment of artillery rolling along Wabash avenue will bring those howling rioters to their senses. Those ugly-frown-

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ing field pieces have no pity on "down-trodden" workmen and "suffering" seamstresses when they treat the public with impromptu showers of brickbats. Those stolid gunners do not look into the faces of the men who are howling in front of them. Cannon balls make a ready passage for people and wagons through obstructed streets, and make the thoughts of the most violent readily turn to home. The day of the riot hero is passed, and the size of the throng no longer relieves its members of the character of rowdies. We are tired of strikes and unions, and closed shops, and workingmen's tyranny; and the sooner the last-named realize that they have reached the dead-line the better.

"The courts are oftentimes secretly in sympathy with the strikers. The militia are often in league with the rioters." That is about the limit. We suppose the gentleman had Colorado in mind when he made the above statements. The editor of the Switchmen's Journal suggests that the "Rev." Phelan has been indulging to excess in postum. Anyhow, he would be a valuable acquisition to the grape-nuts publicity bureau.

THERE is a peculiarity that is noticeable in the editorials of almost all daily papers when they feel called upon to comment on a labor trouble. They generally say something like this: "We care nothing about the merits of the controversy; we do not care which side may be in the right," etc. Right there is where they jump the track. It is with the merits of a controversy that the papers and the public should deal. There is too much of this business of concealing the merits of cases. The real cause of a strike or lockout should be the point on which the light should be shed. You can nearly always conclude that the strike is a just one when the daily press attempts to cover up the cause in this way. If there is no merit in it, you may rest assured that fact will be paraded before the public.

THE Massachusetts state branch of the American Federation of Labor advises union men not to patronize Walter Baker & Co., makers of Baker's cocoa and chocolate. The firm has all its boxes made at the unfair box factory of Atwood Brothers, of Whitman, Mass., and has ignored all requests of labor to either withdraw its work from the unfair firm or to use its influence in adjusting matters.

The Ruin of Cripple Creek.

In last month's JOURNAL appeared an article describing the conditions prevailing in industrial circles in Battle Creek, Mich.—the result of the senseless persecution of unions by the citizens' alliance. The town of Cripple Creek, Colo., has probably had its share of this same sort of union baiting, and the following from the Cripple Creek Forum will give a fair idea of the condition of a town after the citizens' alliance is permitted full sway:

That the general business in the Cripple Creek district is stagnant, and that it is worse than at any time since the strike began two years ago, is beyond dispute. This applies to every branch of trade. It includes the real estate man as well as the merchant. It includes the broker and banker, together with the lawyer and the doctor.

It has become so alarming to men of invested means and the home-owner as to cause debate and serious apprehension among those who have been the most hopeful throughout the long and disastrous struggles between employer and employe.

It is time for us to reason together, and in so doing cast prejudice and politics to the winds. It is a question so serious and so vital to the entire resident population as to demand our best thought, sincerest patriotism and positive concerted action. . . .

The hope of all business in the camp must rest upon the labor in the mines. The certainty of tenure of employment of this labor is the basis of normal successful trade. This certainty has been replaced with absolute uncertainty, until of the many thousands of men employed in the mines scarcely one can rely upon his employment for a day.

By the card system, if he loses his employment in one mine he can have no reasonable hope of employment in another. He has but one of two things to do, and that is to leave the district or starve. In this event, if he owns a home he must abandon it; if he has a family he must take it with him. It is only a more refined system of deportation than by mobs with ropes and guns.

It is astounding that men of wealth and character, supposed to have regard for humanity and decency, should permit a single individual to pass upon the right of each one of nearly five thousand men to obtain employment. And yet this is what the mine owners' association is doing! More astounding still, that that man should be one without education, without property, who does not pay a dollar of tax, suddenly raised from a job-losing, job-hunting creature, wholly irresponsible, to be the dictator of thousands of men, and that as to their very right to have employment. A walking delegate—coarse, brutal and impudent—beside which the walking delegate of the labor union was a prince of the royal blood. A creature who takes away an honest man's card and with it his right to earn a living, with the same kindly sympathy

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and manly grace with which the jailer of old gouged out the eyes of his prisoner with red-hot irons.

Every man's politics is questioned. Woman spies go about talking to the wives of the miners, and if the politics or religion of the family is not agreeable to the walking delegate, then away goes the card of the husband.

The result of it all is to establish a sort of peonage both disgusting and infamous. This is revolting to every man who has sufficient manhood to lay claim to American citizenship. In his very soul he resents it, and vows he will get away from it as soon as possible. The effect of it is that the very best men and the very best miners are now and have been leaving camp as fast as they can save sufficient to get away comfortably, with their families. From a good customer of the merchant he has become a simple existant until he can regain his freedom. From a home-buyer, with money, he has become a home-seller without a customer. Under this system, if a man owns a home he dare not improve it, and if he does not own he dare not buy one. He rents a furnished house, for he dare not invest in furniture for fear that the very next day he may lose his card and be compelled to sacrifice his investment. The great majority of those working in the mines today are single men, or men whose families are not here.

That more than $100,000 each month goes into money and express orders, to say nothing of bank drafts, is the best evidence of this. And this proportion is rapidly increasing.

Business men must realize that this system of American slavery can not go on and trade conditions remain normal. . . .

We suggest that the business men get together and establish a round robin, go behind the cheap politicians and grafters, and go directly to the men who have the money invested in the mines and ask for justice for the men and a chance for their own investments. The business men as a body gave their moral support, and some of them their active support, to the mine owners during the strike, and this support determined the result. It is idle for them to stop now and debate whether or not they killed the goose that laid the golden egg. They have a right to demand decent respect for their interests. There are persistent rumors also of contemplated cuts in wages, here and there, which, if accomplished, will mean disaster to business men and property owners. Let these men reason together. It is a crisis in which they must act.

Comment is hardly necessary.

THE boycott of the International Union of Flour and Cereal Mill Employes against the Washburn-Crosby Company is said to be proving very effective. That unfair firm is doing its best to create the impression that the boycott has been declared off. Such is not the case. On the contrary, it is being pushed with vigor.

"Truth About the Detroit Conference."

In a circular dated June 8, 1905, and headed "The Truth About the Detroit Conference," William Green and George H. Ellis, of the United Typothetæ of America, attempt to counteract the good accomplished by the Detroit conference, and warn the book and job employers not to believe the newspaper reports sent out on the occasion of this meeting. There is something positively unique in this action of the typothetæ—a body of employers telling the public not to believe the newspaper accounts of a controversy. The shoe is usually on the other foot, and we of the unions are the ones who suffer from the press reports. Perhaps the publicity given to the typothetæ's unreasonable resistance to an immediate conference on the eight-hour question was what hurt most. For our part, we welcome all the light that can be had, knowing that all fair-minded men will see the justice and soundness of our position. The circular referred to closes with the significant declaration: "Don't swallow newspaper reports—get your information direct from headquarters." Selah!

An Echo of the Ziegler Explosion.

Our readers will remember the terrible explosion that occurred several months ago in the Leiter coal mine at Ziegler, Ill. It will be recalled that the trade unionists were blamed for the catastrophe, it being insinuated by a number of daily papers that union miners had caused the explosion to take place because it is a non-union mine. The following press dispatch may be of interest:

BENTON, ILL., June 2.—The grand jury today returned thirty indictments, four of which were against the Ziegler Coal Company and one against former Superintendent Hurd, growing out of the Ziegler mine explosion.

Hurd was indicted for permitting powder to be stored in the mine. Two like indictments, and one each for failing to put in crosscuts and for permitting the mine to be examined by an examiner without a certificate of competency, were returned against the Ziegler Coal Company.

At the conclusion of the second investigation of the mine explosion week before last, nothing definite was given out.

State Attorney Seeber has prepared and tomorrow will file in the county court information against Joseph Leiter, charging him with failure to put in crosscuts; against former Superintendent Hurd for permitting the mine to be examined by

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an examiner without a certificate of competency, and against Assistant Superintendent Whitter for storing powder in the mine.

Assistant Attorney General Gillespie was here to assist in the introduction of evidence before the grand jury, and assisted in preparing the indictments returned against Hurd and the Ziegler Coal Company.

Mr. Leiter has employed the following lawyers: Former Attorney General Hamlin, of Springfield; H. R. Platt, of Chicago; Judge W. H. Hart and W. S. Cantrell, of this city.

Attorney Frank Rockgold, representing the Russian, Austrian and Italian consuls at Chicago, has brought suit against Joseph Leiter to recover $150,000 damages on the lives of those who were killed in the explosions.

The number of men killed was about fifty.

He bases his suit on the alleged negligence of the Ziegler officials in complying with the state mining laws.

And the daily press is remarkably silent on the subject.

Labor and the Press.

How much longer are the trade unions of the country to be misrepresented in the columns of a majority of the daily papers? This is a question that has been discussed many times, and which has been revived by the misleading reports sent out from Chicago concerning the teamsters' strike. In this particular case the misrepresentation indulged in may be laid to the fact that many of the largest Chicago advertisers were involved in the trouble, and undoubtedly much pressure was brought to bear where it would do the most good. It is pretty well understood that without the advertising of the large department stores but few of the Chicago dailies could make both ends meet. It is also well known that the news furnished various papers over the country, known as "special correspondence" from Chicago, is made up of summaries of what appears in the Chicago papers, and is sent out by employes of those papers. Thus it will be seen that the policy of the majority of these outside papers is largely controlled by the policy of the Windy City newspapers. When these special dispatches reach the other papers of the country, they are "edited," and whatever there may chance to be in them favorable to labor is eliminated or changed. Any printer who works on a daily can confirm this. Time and again they have set up "takes" of telegraph copy relating to strikes, in which most of the matter that was favorable to the laboring man's side was marked out. Then, by the use of misleading heads and subheads, the dispatches are given a meaning utterly at variance with the facts in the case. In the Weekly Bulletin of the Clothing Trades, President William Mahon, of the Almalgamated Street Railway Employes of America, is quoted as saying:

I was in Chicago a whole week at the time when the newspaper reports were most lurid. I was out in the field all the time, and not one riot or attack did I see. Moreover, the official appointed by Governor Deneen to report the situation to him told me there was no rioting whatever. The newspaper reporters themselves told me the same thing. The papers are sore because the strike affects the big department stores, from which they get most of their advertising.

Another observer, a union man, writing from Chicago, declares:

If there is one thing that stands out more distinct than any other amid all the hubbub that has agitated Chicago the last few weeks, it is the despicable role played by the daily press of the city. For gross exaggeration, downright mendacity and shameless prostitution of a great function, the conduct of the local papers stands unparalleled. To fully appreciate it, one has to be here, to observe the baseness of the thing and to feel the growing sense of helplessness creeping over one as the gigantic effect of its influence becomes impressed upon one's brain.

The Zanesville (Ohio) Labor Journal, in an editorial on the subject, says:

In support of our contention, that the only truthful report that may be expected by wage workers in regard to labor difficulties can be found in the columns of the labor press, we call attention to the recent strike situation in Chicago, and particularly the reports sent out by the Associated Press and further garbled and doctored in the columns of our local dailies, which use only those parts that make the workingmen appear in the worst light and those which will most tickle the moneyed class.

A GREAT deal of space was recently given in the daily press to a story from Chicago to the effect that the Carriage and Wagon Workers' Union had hired thugs to murder a strike-breaker by the name of Carlstrom, and that they had done so. It now transpires that Carlstrom died from pneumonia. The hospital records and the coroner's verdict are proof of this statement. How much longer are we going to swallow press reports?

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"The Art Club."

The employing printers of Indianapolis have a printers' board of trade, an organization that has for its object the maintenance of a certain scale of prices for printing. It is an unincorporated body—in fact, is a sort of "gentlemen's agreement." When a customer submits a job to one of the members of this board of trade the member immediately telephones the secretary of the board and informs him of the bid made on the work. The other members are then called up by the secretary, and told how to bid when the job is submitted to them. It will thus be seen that the customer has a fine chance. But the most curious part of the whole business is the fact that this organization is called "The Art Club" on the stationery used by it. What art is practiced by the members is not made plain. The fact that the interstate commerce laws deal with combinations in restraint of trade could not have been the cause of this attempt to conceal identity.

Pledge Hearty Support.

At the recent meeting of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor, an account of which is given in the correspondence department, the following resolutions were adopted, anent the eight-hour movement of the typographical union:

Whereas, The International Typographical Union, in convention assembled, in the city of St. Louis, in August, 1904, requested from the National Typothetæ, in convention in the same city, a conference looking to the securing of an eight-hour day for the book and job printers; and,

Whereas, The typographical convention, after the typothetæ convention had refused to consider in any way the proposition, adopted a resolution to submit to the referendum whether or not, on January 1, 1906, a demand would be made for an eight-hour day; and,

Whereas, The referendum vote resulted in an overwhelming majority for the eight-hour day, and as a result on January 1, 1906, the eight-hour day will be demanded in every book and job office under the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union; and,

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, unanimously endorsed the action of the Typographical Union in the demands, and pledged an assessment on the membership to assist the printers in case of trouble; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the delegates to the twenty-third annual convention of the state federation of labor, endorse the action of the Typographical Union in its just demands for the eight-hour day, and pledge to it our every support; be it further

Resolved, That we endorse the action of the American Federation of Labor in levying an assessment to assist the International Typographical Union, and pledge to the typographical unions of the state of Minnesota our moral and financial support, and assure them that should such support be desired it will be forthcoming liberally and promptly.

Secretary O'Connor, of Minneapolis (Minn.) No. 42, was the author of the resolutions.

The Teamsters' Union.

Professor John R. Commons, of the University of Wisconsin, whose series of articles on trade unions has been attracting considerable attention on account of the thoroughness and fairness displayed, in his last paper discusses the development of the teamsters' union of Chicago. After giving a detailed history of the formation and wonderful growth of this union, he draws a number of interesting comparisons of conditions prevailing among the teamsters before and after they organized. Professor Commons says that before the union was formed the teamsters of Chicago worked from seventy to one hundred hours a week. The average teamster's earnings before organization came to his relief were from $8 to $12 a week. Now that Job has smashed(?) the teamsters' union in Chicago, we suppose those conditions will again prevail.

From Parry's Own Town.

The following editorial appeared in the Indianapolis Sun on June 17. This paper has of late had a number of editorials along the same line, and has been very fair in its treatment of labor disputes. It is well for us to remember our friends. The union label occupies a prominent place at the head of the Sun's editorial columns. Read this:

IT DOES NOT CONDEMN THE WHOLE.

John C. Driscoll, former secretary of the Coal Team Owners' Association of Chicago, says that in four years he has paid over $80,000 to Chicago labor union leaders for the purpose of either averting or ending strikes.

What an opportunity for the prejudiced and unfair plutocratic press to shoot sarcasm at the unions! What an opportunity to cry "thief"—to

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damn anything and everything connected with organized labor!

There are many crooks. You may find them in church pews; in the homes on the avenue; in the fashionable clubs; riding in private cars; occupying positions of trust and great profit; yes, even in labor unions.

It is possible that John C. Driscoll has bribed and has found men in the unions weak enough to accept his dirty dollars.

But in the name of decency what has this to do with the sacred cause of organized labor?

Bigelow, Milwaukee banker, stole a million. Then all bankers must be thieves, following the same line of argument.

A minister disgraces his cloth, and so all ministers become hypocrites.

A public official loots the treasury, and therefore all public officials are crooks.

That isn't argument. It is rot and prejudice, but no more preposterous and unwise than the hatred of a class of dollar-worshipers who would, if they could, put organized labor where the peasants of Russia now are.

The few dishonest men in any organization can not harm that organization if its principles are based on right and justice.

The unions of America have their flaws and their faults, but their mission is the elevation of the toilers and the improvement of conditions in the homes.

The work will continue long after John C. Driscoll has passed on and been forgotten by better men.

Celebration at the Home.

The annual picnic at the Home this year will be in the nature of a barbecue, to be held on the Home grounds. Invitations have been extended to Denver Union No. 49, Cripple Creek No. 227, Pueblo No. 175 and Colorado Springs No. 82 to attend. The "boys" at the Home have subscribed something like $40 for fireworks. The usual sports, races, baseball, etc., will be held, and a local brass band has promised to go out to the grounds and help in the merrymaking.

FREDERICK DRISCOLL, commissioner of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, informs THE JOURNAL that he is in receipt of occasional requests for union linotype operators, machine tenders, admen, makeups, etc. The commissioner suggests that union members desiring situations of this character communicate with him at 1135-36 Stock Exchange Building, 108 La Salle street, Chicago, stating experience, habits and address.

Typothetæ Strike Benefits.

A man who is in close touch with the United Typothetæ of America, said recently that the book and job employers fully realize that the fight they are at present engaged in is a losing one—that the eight-hour day is coming, and will arrive on schedule time. But the gentleman asserted that the United Typothetæ of America is taking advantage of the eight-hour movement to strengthen its organization by getting in as many members as possible, mythical benefits in the way of strike insurance being the bait used to catch them. This strike benefit plan is somewhat similar to the one which D. M. Parry introduced at the Atlanta manufacturers' meeting recently, and which was rejected by the association of which he is president. This system of insurance may be all right for a while—as long as no money has to be paid out—but, like the get-rich-quick man's scheme, when a run starts, it will go out of business in short order.

Declined With Thanks.

The Newark (N. J.) Sunday Call received a typothetæ circular and was asked to ally itself with that association to fight the eight-hour movement. The following, which appeared in the Call's editorial columns, is self-explanatory:

An invitation to join in opposition to an eight-hour day for printers is respectfully declined by the Sunday Call. We believe in shorter hours for workingmen, and maintain the eight-hour schedule in this office. Some time we hope to include the non-mechanical departments in the arrangement.

TARRYTOWN-OSSINING (N. Y.) Union No. 523 recently held its second annual banquet, and the Ossining Daily Citizen, in connection with giving the local union a "writeup," had the following to say editorially:

Under the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union, the hundreds of "locals" throughout the land are conducted on broad plans. Strikes are rare, and every possible means is resorted to to use conservative methods in arranging disputes between the employer and employe. Some of the leading statesmen, authors and merchants carry the cards of the International Union, and, while not actively engaged in the trade, are happy to be identified with this worthy organization.

In Ossining and Tarrytown the local is composed of deserving young men; men who realize that

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they owe to their employer the same duty they owe to themselves. In less than three years the scale of wages has been raised over $3 per week, and the hours of labor shortened from sixty hours to forty-eight hours per week.

It is an incentive for better work, and makes the men think more of their jobs, and it also allows the employing printers to expect better work and enables them to hire just the kind they want.

Another State Report.

The third general report of the New York department of labor, recently issued, is a very thorough document. Many phases of the labor question are discussed. Speaking of trade unions, the state labor commissioner says:

In their situation it is not to be wondered at that the trade union appears to offer the single ray of hope, and that it receives a measure of loyalty and devotion that in former times went only to the church. And as the people at large have come to understand the situation of the wage-earning class they have revised their earlier judgments of the trade union movement. It is worthy of note, for instance, that the workers in social settlements who have gone from homes of ease to live among the poorer classes are virtually unanimous in maintaining the principle of trade unionism as the only method of stopping that underbidding for work which leads to starvation wages and interminable hours of labor. But it is only when some tremendous revolt against existing conditions like that of the anthracite coal miners in 1902 compels the people generally to study the condition of wage workers that they begin to comprehend the invaluable work of the trade union as the bulwark of the American standard of living.

The Shorter Workday.

In discussing the shorter workday the Indianapolis Morning Star says, editorially: "Experience has proven it worth while to the employer, as well as the employed. What the employer wants is results, and the world is coming to realize that results in any kind of work can not often be measured by the amount of time put on it. Nearly a year ago a large Indianapolis concern changed its office hours from 7 to 8 in the morning and from 6 to 5 in the afternoon. Notwithstanding this cutting off of two hours from the working day, it has got more and better work from its large office force. It is on the same principle that the New York business man transacts more business between 9 and 3 o'clock than does the western man between 8 and 5; the same principle that enables the city lawyer to accomplish a great deal more during the daylight hours than do those lawyers in country towns that have the habit of keeping open their offices in the evening. All play and no work is worse for a man or woman than all work and no play; the best results are had when one works hard while he works and gives a reasonable time to play, rest and repose. The most conspicuous type of the well-balanced man we have before us today is President Roosevelt, whose enormous capacity for rapid and effective work is equaled by his ability to have pure, wholesome fun and lots of it when he plays and to repose absolutely when he rests. It is an excellent example to follow."

It Don't Look Good to Him.

Councilman John E. Burke, of Norfolk, Va., on his return from the recent meeting of employing printers of the southwest, had the following to say in an interview in the Norfolk Ledger:

There were 247 employing book and job printers present, said Mr. Burke. We are confronted with a serious situation, which is brought about by the newspaper printers butting in on a contented lot of workmen. Book and job printers have heretofore been satisfied with nine hours for a day's work, and never would have made a demand for shorter hours if they had not been prodded by the newspaper printers. If we are not successful in defeating the project the public will suffer, not the employing printers. It is the custom, as in all well regulated businesses, to figure the cost of work and add a reasonable percentage of profit. If the union insists on an eight-hour schedule it will necessitate adding 18 per cent to the price of all printing. Thus the public suffers.

Several more conventions of employing book and job printers will be held in various sections of the United States with the same object in view as that treated at our meeting. It is our purpose to organize local chapters of United Typothetæ of America, with the hope of successfully opposing the unjust demands of organized labor, but I am sorry to say the outlook is not very brilliant.

THE book and job employer tells you the public will not pay the increased price he will be obliged to charge for printing under the eight-hour system. He tells you a reduction of an hour in the workday will mean an increase in the cost of production of 22 per cent (see latest typothetæ circular). By what mysterious mathematical process this figure is arrived at is as yet unexplained. Take a pencil and try to do

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it yourself. Of course you must allow for a saving in power, in light, in wear and tear of machinery, and in the thousand and one little expenses that accrue during working hours. Then on the right side of the ledger must also be placed the increased efficiency of the force, arising from the better physical and mental condition of the individual.

An Effective Boycott.

The following paragraph is taken from a recent issue of American Industries, a paper "of, by, and for the manufacturers of the United States," according to the heading used on its first page:

> Judge Morrow, of the United States Circuit Court, at San Francisco, has granted an order restraining the California Federation of Labor and the local labor unions from boycotting D. E. Loewe & Co., a firm of hat manufacturers of Danbury, Conn. It is stated in the complaint that the action of the labor unions in instructing the retailers to handle union-made hats exclusively has caused a cessation in the demand for eastern hats on the coast.

The Danbury hat concern does not seem to be able to see the boycott in the same light as C. W. Post. The effect of this particular action of the California Federation of Labor has been rather far-reaching—from the Atlantic to the Pacific. But all the restraining orders in the world will not compel union men to buy non-union products. Ask for the label. No court can compel you to purchase what you don't want.

ORGANIZER LEACHE has received a letter from the editor and manager of the Halletsville (Texas) Herald, in which that gentleman encloses the application of his foreman for membership in the union and says: "I was thinking of sending my application in also, but thought it advisable to first write you. I am not now working at the case, but am a thorough job and newspaper printer. In applying for membership it would not be for the purpose of securing employment at the case, but simply to illustrate my faith and belief in the typographical union. I believe in it firmly, and where given an opportunity have always maintained union rates. My membership would be for the purpose of assisting the union in any way possible, financially as well as otherwise."

Another Question Mark Circular.

The asking of questions seems to have become epidemic with the talking delegates of the different typothetæ organizations. The employing printers of Philadelphia have sent out a little booklet, on the cover of which is the interrogation: "Do You Want the Eight-Hour Day on January 1, 1906?" THE JOURNAL has been favored with one of these little books by a member, and takes this occasion to answer the question—"Yes."

The booklet in question contains a couple of articles reprinted from a Philadelphia typothetæ organ, which are supposed to be arguments against the shorter workday. They close with the usual typothetæ appeal to send in your money for membership, though what benefits will accrue to the applicant is hardly made plain. There is some vague talk about "emergency fund" and "insurance," but just how these mythical benefits are to be obtained is not very clearly set forth. The small proprietors are "getting wise," as is shown by several articles in the present issue of THE JOURNAL.

A Label Sermonette.

A prominent student of sociology who recently paid a visit to one of the state penitentiaries of the central west, is reported as saying:

> In going through the contract cigar factory of the prison I saw six convicts in advanced stages of consumption, making cigars. They would moisten the wrappers with their tongues and lips.

Moral—Call for the blue label, and you don't run any chances of getting a cigar made by one of those fellows.

THE annual banquet of New Orleans Typographical Union No. 17 was held on Sunday, May 21. The menu for the occasion, a copy of which was kindly sent to THE JOURNAL, is a creditable specimen of typographical art, executed in purple and gold. The following toasts were responded to: "The International Typographical Union," G. G. Norris; "New Orleans Typographical Union," H. S. Hudspeth; "The Eight-Hour Day," C. G. Satterley; "The Newspaper Printer," J. J. Tucker; "The Job Printer," M. J. Farrier; "The Ladies,"

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Clarence Parker. The entertainment committee for the occasion was composed of Oscar Schumert, John Appleby, H. F. Mattox, I. A. Strauss and N. T. Markey.

EVERY once in a while you hear some member claiming that the small union has no part in the lawmaking of our International body, not being financially able to send a delegate. Any member who thinks our laws can be improved is competent to propose amendments. All that has to be done is to write out the amendment and mail it to the International secretary-treasurer, marked "for consideration of law committee." It will be referred to that committee, and reported to the convention.

THE book and job employer will tell you he works nine, ten or twelve hours a day, and say it does not hurt him, and he scoffs at our demand for an eight-hour workday. Grant that he does put in that much time—and few of them do—what does it signify? There is a vast difference in the way the time is spent. The employer does his work generally in a well-ventilated business office; he can go out into the fresh air whenever he wishes; he is not obliged to eat a cold lunch in the poison-laden air of the workroom, but generally takes his own time to get a wholesome meal, and comes back to the office refreshed for the afternoon's work. The unhealthy conditions surrounding the average composing room are too well known, and are too often discussed by medical authorities to be entered into here. Let the employer spend a day in the workroom, filling his lungs with the deadly dust from the type or the poisonous gases from the linotype metal pots, and see how quickly he will change his views on the shorter workday question. Give the printer a chance to get the fresh air into his lungs and throw out the poison, and he will show up the next morning a better printer, worth more to the office—a better investment, both mentally and physically, than you can get under the nine-hour system. It must also be remembered that the employer is working for himself—building for the future. No just comparison is possible where conditions differ so radically.

The St. Louis Incident.

Owing to the fact that St. Louis Union has rescinded its illegal action in signing a nine-hour contract, the editor of THE JOURNAL deemed it advisable to eliminate from the correspondence all reference to the incident. As far as possible the review of this affair has been confined to the official statement published elsewhere.

Eight-Hour Resolutions.

The following resolutions were passed by Denver Union No. 49 at its regular meeting on June 4:

Whereas, The International Typographical Union has inaugurated a campaign, the object of which is the attainment of the eight-hour day for the unions under its jurisdiction; and,

Whereas, It has been demonstrated by practically all the skilled crafts in American industry and by some local unions of the International Typographical Union that the eight-hour day is feasible and practical and warranted by the introduction of labor-saving machinery; it has been shown to be beneficial to the health and mental development of workers wherever inaugurated; it has given to the community a better class of citizens, and to the employer a better grade of workmanship; therefore,

Resolved, That Denver Typographical Union No. 49 hereby extends to the eight-hour committee of the International Typographical Union its unqualified approval and support in its efforts to elevate the standard of citizenship of the members by the inauguration of the eight-hour day; and further

Resolved, That we look with disfavor on any proposition which may be construed as a temporizing measure on this important subject, and we pledge our assistance, both moral and financial, to the attainment of this desired end. The delegates to the convention of the International Typographical Union at Toronto from Denver Typographical Union No. 49 are hereby instructed to support with voice and vote the International eight-hour committee in its efforts to bring about the eight-hour day.

ALEXANDER SPENCER, a prominent member of Chicago Typographical Union No. 16, asks the employing printer the following questions anent the open shop discussion:

Would you not contract to do all the printing for a business house and thus shut out competition, if you could? Why have we not the same right to so dispose of our labor, especially when membership is open to all honest and competent printers?

Mr. Spencer's letter, printed in this issue of THE JOURNAL, is well worth reading and considering. It is headed "Eight Hours and Open Shop."

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THE Houston (Texas) labor temple was dedicated on June 14. An immense audience gathered at the exercises, and several noted speakers addressed the assemblage. Among others was the Hon. Presley K. Ewing, who, after felicitating the union men of Houston on their splendid enterprise, said in reference to the eight-hour movement:

> First among the demands of the labor union is its sturdy and uncompromising demand for an eight-hour system in the government employ. If the reform can be anchored in the government, other industrial employers will speedily follow. To a union man the eight-hour law is much like the gospel to a devoted Christian. It means so much for him. It means time for his family, time to devote to the republic and make a better citizen, and it encourages larger opportunity for labor. How can anybody out of the union oppose the just demand of labor? It considers the wage earners, who are the great masses of the people. And in considering and ministering to these it uplifts humanity and directly affects the best interests of this country.

In the correspondence columns of this issue of THE JOURNAL will be found a detailed description and halftone of the building.

SUPPOSE we admit that all the wild and improbable assertions of Driscoll about bribing union leaders of Chicago are true—and we don't—how many of the people who furnished the money will go to jail? Driscoll's appearance before the Cook county grand jury was a disappointment to union-hating newspapers in Chicago. He had done so much talking about how he was going to "expose" a lot of corruption that these papers had their wood type all ready to proclaim to the world an appalling state of rottenness. But the good copy did not pan out. Mr. Driscoll simply made a general statement to the jury, mentioning no names, times or places. Driscoll, be it known, is the man who claims to have been the "fixer" for the employers for the past two years. In speaking of the hearing, State's Attorney Healy said: "Much of his talk was hysterical, and he was inclined to repeat. We did not get much from him." Driscoll is credited by the Chicago Post with saying: "Fred Job, for the employers, spends money upon detectives and in getting non-union teamsters who don't know how to drive. I didn't keep any payroll, so I didn't show one to the jurors."

What We Are Doing

Eight Hours on January 1, 1906, is provided for in the contracts just sent in to headquarters by Ashland (Wis.) Union No. 146.

* * *

Eight Hours has been arranged for by Kewanee (Ill.) Union No. 164, to go into effect on January 1, 1906. So writes Secretary Curtis.

* * *

Eight Hours is now the workday in Salt Lake City. The secretary of No. 115 writes THE JOURNAL that the eight-hour day became effective there on July 1.

* * *

Eight Hours is now the workday of San Luis Obispo (Cal.) Union No. 576. Secretary Finney writes THE JOURNAL that they wish to be placed in the band wagon.

* * *

Eight Hours is the workday of Memphis (Tenn.) Union No. 11, beginning the 1st of July of this year. A slight increase in the rate per hour was secured.

* * *

Eight Hours for Vincennes (Ind.) Union No. 395 on January 1, 1906. Contracts were recently signed with the employers of that place fixing the first of next year as the date on which the shorter workday will be inaugurated.

* * *

Eight Hours was given the members of Waterville (Me.) Union No. 643, without having to even ask for it. Secretary Callaghan of that union writes that on the first day of June the local proprietors gave the members of the union a banquet and the eight-hour day. Pretty good for a new union.

* * *

Eight Hours now constitutes the length of the workday of Ottawa (Ont.) Union No. 102. The secretary writes THE JOURNAL as follows: "I am pleased to inform you that the eight-hour day went into force here on June 1, without any friction. In fact, we have made great gains, having unionized two offices which have not before been in line, and have started them off with the

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eight-hour day. There is at present in this city practically only one office outside the union, employing one man, two women and a boy."

* * *

Eight Hours on January 1, 1906, is provided for in the contract recently signed by Bellefontaine (Ohio) Union No. 613 with Clarence Cappell, proprietor of a printing establishment of that city.

* * *

Eight Hours on the first of the year will be secured without any trouble by Altoona (Pa.) Union No. 240, writes Secretary Leader of that union. The scale signed on May 1 gives morning and evening newspaper employes $2.50 per day and book and job men $15 per week. The contract runs under the nine-hour day until December 31 of the present year.

* * *

Eight Hours for Chickasha (I. T.) Union No. 81 on January 1, 1906. Secretary King has just forwarded to International headquarters copies of contracts recently signed by the employers of that town, and in a letter accompanying them he says: "We succeeded in raising the scale $2 per week and the eight-hour day is granted, to go into effect on January 1, 1906, which looks mighty good to us."

* * *

Eight Hours was gained without trouble by Greenville (Tex.) Union No. 509. On April 1 a contract was signed with every office but one in that city providing for the eight-hour workday on January 1, 1906. These contracts run until January 1, 1907. The local secretary writes THE JOURNAL that the office that refused to sign a contract agrees to employ none but union men and will abide by union conditions, including the eight-hour day.

* * *

Eight Hours has been conceded by the Kiernan Printing Company of New Haven, Conn. The new schedule became effective on June 1. An officer of the company in explaining the stand taken is quoted as follows: "It has always been the policy of this company never to antagonize its workmen. The International Typographical Union is excellently organized and refusal to meet their demands will result in a bitter strike of long duration. We have good men here whom we do not care to lose, and we will therefore start the eight-hour day next Monday."

* * *

Eight Hours is favored by the Samuel Jones Printing Company, of Dallas, Texas. A letter was recently received by Dallas Typographical Union No. 173 from that company, in which it asks to be put on record as favoring the eight-hour scale which the union is at the present time endeavoring to adopt. The firm gives as its reason for favoring this scale the fact that the extra efforts put forth by the printers will more than repay the employer for the one hour which will be cut off the working time.

* * *

COLUMBIA (Pa.) Typographical Union No. 610, organized May 5, of this year, by Organizer Woodrow, has already met with noteworthy success. On June 1, in less than one month, every office had signed the scale for one year, which gives the printers an increase of 25 per cent in wages and one hour less per day.

Reading Notices

ACCORDING to a dispatch sent THE JOURNAL by Wood and Nathan, the public printer has ordered seventy-two additional monotypes for use in the government printing office at Washington. This will make 100 of these machines at work there. The monotype people say this is the largest typesetting-machine order ever given.

WHAT THEY THINK OF THE JOURNAL.

J. E. Ayers, New York.—"I would be lost without it. It is the best printers' journal ever printed."

J. J. Henry, Knoxville, Tenn.—"We are all glad to note that THE JOURNAL continues to grow better, if such be possible, with each issue."

J. G. Kanely, New York City.—"THE JOURNAL, under your able and efficient management, has become, among the many papers which reach my house, the most useful and indispensable."

T. W. McCullough, Editor Omaha Bee.—"I very much admire THE JOURNAL, and have especially enjoyed its last few numbers, its last number (June) being almost an ideal of what such a publication should be."

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President's Page

SECTION 131, GENERAL LAWS.

No local union shall sign a contract guaranteeing its members to work for any proprietor, firm or corporation, unless such contract is in accordance with International law and approved by the International President.

THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY STILL GAINING FRIENDS.

Continuing their mass-meeting idea, there was held in Boston in the latter part of May an assemblage of the employing printers of New England. It is said that 382 people were present, but it is not claimed that all of these were "employing printers." The American Printer says that "the meeting was called to order by J. Stearns Cushing in the rooms of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company in Faneuil hall. Mr. Cushing was elected chairman of the meeting and George H. Simonds secretary. After addresses by a number of members a committee composed of one man from each state represented was appointed to draw up a resolution embodying the sentiment of the meeting on the demand of the International Typographical Union for a shorter workday, January 1, 1906." We are further informed by the same authority that "a recess was held while the committee was in session, during which the members proceeded to get better acquainted with each other. The committee then made a report which was in effect the resolution passed at Atlanta the previous week, but amended to suit local conditions. After some short addresses the resolution was passed unanimously. By five o'clock the business had all been transacted, the only other happening of note being an application of the secretary of the Boston Typographical Union for the privilege of being present at the meeting. The request was denied. The one impression brought away by those attending the meeting and dinner was the enthusiasm and celerity with which the business in hand was disposed of." The foregoing view of the Boston employers' meeting is from one of the employers' organs, and is given to our membership instead of the regular report reaching us, so that the injected optimism may become apparent. And in the meantime we continue to make eight-hour contracts, as is evidenced by the July eight-hour bulletin.

EIGHT-HOUR MEETINGS MULTIPLYING.

Eight-hour meetings are becoming decidedly popular, not alone with the employers but also with the employes. We are informed that further mass meetings of the employers will be held at central points. During June, St. Paul Typographical Union turned its well-attended regular monthly meeting into an eight-hour meeting, and on the following evening Minneapolis Typographical Union No. 42 held an eight-hour meeting, about 350 members attending. In Chicago, in June, there was an eight-hour conference with representatives of twenty unions present, and reports of that conference have been distributed widely. In Rahway, N. J., a delegate conference was also held, following one previously convening in Orange. The next conference is scheduled for Somerville. An eight-hour conference was held in Dallas, Texas, attended by representatives of the typographical unions in that state. It is proposed to hold eight-hour rallies at new points in states where meetings of this character have already taken place. These conventions afford opportunity for the exchange of views and for the formation of plans, and they also serve to stimulate and disseminate eight-hour enthusiasm. That the eight-hour movement is stronger than even its adherents have maintained was amply demonstrated during the month of June, which was really a banner month for the eight-hour propaganda.

THIS ALSO IN THE MONTH OF JUNE.

Memphis Typographical Union No. 11 has negotiated an eight-hour contract with all the book and job employers in its jurisdiction. An advance in wages per hour was secured. A member of the committee, writing on the negotiations, says: "It is an especial pride to the committee that we are the first in the South to get this concession, and we hope it will be an encouragement to others. I wish, by the way, to express our appreciation of the prompt action of the executive council in the St. Louis matter. This action carried great weight with the typothetæ, as we, being in conference with the Memphis body at the time, are able to testify." Memphis Typographical Union deserves the success that has attended its efforts. Recently the union appropriated $500 with which to thoroughly organize adjacent territory, and at the same time pledged an additional $500 if it was apparent that it could be used to advantage.

THE EMPLOYERS AT PHILADELPHIA.

There was another meeting of employing printers in June. Philadelphia entertained the "masters" from the middle states. Nothing new developed. The resolutions adopted at the Atlanta meeting, reproduced in this department last month, were changed slightly and then rushed through the Philadelphia assemblage. One attending employer made a strong speech in support of the eight-hour day, and luckily escaped with his life. He said: "I can only say, for my own firm, which has prospered under an eight-hour agreement, that we shall assist the International Typographical Union in every way possible in its fight for an eight-hour day, which is sure to come, whether you defeat the International Union or not." The gathering "went wild with enthusiasm" when a speaker said: "We want to get some ginger in us so that we shall feel that we are opposed to anything the International Union is in favor of and in favor of anything the International Union is opposed to." The president of the United Typothetæ is credited with these remarkable assertions: He "branded as false the statement, sedulously circulated by the International Typographical Union, that the typothetæ had refused

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overtures toward an amicable adjustment of the point at issue." He was wildly applauded for this sentiment: "We must stand together on January 1, 1906, and fight to the bitter end, if necessary. We desire a shorter workday, but to stand a strike for it is a different proposition. It means the life of our business, as contrasted with the ethical question of a shorter workday. When the situation is put fairly before the country the country will be with us. The rank and file of the International Typographical Union, while desiring the shorter day, would not go into a fight for it. The referendum vote, by which the arbitrary demand was carried, showed that less than half of the membership voted, and of these about 20 per cent were against the proposition." However, from a former experience, we are of the opinion that the press has again misquoted the employers' chief.

TRUE—BUT UNEXPECTED BY THE SECRETARY.

The United Typothetæ of America has contributed materially to the prosperity of the printing industry in prosecuting its propaganda of opposition to the eight-hour day, in issuing numerous circulars setting forth the organization's antipathy. One of these circulars was, by error, of course, sent to the editor of the Granite Cutters' Journal, and that trade union official has furnished me with a copy of his rejoinder. It follows:

"June 10, 1905.

"Mr. John Macintyre, Secretary, United Typothetæ of America, 320 Broadway, New York:

"DEAR SIR—As editor of the Granite Cutters' Journal and manager of the printing office of that association, I received your circular letter in reference to the resolution of your association in St. Louis, June, 1904, and the resolution of the International Typographical Union in St. Louis, August, 1904, and have carefully read all you have to say on the subject.

"In reply permit me to say I do not agree with your conclusions. Our association is not only ready for the eight-hour workday in our printing office, but we have had it in use for a number of years and find it both profitable and practical. You are entirely mistaken in your statement about increased cost and decreased output, and if your association will adopt the eight-hour day in your printing establishments, you will find it one of the best changes you could possibly make, in fact, desirable from every standpoint.

"We have other experience to draw upon than our printing office in this direction, for the members of our association are themselves now, and have been for a number of years, on an eight-hour workday system, and so satisfactory has it been to employer and employe of our trade, that there has not been one firm from the Atlantic to the Pacific since the system was put in use who cared to be quoted as favoring an extension of the workday beyond the eight-hour limit, nor do any of them complain about increased cost of manufacturing and decreased output.

"With a reasonable workday men go to the shop bright and cheerful, are willing to work and do so in a creditable manner; with a longer workday their ambition is lost and they work grudgingly and too often when their employer is busy elsewhere shirk their duties. The eight-hour workday permits employes to have a little time with their families and for social intercourse, which helps to make better men and women of them, and this being so they could not fail to be better and more profitable workers.

"Your reference to El Paso, Texas, is much overdrawn and in any event is not a fair criterion. It is evident even from your own testimony that the attempted experiment in that city was entered into grudgingly and with a desire to as near as possible show that the eight-hour workday was a failure, and the reference has as much the appearance of being gotten up for effect as had the notorious report of Carrol D. Wright some time ago about the cost of living.

"After giving the subject deliberate consideration along the most practical lines possible, we take this opportunity in replying to your circular letter to invite the United Typothetæ of America to adopt the eight-hour workday system, and in doing so conscientiously believe that after the system has been given a fair trial you will be found writing to some other association on equally favorable lines to the legislation in question as is cheerfully written to you in this document.

"Yours truly,
"(Signed) JAMES DUNCAN,
"National Secretary."

THE COUNTRY EMPLOYER AGAIN.

Under the heading "Trying to Work Country Publishers," the following article appeared recently in the Akeley (Minn.) Tribune. It is fairly representative of the stand that is being taken by the country employers in resisting the efforts of the typothetæ to compel them to give up part of their receipts to the employers' organization: "The Tribune is in receipt of a circular letter from the typothetæ (or master printers of the northwestern cities) the purport of which is to enlist the country publisher's sympathy in resisting an inevitable strike of their employes on January 1, 1906, unless the typothetæ yields to the printers' demand for an eight-hour day. The typothetæ is a powerful organization of employing printers of the cities who control the prices of printing with an iron hand. Their profits have been enormous—entirely out of proportion with the wages received by their employes. And now that the printers make only a just demand, the country publisher is appealed to. He is requested to remit $2 membership fee into an organization, the members of which are invariably sending their representatives into certain territories and 'butting in' on the country publisher's business. The average country newspaper man will politely inform the typothetæ to go to——and extend to their printers the best wishes for success in their commendable undertaking. Eight hours of the gait established in the city printshop is quite enough to kill any of them before their proper time comes."

THE SHAM MADE APPARENT.

We have had trouble with the Muskogee Times. The following statement by the paper affected looks familiar; we've seen it before: "Just what excuse

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there was for the walkout, the management has been unable to see. There was no controversy between the Times and its employes as to wages or hours; this paper was already paying as high, and in many cases higher wage than its competitors; the hours were the same; very friendly relations seemed to exist between the management and the employes, and the walkout came as a shock and surprise." But the observations of one of the Times' contemporaries on the stereotyped excuse quoted are so pat and so cleverly expose its hypocrisy that they are well worth reproducing: "The union printers of Muskogee, from all reports, seem to be a decidedly discriminating lot, with no sense of appreciation whatever. In one office in the city, where they have been paid higher wages and treated better than anywhere else, 'where the most friendly relations exist,' 'without cause and without a moment's warning, they go on a strike,' they threaten, they menace, they 'spike' the press and commit no end of outrage against a kind and considerate employer. In the other offices in the city where a good day's work is required for a good day's wage, and is given where the employer and employed each knows his place, and keeps it, and there is no time for twaddle about 'friendly relations,' 'kindly feeling,' etc., etc.; where the output corresponds to the outlay, and where wages are not more than commensurate with a decent living in a town of such high rent and other expenses as in Muskogee, we hear of no trouble. That all the trouble should occur in the office where all the friendly sentiment and kindly feeling and overflowing love and top wages hold sway, is probably only another evidence of the perversity of unionism, and the union printers and the employers who do not have trouble are no doubt deserving of unscathing rebuke, while the man of high wages and loving sentiment toward his help is entitled to great public sympathy. Just why an intelligent public fails to indulge in an uprising under these galling conditions is the great mystery that is perplexing at least one mind in Muskogee this afternoon."

A REMARKABLE CIRCULAR.

Under date of June 19 the Chicago Typothetæ issued a most remarkable address "to the book and job printers of Chicago." After reciting the usual plea of increased cost that would go with an eight-hour day, this body blow is delivered: "If employers could not make a profit on the work of their compositors they would soon be compelled to shut down." That goes without any attempt at rebuttal. But if the day was of four hours, there would still be a demand for commercial printing, and plants to do the work. We are then told that the mass meetings of employers have agreed "that the eight-hour day could not be granted." Remarkable unanimity! Then there is given an excerpt from an article in a trade publication, contributed by a former union official, the partial quotation used to create the impression that the writer believed the eight-hour crusade would meet with defeat. Questionable ethics! With perfectly proper indignation it is pointed out that the employers did not propose the shorter workday. Granted again! The St. Louis incident is referred to. "It also takes the matter of Chicago employers agreeing to an eight-hour day entirely out of the realm of argument." Well, for the sake of the "argument," one obstacle has been removed. "The employing printers of Chicago desire to continue friendly relations with their employes, and it rests with the employes themselves to decide whether or no these relations shall be changed." Disputed; the obligation is at least mutual. The assertion is not compatible with the ultimatum with which the circular concludes: "Of one thing, however, the compositors may be assured: The eight-hour day will not be granted by the employers. On that point, this is absolutely the last word, notwithstanding any assertions to the contrary." Oh, pshaw! Let us at least say a few more words. Where's the harm?

THEY ARE "UNALTERABLY OPPOSED."

On the committee on resolutions at the Boston meeting of the "masters" were three men from small New England towns doing business on a ten-hour basis, wages not to exceed ten dollars a week. Needless to say these three "captains of industry" were violently opposed to the "impossible" eight-hour day. To attempt to add anything to the testimony of these three tailors of Tooley street would be "to attempt to gild refined gold—to paint the lily—to throw a perfume on the violet—to smooth the ice—or add another hue unto the rainbow—in every aspect of it, wasteful and ridiculous excess."

NOTES.

The Georgia Federation of Labor declared that "on the successful outcome of the efforts being put forth by the International Typographical Union for the establishment of a universal eight-hour day for the printers depends to a great extent the success of similar movements in other industries," and "that should the International Union become involved in trouble through the inauguration of the eight-hour day on January 1, 1906, we pledge to it all financial assistance which it is in our power to grant."

The Minnesota State Federation of Labor and the Georgia State Federation of Labor have pledged financial support, if necessary, to our eight-hour movement. Other state bodies have pledged support, and it will be financial when desired. The American Federation is on record with financial support, and we are acting with the consciousness that the deity helps those who help themselves.

"Whenever any vested wrong is to be righted or any long-standing abuse corrected, those who profit by the wrong or the abuse are prompt to pose as the defenders of property and to charge the reformers with attacking property rights," says William Jennings Bryan in the Saturday Evening Post.

Twelve hundred members of No. 16 attended the regular June meeting, and by rising vote made manifest their support for the eight-hour day.

The eight-hour buttons are a distinct hit, and are in great demand.

If you desire more buttons, write.

JAMES M. LYNCH, President.

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Woman's Department

WOMAN'S INTERNATIONAL AUXILIARY.

President—Mrs. Frank A. Kennedy, 2603 North Twentieth street, Omaha, Neb.

Secretary—Mrs. Ed D. Donnell, 906 West Eighth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

OMAHA, NEB.

To the Officers and Members of Local Auxiliaries:

All subordinate auxiliaries to the Woman's International Auxiliary are entitled to a representative at the third annual convention of the International Auxiliary to be held in Toronto, Canada, opening Tuesday morning, August 15, 1905.

The International law reads: Each local auxiliary shall be entitled to one (1) delegate. Auxiliaries having a membership of one hundred and fifty (150) or over shall be entitled to one additional delegate.

We urgently request that every local auxiliary will send a delegate to this convention, as important questions pertaining to the welfare of our International body will come up.

MRS. FRANK A. KENNEDY, President.
MRS. ED DONNELL, Secretary-Treasurer.

LINCOLN, NEB.

Owing to lack of time, the writer takes the following from the Wageworker, our worthy "labor organ":

THE PRINTERS' MEMORIAL DAY.

In pursuance of a custom established a year ago Lincoln Typographical Union No. 209, assisted by Capital Auxiliary No. 11, observed Sunday, May 28, as memorial day, and on that day especial tributes of respect were paid to the honored dead of the union.

In the morning the union and auxiliary to the number of nearly fifty gathered at the Lindell hotel, and at 10:30 marched in a body to the First Congregational Church. Rev. J. E. Tuttle, the pastor, preached a sermon on "Brotherhood," and from the text, "All ye are brethren," he drew a lesson of fraternity and humanity that made a deep impress upon the minds of his hearers. He pointed out the fact that before men could be brothers in fact, with all of the love that brothers have, there must be the tie of a common fatherhood, and this common fatherhood exists only in God. As earthly brothers look up to and emulate the example of the elder brother, so brethren in the world, acknowledging a common fatherhood, should look up to and emulate the example of the elder brother, Christ Jesus. The sermon was prepared with especial reference to the typographical union's memorial, and the members appreciated the earnestness and the sentiment of the sermon. The morning service of song was along patriotic lines, and was fully appreciated.

In the afternoon the union and the auxiliary took a special car to Wyuka, and on the lot owned by the union memorial services were held. The service was opened with prayer, and the assembly then sang "Blest Be the Tie that Binds." Addresses by members of union were delivered. The assembly then sang "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and then as the roll of the union's dead was called members of the auxiliary stepped forward and laid at the foot of the banner the memorial flowers brought as tributes to the departed members. Miss Ruth Walter then sounded "taps," after which the graves of all the union dead were visited and decorated with flowers. The ceremonies were impressive and were witnessed by a large number, who were attracted to the spot by the singing and the sight of the union banner.

We believe the change of meeting place from the homes to a hall in the central part of the city will be a success.

At a recent meeting of Capital Auxiliary the members were presented with eight-hour buttons, which we consider an honor to wear.

Plans for our June social are under way.

MRS. C. B. RIGHTER.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

No. 3 held its regular monthly meeting June 13, and though the attendance was somewhat less than previous months, the interest in general affairs proved a balancing power.

Last month, unknowingly and unconsciously, we made a mistake in stating that Mrs. P. M. Schmitt was our alternate delegate to Toronto, she having received the second highest number of votes as candidate for delegate. According to section 2, p. 10, of the International constitution, the alternate must be nominated and elected same as the delegate.

This was done, Mesdames J. P. Banks and H. S. Fenton being the nominees, Sister Fenton being elected, by a large majority, alternate delegate. Sister Schmitt declined the nomination or she would have undoubtedly been the favored one.

The retiring president, Mrs. William Benseman, in her usual gracious, quiet manner, installed the newly-elected officers for the incoming year, after which she was presented with a beautiful sherbet set from the members as a token of appreciation of her good work the past year.

As our year draws to a close, in behalf of No. 3, we desire to extend our sincere thanks to our brother editor, J. W. Bramwood, for his kindness to and interest shown in our organization in publishing our articles as they appeared from time to time. THE JOURNAL becomes more to us each month.

VIRGINIA R. FENTON.

BALTIMORE, MD.

The twenty-third session of No. 28 was held, as usual, in Heptasophs' Hall (and, by the way, we have a beautiful meeting place). I am sorry to say that our attendance and membership is becoming smaller instead of increasing. Lack of attendance, due to lack of interest, both on the part of members and the "printer man." Out of a membership of nearly 500 Baltimore typos there is an auxiliary of only twenty-five members in good standing. As some one has said, "Are all these printers bachelors?" If so, have they no sisters or mothers who take interest in them? Poor men.

I am delighted to say we will have a voice in the convention at Toronto this year, the favored

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one being Mrs. Sarah J. Frazier, whose husband is a delegate to the same. (Mrs. T. F. Brady as alternate.) We intend giving her a sackful of instructions, but we hope she will not have to pay duty on them after she crosses the line. We wish them both a most delightful time.

On May 22d we held a public euchre at the Heptasophs' Hall. Thirty handsome prizes were given to an equal number of persons who had won the greater number of games, but as most of the recipients were strangers, I failed to get their names. Ice cream was on sale, and the euchre was followed by dancing. Every one seemed to spend an enjoyable evening, and the affair was a success both socially and financially.

MRS. T. F. BRADY.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

In the early part of last May Mrs. Kennedy, our International president, addressed a letter to each of the auxiliaries under the jurisdiction of the International body in which she appeals to the membership to instruct their delegates to Toronto to vote to reduce the per capita tax to 10 cents per quarter.

Every auxiliary member who reads THE JOURNAL knows that I am opposed to this reduction, and in this communication, which shall be my last on the subject, I intend to state as clearly as possible my reasons for my opposition.

I desire to assure the membership that, so far as I am concerned, there is no personal feeling between Mrs. Kennedy and I in this matter. We look at the question differently, that is all, and I credit her with the same motive that I claim for myself—the good and welfare of the International organization.

When the Woman's International Auxiliary to typographical union perfected its organization at Cincinnati in 1902, we had just $1.80 in the treasury. The trials and tribulations which the International officers experienced the first year in making the financial ends meet is well known to the membership, generally, and the story needs no repetition here. The first year our total receipts were $169.60 and the expenditures $133.52, leaving a cash balance on hand of $36.08.

The second year the receipts, including the $36.08 cash balance from previous year, were $533.21, expenditures $305.51, supplies on hand $39.80, leaving a cash balance of $187.90.

This year, up to June first the receipts were $617.80, last year's balance $187.90, our expenditures have been $315.18, leaving a balance of $490.52. At a rough estimate there will remain in the treasury at the time of the convention, counting outstanding bills, etc., about $500. This balance, of course, includes moneys received for charters, supplies, etc.

The membership should not lose sight of the fact that the convention expenses of the International president and secretary are not included in the above statement. The first year Omaha and Cincinnati auxiliaries paid our expenses. The second year we succeeded in getting to St. Louis by means of the celebrated $5 assessment, and this year we expect to make the round trip to Toronto by assessing each member 20 cents.

Mrs. Kennedy is mistaken in her assertion that the tax was doubled at St. Louis, because the assessment was made for expenses last year, in addition to the tax.

The fact in the case is that the only material increase in the per capita tax is the 5 cents a quarter, and this was put on that the secretary-treasurer, who, if she attends to her duties, works more hours than the average office girl, might be paid the enormous sum of $156 a year. In discussing the reduction of the tax, the 20-cent assessment for officers' expenses will have to be taken into consideration. This expense will have to be met each year in addition to the per capita tax, if it is put at 10 cents per quarter, and I "for the life of me," can't see the difference it makes to us at the end of the year whether we pay it as a tax or as an assessment. The truth is, it is harder to pay 20 cents all at once than it is 5 cents every three months, to say nothing about the time and trouble it causes local secretaries, and the considerable extra work for the International secretary, the extra expense and the feeling that the International officers are standing in the light of beggars. June 1, 1905, we had a total membership in the International organization of 1,046.

With the tax at 40 cents a year and the 20-cent assessment added, each member would pay 60 cents a year. Per capita tax at 60 cents on 1,046 members, $627.60.

Secretary's salary	$156 00
Officers' expenses, about	200 00
Running expenses (estimated)	350 00
Total	$706 00

The actual expenses of the International organization (and we have been economical to a fault) the second year, counting supplies on hand, were $345.31.

This year the expense will be over $300, and we have spent almost nothing in booming the organization and trying to get new auxiliaries. Take $706 from $627 if you can, and what are you going to do to make up the deficit? Levy another assessment?

In my judgment, if there is to be a cut anywhere, it should come off the $10 per day allowed the International officers. First-class railway and sleeping accommodations and meals, if the trip be a long one, should surely be allowed them. In addition to this the allowance for expenses during convention week should be a stipulated amount, enough to allow them to stop at the official hotel, and maintain the dignity of the organization.

Within the next year it may be possible that our organization will be called upon to assist in the fight for the eight-hour day. The members of the typographical union are paying one-half of 1 per cent on their gross earnings to create a defense fund, and are doing it willingly. We, who are prone to boast that we are an auxiliary to the grandest union ever organized, are asked to "kick" on paying a "measly" 80 cents a year for fear that we might create a defense fund of our own.

It has been my observation that those members who are eternally objecting to the tax, and who

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have to be continually run after each quarter to get them to pay, never have and never will do the organization any good, and it is only a question of a short time until we will lose them, even if the tax was 5 cents a quarter. What, may I ask, can the International Auxiliary hope to accomplish in the way of assisting the typographical union with an empty treasury? Did the membership ever take into consideration that the next year may be a busy one for us, and that our little $500 balance, which we have accumulated after three years of hard struggle and counting the pennies, might not last longer in 1906 than a June frost?

This is not the time for bargain-counter arguments or cheap propositions. In the language of a well-known editor, I want to see the auxiliary on the "firing line" in 1906 if necessary. We have been bragging for the past three years what we would do to help the union in time of trouble. We may be called upon to "make good" in the near future. In the face of these facts, is the membership willing to deplete the treasury? I hope not.

Up to June 10 we have received the following list of delegates to the convention to be held at Toronto:

1, Atlanta—Mrs. W. E. Jones.
2, Omaha—Mrs. Bert Cox.
3, Milwaukee—Mrs. Frank Engel.
4, Cincinnati—Mrs. William Ogden.
5, Indianapolis—Mrs. E. J. Heaton.
7, Nashville—Mrs. J. A. Aul.
9, Minneapolis—Mrs. A. Olson.
11, Lincoln—Mrs. H. W. Smith.
12, Louisville—Mrs. J. D. Kane.
13, Washington, D. C.—Mrs. A. W. Bowen.
21, Chattanooga—Mrs. D. B. Barnes.
25, Bradford, Pa.—Mrs. Frank B. Carr.
29, St. Louis—Mrs. George B. Woods.
33, Spokane—Mrs. Lue Laumer.
35, Syracuse—Mrs. Mary Stanton.
41, Chicago—Mrs. Harry Atkinson.
42, Toronto—Mrs. D. McDougall.

In a recent letter from Mrs. McDougall, president of the Toronto Auxiliary, she says that the climate in that city in August is about the same as it is at Cincinnati, but that the nights are cool. We merely mention this for the information of our members who expect to attend the convention, and who are now engaged in fixing over their old clothes. MRS. ED D. DONNELL.

CHICAGO, ILL.

And behold, there was great strife in the city, and the hewers of wood and the carriers of merchandise did revolt, and all the artisans of that place were exceeding wroth.

Then did the followers of Gutenburg go unto their own houses and say unto their women: "Go not into the market-place to trade, neither barter thou in any way with the oppressor, but guard thou thy shekels, unto the day that the typothetæ are upon us."

So the women were no more seen in the market-place, but did abide in their own houses turning their sleeves upside down so as to make themselves fair unto their lords.

And the great strife grew and continued even unto the third month, and the guards of the city did carry merchandise and lumber. And did have no time to overtake the plunderer. Verily I say unto you this is rough. Selah!

This month finds us all well and preparing our summer outings. Our committee promises much.

The secretary of No. 41 had the great pleasure of calling on Mrs. Ed Donnell, our International secretary, and the warm greeting and entertainment received will long be remembered.

Our auxiliary has not acted yet, on the per capita tax issue, but I hope to have something to say on that soon, in the meanwhile do not let us strain at a gnat. Personally, I deplore assessments, and think all International dues should be consolidated and by quarterly payments brought within reach of all. We hear no complaint about the per capita tax, but with the assessment it is different. I trust we will all consider well before we act. MRS. GILBERT R. JONES.

DES MOINES, IOWA.

Auxiliary No. 15 gave a card party in April at the home of Mrs. O'Bleness, and nine fine prizes were awarded to highest scores.

On May 12 Mrs. Corbin entertained most delightfully at her home, and two applications for membership were read, and one lady received the pledge.

No. 15 feels encouraged with its growth in membership, as at each meeting applications are received.

A new union man arrived in Des Moines early in March and is making his home at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Boniface; he has been christened Charles Boniface. Mrs. Boniface is a member of No. 15. MRS. JACOBSEN.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Woman's Auxiliary No. 5 held its first meeting in its new hall in the Knights and Ladies of Honor building on Monday, June 5, at which there was a goodly attendance. While our organization has been of slow growth, its membership continues to increase, and two new members will be initiated at the July meeting.

Mrs. Heaton, president of No. 5, and delegate-elect to the Toronto convention, entertained the members and their husbands at her suburban home in Irvington on the night of May 25. An enjoyable evening was spent by those present. An entertaining program of vocal and instrumental music was rendered by the ladies, assisted by some of the members of No. 1. During the course of the evening the hostess dispensed refreshments, both substantial and dainty, after which the party broke up, being compelled to leave much sooner than they desired, owing to the distance from the city, and the disinclination of the guests to "hoof" it home.

On Wednesday, June 14, the auxiliary held a bazar and social in their hall, which was well attended by the ladies, but at which the attendance of members of No. 1 was rather small. A very pleasant time was had by those who were present, and with returns from the sale of tickets and the many useful and ornamental articles sold and raffled, the ladies feel that when all accounts are bal-

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anced there will be a comfortable sum on the right side of the ledger.

Rumor has it that we are soon to be paid a visit by the secretary of the International Auxiliary. While Mrs. Donnell is no stranger to some of the ladies, there is a large proportion of our membership that have never had the pleasure of her acquaintance, and we are all looking forward with a great deal of satisfaction to her coming visit. In conclusion, I desire to urge Mrs. Donnell to hasten her visit to this "hustling" Auxiliary No. 5.

MRS. W. A. GREENE.

ST. PAUL, MINN.

The auxiliary gave a successful May ball at Litt's hall, on the 23d of the month. It was well attended and a most enjoyable time was given those who honored the ladies with their presence.

No. 44 will go on record as being opposed to any reduction of the International dues at the present time, and endorsed Mrs. Donnell's plan at the last meeting, instructing their representative to vote for the same at the convention.

At the last meeting of the auxiliary delegates to the label league were elected.

MRS. J. J. CAHILL.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

Chattanooga Auxiliary to Typographical Union No. 89 held the June meeting with Mrs. E. L. Barrenger.

No. 21 will be represented at Toronto by one of our most enthusiastic far-seeing members; we have voted a neat little sum out of our treasury for our delegate, but fearing that would not be sufficient, we will give a social before time for Mrs. Barnes to leave.

There were some few important subjects brought before the meeting, but no action was taken, as No. 21 believes in going slow.

We adjourned at a late hour to meet with Mrs. J. R. Kemp, of Ridgedale. MRS. O. BLODGETT.

SEATTLE, WASH.

Woman's Auxiliary No. 23 held a card and ice cream social on May 30, which was enjoyed by a goodly number of our members and many outsiders. A short musical and recitative program was well rendered, while progressive whist completed the evening. At our last regular meeting held Thursday, June 8, two new members were initiated into the mysteries of No. 23. An outdoor picnic was proposed and will be held at one of our many beautiful resorts in the near future. Our next regular meeting will also be a social day; are planning something new. This auxiliary is in receipt of the International Typographical Union eight-hour button and we feel very important while wearing them.

Seattle now has formed what is to be known as the "Woman's International Union Label League," meetings to be held twice a month. The following named ladies are the officers: President, Mrs. G. O. Burdick; vice-president, Mrs. C. Esselbach; secretary, Mrs. Coleman; treasurer, Miss Lester; sergeant-at-arms, Mrs. H. Puttrich; guard, Mrs. R. Layton. The last meeting, held on June 1, was well attended, and representatives of labor organizations were present and talked upon matters pertaining to the league. At present we are meeting at the waitress' hall in this city, said hall being tendered us free of charge through the untiring efforts of Mr. Akers, of W. C. L. U. fame. Twenty-two members have been enrolled, and our next will be the fourth meeting. This little bunch of femininity is doing all in its power to advance the label, and it will succeed, too, soon as it gets beyond swaddling clothes. A 10-cent social, with refreshments is to soon materialize. Will let you know of this at proper time.

MRS. ROLAND LAYTON.

TORONTO, CANADA.

The June meeting of No. 91 was attended by a goodly number of the Toronto Woman's Auxiliary, and a most pleasant and instructive evening was spent. Fortunately, several of the orators of the craft were present, and no doubt their eloquence will be an inspiration to our membership to go and do likewise, so we have great expectations for the future on that line. We were also considerably enlightened as to the method and routine, and especially were we pleased with the gentlemanly and courteous conduct of the meeting, which certainly reflected credit upon the printers of this city. Nothing approaching coarseness was observable, which leads us to believe that this was not merely the case because ladies were present, but that the officers of No. 91 have determined that the conduct of all their meetings shall at all times be worthy of the place the craft should occupy among the world's toilers.

The weather was a little unpromising on the occasion of the trip to Niagara Falls, but a most enjoyable day was spent. It would be hard to find more beautiful surroundings anywhere than can be enjoyed in this sail from Toronto in a fine steamer of the Niagara Line across Lake Ontario, then up the broad waters of the river to the borders of the world-famed rapids, then taking the Gorge Railway, past the great whirlpool and the mountains of rushing waters, unfolding wonder after wonder of nature's grandeur, until at last the magnificent cataract of Niagara itself is reached, where one can spend many hours of inspiration and wonder amidst scenic grandeur that commands the admiration of the greatest, as well as the more humble visitors from all quarters. The members of the auxiliary have especially to thank two members of No. 91 for their kindness during the day. Mr. Stevenson and Mr. Martin were exceedingly kind, and the treatment the ladies received was most pleasant, and promises well for the reception which will be accorded to all visiting printers with their wives, sisters—and others' sisters—who come to the convention.

Any information required from the woman's auxiliary will be cheerfully furnished by Miss Meehan, 52 Phoebe street, or by our president, Mrs. McDougall, 47 Sullivan street, Toronto.

MRS. HENRY A. THOMPSON.

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Correspondence

CHICAGO, ILL.

The announcement of the severe indisposition and final passing away of Adrian M. Jones was received with sorrow by his Chicago friends. Adrian had many genuine friendships here because of his kindly disposition and gentlemanly bearing. Those of a fraternal character were especially enjoyable, where his natural inner self shown with sunny brightness. Even his political opponents could find nothing against him except the making of sarcastic references to his Texas hat, gaudy neckties and softness of speech, all of which were simple peculiarities and not glaring faults. When in charge he was generous to a fault, and there are men in Chicago who always speak well of his indulgent nature. I wish my associations with every one were as pleasant and genial as those I enjoyed with Adrian.

The central district eight-hour conference, held in this city June 9 and 10, was a most important affair in more ways than one. In session as it was just at the time St. Louis made her sensational somersault, it gave an opportunity for the middle states representatives to voice their concerted opinion of that action and prepare ways and means for counteracting its effect. The printed proceedings, which will be scattered over the country far and wide, will give a concise account of the business transacted. Representatives from twenty-one unions were present, and the eight-hour spirit refused to be dampened by the intelligence President Lynch brought Friday morning. Encouraging reports were made on conditions throughout the territory represented, and a permanent organization was perfected, with E. R. Wright, of Chicago, reelected president, and Frank Kochman, of Cincinnati, continued as secretary-treasurer. The eight-hour spirit was of a determined and insistent quality, and the reports from St. Louis cemented and solidified the delegates to a remarkable degree, by showing the necessity of compact organization to guard against our foes. The delegates composed as creditable a body of deliberative character as I ever saw, and the display of interest and commendable realization of the work in hand goes a long way toward removing the stigma of flippancy and conviviality attached to conventions of this kind. The unions of the middle west have reason to feel proud of the businesslike ability of their representatives.

No. 16 gave a stag party in honor of the delegates, which in point of attendance and exuberant hilarity was the equal of last year. President Lynch attended, and was easily recognized by that peculiarly benign expression depicted on that expansive physiognomy. Secretary Bramwood made a flying trip from Indianapolis to be present, and made one of his telling and pointed talks on the situation. Billy Spires also added the presence of his effulgent smile. It is worth the price of admission alone to meet old friends and acquaintances at these gatherings.

The percentage system of collecting dues received another black eye at the late election, but its adherents can congratulate themselves that they have made progress. Last year the proposed change was floored by a negative vote of 559, while this year the opposition dwindled down to twenty-two votes. If the change in sentiment continues for another year in the same direction the percentage system will be carried by a safe majority and then be given a fair trial. At the end of another year the membership will, by actual experience, be able to give at least an intelligent expression of opinion as to the desirability of that method in collecting dues.

The man who forgets his obligation and continually hammers the union and its policy—one or two cases have recently been noted among the membership of No. 16—must have a curious conception of the affinity he bears to his fellow craftsmen. One can imagine the uproar a reasonably healthy stomach would create by subsistence on a steady diet of olives and sour milk, but when the pessimistic individual so far forgets the benefits, present and prospective, of wholesome, dyed-in-the-wool unionism and indulges in silly denunciation of the organization that has placed him in a commanding position, it shows the need of heroic treatment. He should be summoned before the executive officers and made to repeat the obligation a few times by way of remembrance, and sent on his way rejoicing over his new light. When a man begins to think he is better than his union, he becomes dangerous and will bear watching. If the union is too cramped and narrow for his peculiar talents there is no objection to his seeking higher altitudes, but he should not endeavor to free himself by tearing down the power that has been the means of placing him in the independent position he thinks he occupies. No one can safely assume that all organized labor is wrong and he only right. If he sees the need of improvement, he should take a little time to direct his efforts for reform at the proper seat of the disease, and not waste his ammunition in delivering volleys of invectives at long distance range, which at best only result in aggravating the situation and have no effect in securing improvement inside the union.

There is a growing sentiment that this city will sooner or later be compelled to resort to the caucus as a means of launching candidates for office. The city is growing so big and the printing interests are so widely scattered that a centralization of effort is considered by some as a necessity in the conduct of elections. Whether it would be a wise move or not is a question of polygonal proportions. It would draw party lines closely and might create factions in open warfare that would unearth questionable methods in attaining their ends. Those methods are used now to some extent, but the Kilkenny-cat tactics are so mixed up with every one in the whirlpool that one hardly knows whether he is among friends or foes. Rumored combina-

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DELEGATES TO THE CHICAGO EIGHT-HOUR CONFERENCE.

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tions are made and busted, and the wrangle usually resolves itself into a case of every one for himself and the devil take the hindermost.

One of the imperative and necessary duties of the hour is a strict and loyal adherence to the constitution and by-laws of the International Typographical Union and also the local laws. That carries with it a necessary loyalty to the officers, both International and local. The most successful military and naval maneuvers are those that have been laid out by officers in charge, and carried through with precision and exactitude by those given the work to do. I recently heard the question asked as to what should be done if an employer insisted on placing a non-union man at work in order to demonstrate the open office idea. If the new man refused to apply for a card, would the chapel be justified in stopping work at once? The constitution and by-laws will answer that question decisively. Hasty and ill-timed action precipitated by chapels or unions, without consultation with executive officers of either local or International character, should certainly be avoided. The officers have the right to be made acquainted with conditions and suggest the remedy. As well might a company or battalion of an army start off on an independent movement on the impulse of the moment, thereby inviting chaos, disaster and possible annihilation. A union elects its executive officers and committees with a view to contingencies of that character. They should be advised and consulted as to any situation that may arise with the same degree of confidence that their election to responsible positions would seem to inspire.

Information was recently received from Minneapolis that three or four linotypes had been shipped to Chicago with an amount of secrecy that invited investigation. The machines were located in a room in the Grand Central depot in full operation, apparently for the instruction of non-union students, and, it is said, under the direction of a union man. A school for monotype operators is also in operation, and it is apparent the typothetæ are exerting all their energies to supply the demand for operators in case of trouble. These things are to be expected, but the possibility of making competent operators from raw material in the few months or possibly weeks of preparation remaining is so remote that those who spent years in training for perfection as operators should not borrow trouble over the prospect. A half dozen machines will not produce many competent operators when the percentage of failures among those who try is taken into consideration.

The Franklin Union of Pressfeeders, which created such a hubbub in printing circles a couple of years ago during its strike, has been quietly working along reorganization lines and has made rapid progress. It will be heard from later. Incidentally, I hear that the pressfeeders, No. 52, which was organized under the care and instruction of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union as a sure cure for Franklinism, has developed into a strong and lusty youth, with a few grievances of its own which it proposes to carry to the pressmen's convention at San Francisco to be aired. An official of Union No. 3 was recently heard expressing his disgust at the ingratitude of the new organization, inasmuch as it was proving to be as intractable, obstinate and unruly as the Franklins ever were in their palmiest days. All of which proves that human nature will crop out, no matter under what name it masquerades.

As an evidence of interest in the eight-hour movement, No. 16 voted an appropriation of $100 to aid Wisconsin printers in the work of organization. Chicago is not only thoroughly working the territory within her own borders, but is anxious to have other unions make a complete clean-up of all the available material within reach in contiguous territory.

Samuel Rastall and Richard Westlake, two old, tried and true-blue members of No. 16, leave Chicago June 27 for an extended trip to England and possibly the continent. It is fifty-four years since Rastall left his birthplace, Gloucestershire, England, and Westlake has not been 'ome in Devonshire for fifty-six years. The trip is laid out by way of St. Lawrence, intending to visit Paris and other cities, returning by way of the West Indies. They expect to be away at least two months. Mr. Rastall was the inventor of the Rastall system of type measurement, and if I remember correctly he also introduced the stamp method for keeping accounts so prevalent in typographical circles. 'Ere's 'oping you 'ave a good time, boys.

Eight-hour buttons are worn so universally by Chicago printers that the question is often asked by the uninitiated as to what the new organization is and what its purport may be. As a means of attracting the attention of the curious, the eight-hour button is a success.

The ex-delegates of this city held a meeting June 18 to perfect arrangements for the entertainment of Toronto-bound travelers passing through Chicago on the way to the convention. The reports of committees looking after the preliminaries indicate elaborate preparations for the amusement of those who arrive in time and have stop-over privileges. The date set for the festivities is the Thursday preceding the convention, and include an extensive automobile ride over interesting portions of the city in the afternoon, with a banquet in the evening, interspersed with attractive features. Other entertainment may be provided, the only drawback being the lack of time in which to enjoy them. The outlook is promising for the visitors, and Secretary McGowan is anxious to hear from all delegates, individually and collectively, so as to approximately determine the number that will be here. Circulars will be mailed, and replies and inquiries should be forwarded to the secretary, John M. McGowan, 192 North State street, third flat, Chicago.

As a prime illustration of hoodooism, it is said a proofreader on one of the morning papers is undergoing a boycott by the copyholders. One of his assistants committed suicide, another was recently taken to an insane asylum, and the balance of the copyholders are fighting shy. GEORGE J. KNOTT.

EIGHT hours for work, eight hours for sleep, eight hours to do as we will.

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BOSTON, MASS.

The question of out-of-work benefits and old-age pensions is attracting more and more attention every day. The feeling is growing that we owe something to the men who have been steadfast unionists all their lives, who have helped to make possible the organization we have today, and who have paved the way to the higher rates of wages and the improved conditions of labor that we enjoy. We pride ourselves on the humanitarian work which the trade union movement is accomplishing, and we glory in that great monument to the International Typographical Union, the Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs; but we overlook the fact that we have old members in our ranks who can not take advantage of the latter on account of family ties, and to whom the former has ceased to be a direct benefit because of their inability to work in some cases and inability to secure work on account of their age in others. In order to place our members beyond the reach of want in their old age, it would seem to be up to us to establish a fund for the purpose of paying a regular pension to those who are not in a position to support themselves. We should consider seriously and well this subject, because it is becoming a serious one; and it is one that should be considered not only from a sentimental standpoint, but also as a business proposition. What has placed the London Society of Compositors where it stands today? What has made the Cigarmakers' Union of Boston such a strong organization if it has not been its out-of-work, sick and old-age benefits? And if the cigarmakers, why not the printers? Such protection is well worth paying for. The fact must not be overlooked that our out-of-work members could secure work almost any time at less than the scale, but they refuse to lower the standard of wages by so doing, and in that way they not only uphold union principles, but they maintain the scale for the men who work. The establishment of such a fund would not only insure to every member protection against loss of employment, sickness and old age, but it would also confound trade union critics and commend us to the general public as an organization that not only can fight, but one which takes good care of its wounded as well. I am glad to see the interest manifested in this matter by other correspondents. It is a question that should, and I hope will, be widely discussed.

J. A. Calton, a well-known member of No. 13, has returned from the Home at Colorado Springs, where he went last December in poor health. He gained nineteen pounds in weight while at the Home, and looks well. He speaks in the highest terms of his treatment there, and of the institution as a haven of rest for the weary and diseased members of our craft. He tells me that "Biff" Smith, well known here, is in the hospital annex, and is a very sick man. "Biff" was sent to the Home from Winnipeg Union.

The meeting of "the employing printers of New England," held in Faneuil Hall, to which reference was made last month, was somewhat of a fizzle. They met, passed a resolution to resist the movement for the eight-hour day to the utmost, adjourned to supper, and it was all off. The meeting was not generally attended by Boston master printers, but was largely made up of out-of-town employers who must come to Boston every once in a while anyway, and the fare-and-a-third rate secured for the meeting gave them a good opportunity to see to their business, attend the session, get a free feed, and go on their way rejoicing. Less than four hundred attended, and by actual count ninety-seven went out before the vote on the eight-hour resolution was taken. Of those who voted for it, some are already on an eight-hour basis, and others are running union label shops and will grant the eight-hour day as soon as it is asked for. Label offices in Lowell and Lawrence were represented, and they will grant the eight-hour day as soon as the rest. Taken as a whole, the typothetæ had little real cause for self-congratulation over the outcome of the meeting of "the employing printers of New England."

In Chicago Mayor Dunne's work in connection with the municipal ownership of the traction system is progressing. Already some ten miles of traction lines are available for municipal ownership, and within two years' time there will be enough to make a large system, extending north and south about twenty miles and westward from the center of the city in various directions about ten miles. Mayor Dunne stands for the principle of public ownership and operation of public functions, and private ownership and operation of private business. The progress of the work in Chicago will be watched with interest by the rapidly growing number of believers in the principle of government ownership of public utilities the country over. But we must do something more than watch Chicago if we wish to profit by its example. We must do something. Talk it up.

Now, if C. W. Post, the new president of the Parryites, will only spend another $20,000 in advertising his slanderous utterances against the unions in the newspapers, it will not only put money into the pockets of union printers, but will also sound the death-knell of the union-wreckers' organization, and there would be no need of a Post-mortem to find out what it died of. Nothing will kill a damphool movement quicker than an exposition of its own damphoolishness. By the way, this means of advertising doesn't speak well for the boasted circulation of the Parry official organ. However, he may think he is accomplishing a double purpose, in that it also keeps this "martyr's" products before the general public. "There's a reason."

I had a very pleasant visit in June from W. D. B. Mitchell, of Springfield, who made the trip with the Boston delegates to the Birmingham convention in 1901. Mr. Mitchell was on his way to the Fall River convention of the New England allied trades, to which he was a delegate. He is a thoroughgoing union man, a worker, and a good talker, and I am glad to see that his union recognizes his worth.

The Boston Globe recently published a story of the life of William Grandison, the first colored man to become a member of a typographical union in this country. He joined Cambridge Union No.

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61 in 1870, and became one of the most highly respected of its members, not only for his fidelity to union principles and his good workmanship, but for his modesty and gentlemanly conduct. He later became president of Norwood Typographical Union, and his son is a member of "Big Six" of New York. No. 13 has several colored members, and they are a credit to the craft, being intelligent printers and good workmen. Colored men must be admitted to membership in our unions, if their proofs are white.

Anticipating the advent of the Siegel department store in this city, I am told that some of the other stores are getting their employes to sign contracts until the first of the year, or else take a long summer vacation. They are probably profiting by the lesson taught by the advent of the American in this town, when it drew many of the best workmen in all departments from the other papers. This is also an instance where the individual contract works to the advantage of—the employer.

Secretary Sterling, of No. 13, who is a member of the Medford board of aldermen, secured the passage in that body last month, by a vote of 17 to 1, of an order for the municipal ownership of gas and electric light plants. This must be passed by a two-thirds vote of two successive boards, and then be acted on favorably by the people at a regular election. It is a long and devious course, but the demand for public ownership is growing.

Such meetings as that held by the "employing printers of New England," in opposition to the eight-hour day, should be answered by a rousing trades union mass meeting in Faneuil Hall, at which prominent men in the labor movement, as well as in public life, would be invited to speak. Our eight-hour committee should be up and doing. The time is getting short.

For the editor of a labor journal to deny the right of a newspaper to publish the facts about a "pure beer" court trial (which other papers did not dare to do), on the ground that the manufacturers of the beer did not advertise in said newspaper's columns, and then to question its consistency in accepting advertisements from said manufacturers, is ludicrous to the last degree.

The name of the defeated candidate for president of No. 13 was not "James W. Coughlin," as incorrectly stated in this correspondence last month, but James W. Cameron. I make this correction as an apology to Mr. Cameron.

P. L. O'Leary, of the American, one of the best-known and most highly respected printers in town, has accepted the position of assistant dramatic editor of the Herald. He intends to retain his membership in No. 13.

President Dooley, of the New England Allied Trades, accompanied by Financial Secretary Frank J. Boyle, of Portland Typographical Union No. 66, called on Boston friends on the way to the Fall River convention.

The Boston allied printing trades council is made up of fourteen unions, having a membership of 150 to 1,500 each. Fully $100,000 per week is paid to its members by employers.

Brother Knott, of Chicago, speaks of an attempt to amend their election law so as to select delegates to International conventions—two from the book and job side and two from the newspapers—and says it failed of passage. We have had such a law in force here for several years, and it has worked satisfactorily, and we have met none of the difficulties he enumerates. Any member employed in a book and job office or on a newspaper is eligible to represent his branch of the trade.

And just to think that "the esteemed" Kreiter didn't say whether he would join those ex-delegate "backcappers" at Toronto! He certainly has proven himself eligible.

Frank J. McGarrity, a well-known member of No. 13, had his arm broken in three places in an electric car accident May 23. He was taken to the city hospital.

P. J. Powers, of the city plant, formerly of the Transcript before the machines came, died May 25 of pneumonia.

A knocker is a fellow who says unpleasant things because it is the only way he can get his remarks noticed.

There are about seventy printing offices in Boston entitled to the use of the allied printing trades label.

Affairs in the Post chapel have assumed the aspect of an armed truce—until the July election.

Henry Lamar, of Wright & Potter's, died May 31 of pneumonia, aged seventy-seven years.

Cushing's Norwood Press has put in two more monotype machines, making six in all.

Baseball Note—Winter proved himself a good cold-weather pitcher this spring.

One more month, and then all aboard for Toronto.

Work slow, and prospects for the summer poor.

A grass widow is sometimes a daisy.

January 1 is only six months away.

Wake up!

HERBERT W. COOK.

THE PENSION SYSTEM AGAIN.

In the June JOURNAL, by a series of questions, I sought to bring to the attention of members the matter of a pension system for superannuated members in lieu of the Printers' Home. My opinion, of course, is strongly in favor of the proposition. I am confident such a system would strengthen (if there is necessity therefor) the loyalty of the membership, and have the effect of bringing into the organization every competent printer working at the trade in towns and cities, settling without effort the matter of organizing. Here in New York city the avidity with which positions in the police and fire departments are sought by the best men since the pension system was adopted is an example of the effect it would have upon our union.

It would be essential, in my opinion, that only the age qualification should permit the placing of a member on such a pension list. If disability from disease of any sort were to be a qualification, the fund would be open to all manner of graft. The local unions should be obliged to take care of their own sick, and there might be serious objection to the plan on that score, though with the old

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men taken care of, the locals would be better provided for, and would be better prepared to assist those ill from disease.

My questions of last month may be grouped under three heads: First—Figuring fifty-five years as the superannuated age, how many of the present membership of 40,000 would go on a pension list annually? Second—How much of a fund would be required to make an income sufficient to pay $20 per month to such superannuated? Third—The effect such a system would have on the membership, and would it be a better expenditure of money than maintaining a Home?

On the second head, I believe a satisfactory pension system could be instituted at the end of two years on the following plan:

Twelve monthly assessments at $1 (40,000 members) to create a fund	$480,000 00
Interest at 4 per cent on each monthly collection of this fund (assessment first year)	8,799 78
Interest at 4 per cent, second year	19,551 98
Total	$508,351 76

Also increase the per capita tax 15 cents per month permanently. This will give the following, to be added to the above fund:

Twenty-four monthly assessments and interest, 15c per month on 40,000 members ($6,000) at 4 per cent (receipts placed at interest as collected)	$147,767 80
Pension fund	508,351 76
Total	$656,119 56

After two years, accordingly, there would be an income annually from the 15-cent additional per capita and interest thereon of $73,320, and from interest on the fund at 4 per cent of $26,244, making a total of $99,564 annual income, which would, at $20 per month each, provide for about 400 pensioners.

These figures are with the Home still in operation. Should it be possible, under the deed of gift by George W. Childs ($10,000), and other gifts, to sell the Home and grounds, it would permit adding at least $100,000 to the fund. If its sale is not possible, it might be rented for $5,000 a year, its location making it desirable as a sanitarium or hotel. (The National Letter Carriers' Association, which is contemplating building a Home at Colorado Springs, might also consider a rental proposition.) In case of rental the pension income would be as follows:

Interest at 4 per cent on fund raised by twelve monthly assessments ($656,119.56)	$26,244 00
Amount (and interest thereon at 4 per cent) of permanent increase of 15c in per capita assessment	73,320 00
Present amount expended on maintenance of Home (approximately $5,000 per month, being a portion of the present 40c per capita)	60,000 00
Rent of Home	5,000 00
Total annual income	$164,564 00

Figuring $7,500 annually for pension board sittings, which would determine whether the applicants had met necessary qualifications (such as ten years on the active list, loyalty to the union, good standing, etc.), as well as surety bonds and increased salary to president and secretary-treasurer for supervising investment of the funds in bonds meeting the requirement of the state savings bank law—say, of New York state, which is rigid as to safety—the $157,064 remaining would provide for 654 superannuated members.

Naturally, the above figures are only approximate, inasmuch as it is not certain the membership of 40,000 would bring the amount from assessment and per capita estimated, and the cost of the machinery of the system might be much larger; but I believe the amount raised, even with a large decrease from the estimate made, would be sufficient, because a census of the membership would likely make the number to be taken care of less than 654. This belief is borne out by Secretary Bramwood placing the average age at death of our membership for 1904 at 45.5 years.

I would very much like to see expressions of opinion on the various angles of this subject. For instance:

Effect in benefiting organization.

Effect on loyalty.

Opposition average superannuated members have toward entering a home.

Personal observations as to whether the superannuated member with a home circle cares to leave it, and whether a home benefits a proper percentage of the aged.

Whether the average aged man would not prefer $10 a month outside the Home to $30 expended on him in it.

Whether the membership would care to stand twelve monthly assessments of $1 and a permanent monthly increase of 15 cents in per capita for superannuated insurance. CHARLES G. McCOY.

New York.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.

John J. Dwyer, who has so ably conducted the office of financial secretary for years, was given a handsome complimentary vote for delegate to the Toronto convention. John is certainly deserving of the honor, for he has worked long and earnestly for the union, and has never asked for any other recognition.

In the passing away of Arthur E. Lovett, for many years treasurer of No. 233, the union has lost one of its stanchest members. But eulogies spoken when hearts are broken are empty things at best.

It was decided at the June meeting to give all members initiated in the future one of our International buttons. Very good idea. All of the members ought to wear our button.

At this writing, June 20, Organizer Kinskey and the scale committee are negotiating with the proprietors on our new scale. No trouble is expected, but it is certain that we will not get all we asked for.

To the writer it looks as if very little printing will be done here during convention week. Nearly every member of No. 233 has expressed his intention of going to Toronto.

Have you perfected your convention card design? GEORGE E. LOCK.

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HIS BETE-NOIRE.

The Herald's mills were grinding fast
When the machinist before them passed;
He thought he had them on the run,
When came this yell from No. 1—

MACHINIST!

The letter "l" in channel "o,"
Quite often it was wont to go.
When this had been attended to
There 'rose this shout from No. 2—

MACHINIST!!

A twisted "mat" had urged the call,
A twisted "mat"—oh, that was all;
'Twas out at last, he laughed with glee—
The same old dirge from No. 3—

Machinist ! ! !

Incessantly he hears that shout,
It nearly drives his senses out,
So oft' to hear in accents shrill:
"Now won't you come and fix this mill?"

MACHINIST ! ! ! !

City of Mexico. L. P. ARTMAN.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Beriah Wilkins is dead, and union wage-earners in common with all citizens of Washington mourn his death with profound feeling. As editor and publisher of the Washington Post he was a generous employer, kind in consideration for those who mechanically helped him make the Post, and always mindful of their personal interests. He was ever ready to promote harmony between himself and his employes, and to that end he was quick to meet representatives of Columbia Union with a view of agreeing upon an equitable wage scale. He won the esteem of all who met him because of his consistent liberality to the unfortunate, and his friendship was highly prized. While his death was sudden, the end came in the belief that God called him from earth that He could the better carry out His plans. A grateful people condole in tender sympathy with the bereaved family. The Post chapel adopted suitable resolutions, and its floral tribute was a most beautiful piece. Crescent in shape, it showed the first page of the Post with nice effect. John Wilkins, oldest son of the deceased, will take his father's place, and, as he has many of his ways in mind, there is every reason to believe that he will carry out every policy of his parent.

Warner Denham, one of the best-known downtown printers, and one who is held in high esteem, has gone to Saranac Lake, N. Y., for a two months' outing. His associates on the Washington Post and his friends elsewhere are hopeful that the rest will be of much benefit.

The subordinate union which does not insist on an eight-hour day for next year hinders the success of the eight-hour proposition. It has been demonstrated repeatedly that the International comprises all unions, and so works out its affairs.

Success comes to all contentions when honestly and firmly contended for.

George Cristy, of Albany, big, strong and suave as ever, visited Washington for a few days early in June. He was returning from a western trip, having been to Denver in his travels. Mr. Cristy at one time worked in the government printing office, and marveled at the many improvements in the big shop. His many friends in the city had a warm hand for the big New Yorker.

The employing printer who was a member of the International Typographical Union will hardly array himself against the eight-hour proposition.

When a man works eight hours out of the twenty-four he knows that he has been a-working, and this applies to the employer as well as to the employe.

The water wagon is almost empty just now. It had a heavy load, but hot weather and baseball seems to have simply broken it down. However, the chances are that it will again be crowded.

Advices from New York are to the effect that an association of ex-delegates will shortly be formed in the big town. Sensible action.

Samuel Freeman has gone south.

But a few weeks and we will be in Toronto. Looks as though the attendance will be very large.

Whenever a subordinate union takes on the idea that it is greater than the International Typographical Union, it is highly essential that it be disciplined.

The United Typothetæ is raising a fund at the rate of 1 per cent on the mechanical pay roll of its members. And who will pay for all this assessment? The consumer, naturally.

Robert Smythe, who worked in the big printery some years ago, and who is now running a daily at Harrisonburg, Va., was in Washington recently. He looked prosperous.

Columbia Typographical voted against buying additional property in order to enlarge its headquarters.

An investigation of the government printing office is going on. Congressman Landis, of Indiana, who is chairman of the printing committee, made the statement that there was no scandal as to "graft," but certain conditions had to be rectified. A recent order, it is said, is that no reading matter should be taken into the office. As a result the morning paper is not read on Uncle Sam's time. A general probe of all departments is now going on, by the president's orders.

There can be no question as to the importance of the Toronto convention, and subordinate unions should, if possible, send delegates. The money will be well expended.

Mr. Ellis is giving himself much trouble in trying to induce employing printers not to listen to the contention of the International Typographical Union for an eight-hour day. Mr. Ellis and his companions will surely realize that their business will not wane if their employes work eight hours a day. They are wise men, and will quickly comprehend their error.

Business continues to be good on the newspapers.

The Pittsburg Dispatch duckpin bowlers came to Washington in June. They also went to Baltimore. They won one game out of three in Oystertown. "Jake" Statler was master of ceremonies in this city, and when the Smoky City fellows finished

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playing with the Post and the Star teams they had but one game to their credit, having beaten the Post men one game. While in Washington the Pittsburgers were the guests of the newspaper printers, and they were shown every place of interest.

President Berg appointed an eight-hour committee at the June meeting. T. C. Parsons, last year's delegate, is chairman. There are no drones on the committee.

Demotion in the big printery from the proofroom to the case embarrassed the unfortunate ones. They have the condolence of their friends, surely.

The Trades Unionist, published by T. M. Ring since the death of Mr. Patton, celebrated its tenth birthday with the issue of June 15.

JAMES MONROE KREITER.

Some weeks ago—too late, however, for me to file my rejoinder in the June JOURNAL—I received from my friend Sam P. West, of Boston, a page torn out of the May issue, in which a sentence I had written was underscored: "His wife, who is a printer, survives him," with this marginal criticism: "How can she be his wife when he is dead?" Prof. Edward B. Warman, who writes literary "Don'ts" for the Washington Post and other papers, recently said: "Don't say 'He left a widow and three children,' but 'He left a wife and three children.'" The professor never tells you why, but how. There has been a lot of unnecessary niceness about this expression, and I have never thought it was worth a moment of anybody's time. No one thinks of saying "She left a widower and three children," but a "husband," and that seems to be a parallel case. She was his wife at the time he left, if not afterward; and in my sentence that is criticized it is readily understood that "She who was his wife is a printer and she survives him." As I wrote it, it expresses the idea, and that is the principal office of language. I have never worried much over little technicalities that, after all, will not yield first cost on the amount of labor invested.

George A. Plummer, a compositor in the government printing office, died on May 26 of heart disease. His remains were conveyed to his old home at Minneapolis, whence he came here about four years ago. He was a quiet, modest, genial gentleman, much liked by his associates.

Albert K. Mundheim, assistant foreman of the sixth (Record) division of the government printing office, fell dead from heart failure at the New York end of the Brooklyn bridge on May 19, he having gone to that city to say good by to friends sailing for Europe. Mr. Mundheim, who was about forty-five years old, learned his trade in this city, where he had lived the greater portion of his life. He left a wife and five children, three almost grown.

The death of Adrian M. Jones in San Francisco last month occasioned much sorrow among his old friends in this city.

Mrs. Margaret J., wife of Charles Spencer, of the navy branch of the government printing office, died suddenly, of paralysis, on May 18. Her remains were interred at Pottsville, Pa., her old home.

Henry L. Davison, of the weather bureau printing office, died suddenly on May 20 at the advanced age of sixty-eight years. He was stricken on the street while on his way to work.

Harvey O. Carr, chief of police of Grand Rapids, Mich., an old printer and as good a union man as ever, was in attendance on the convention of the chiefs of police held in this city the latter part of May, of which association he is the secretary-treasurer.

Joseph E. Goodkey, a candidate for International Typographical Union delegate at the recent election, but who received the lowest vote, demanded a recount of the votes. This the union refused, whereupon he appealed to President James M. Lynch, who also denied his request.

George C. Christy, formerly of the government printing office, but for some years of the Albany state printing office, visited his old friends here about the first of June on his return from a trip to Denver and the west.

Robert B. Smythe, an old government printing office man, but now publishing a successful paper at Harrisonburg, Va., spent the last week in May in this city.

Paul J. Maas, labor editor of the Chicago Record-Herald, was in the city two or three weeks ago, spending his vacation.

There was an interesting debate between the orators of Georgetown University and those of George Washington University on May 27, the question being: "Resolved, That the open shop subserves the better interests of the laboring classes," on which the former took the affirmative and the latter the negative. The verdict of the judges was that the affirmative had failed to sustain their position. The Trades Unionist devoted a good deal of space to the debate.

The paperhangers won their recent strike here, and the lockout of the painters, which grew out of it, was declared off.

John Harrison, jr., a former government printing office compositor, died at Inlet, Hamilton county, N. Y., May 29, of tuberculosis, aged forty-six years.

Clyde J. Sheriff, of the government printing office, has gone to visit his friends in Seattle, where he will be for the month of July.

L. P. Kenney has been made assistant foreman to fill the position made vacant by the death of the late A. K. Mundheim.

H. D. Best, Lanston operator, has resigned to take a similar position at Nashville.

Alfred P. Marston, an assistant foreman of the government printing office, his duties being in the office of the foreman of printing, died at 1 o'clock on the morning of June 16 of pulmonary trouble, after a brief illness. He was president of Columbia Union in 1887 and an International Typographical Union delegate to the Detroit convention of 1878 and the Denver convention of 1889. He was born in Philadelphia, but learned his trade and lived most of his life in this city, being fifty-six years old at death. For many years he was a proofreader and copy editor. He was a member

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of Hope Lodge, F. A. A. M., and of the National Union Insurance Association. His family consisted of a wife and three children—a grown son and two young daughters.

Samuel F. Elwood, a compositor in the government printing office, died of cancer in Providence Hospital, in this city, on June 16, in the fortieth year of his age. He had been ill for some time, as is invariably the case with that terrible disease.

I want to say to Sachem Keating, of Toledo, that "Banzai!" (always write it with a begob mark!) may be the "insider's" quarterly password for all that I know. It's a good one, if it is.

A proposition to purchase additional property for an enlargement of Columbia Union's typographical temple was voted down by a referendum vote—938 to 366. It's just such things that make me 'spise referendum votes.

Tom Lawler, whose candidacy I mentioned last month, received the democratic nomination for prothonotary of—well, the county that Sunbury, Pa., is in. I'll bet he will make a hustling campaign. He was vice-president of Columbia in 1893 and one of her delegates to Louisville in 1894, and what he knows of politics is a lot.

A. F. Bloomer.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

The union printers of Los Angeles are thoroughly alive to the importance of the eight-hour movement and the necessity of being prepared in order that success may be achieved. The local union has taken two long steps in the right direction. Through its assistance the allied printing trades council has placed a business agent in the field, and the union itself has placed its secretary-treasurer upon permanent salary and requires him to devote full time to the duties of the office. With Business Agent W. F. Howe, of the council, soliciting work for union offices, and Secretary G. W. Bowman soliciting applications from non-union printers, it is apparent that the union will be greatly strengthened before January 1 next, when the demand for the shorter day will be made. During the past month three offices have applied for the label, with the distinct understanding that the eight-hour day is to be inaugurated. In addition to this, applications for membership into the organization are unusually heavy.

Nor has Organizer T. D. Fennessy been idle. During the past week he has visited San Bernardino, Redlands, Riverside, Colton, Ontario and Pomona, and next week will visit Santa Ana, Orange, Anaheim and Whittier, in the interest of the eight-hour movement, urging upon the union printers in those towns the necessity of organizing the country printer. As a result of conferences with union members in San Bernardino, Redlands and Riverside, Organizer Fennessy has issued a call for a southern California eight-hour conference, to be held at the Labor Bureau, Los Angeles, Sunday, July 16, at 1 o'clock P. M. The unions at Bakersfield, Long Beach-San Pedro, Los Angeles, Pasadena, Redlands, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Ana and Santa Barbara each has been invited to send two delegates to this conference, the purpose of which is to determine upon a plan of action, to the end that unity may prevail throughout southern California. With one exception, Organizer Fennessy reports the craft in good condition in the organized towns, and that, with concerted effort, the printers in the smaller towns can be gathered into the fold.

The fact that the Los Angeles Union is engaged in one of the hardest fights to which any subordinate union ever has been subjected does not in the least diminish its enthusiasm for the eight-hour day for job printers. Unless all signs fail, January 1 will find Los Angeles prepared. And half the battle is in being prepared.

For the first time since it installed machines (and it was among the first papers on the coast to do so), the Times now is setting all ad "guts" on machines, resulting in laying off twelve of "the faithful," who, while walking the streets, are beginning to believe that the Otis-Parry-Post guff about the nobility of the "independent workman" is a delusion and a snare. These old fellows have been turned out to starve, having no Union Printers' Home to which to apply for shelter. The mills of the gods grind slowly.

Fellow-unionists, a great work awaits us—each and every one. The inauguration of the eight-hour day is a task worthy the efforts of any man. Only through concerted action can it be brought about. Knocking men who hold official positions in the union will not reduce the workday one second. Sneering at the members who do the disagreeable work and get all the blame will result in no good. Unity is the crying need of the hour. For the time being let us forget our differences, form into a solid phalanx and march shoulder to shoulder.

The eight-hour movement is bigger than any man and better than any set of men.

Southern California will do its duty.

Francis Drake.

WISCONSIN UNIONS.

The officers of our union at Madison have requested me to communicate through The Journal the fact that No. 106 is yet "doing business at the old stand." I find that since having been stirred up and having reduced the initiation fee under a declaration of amnesty, this number has received and acted upon many applications. However, the conditions in the capital city are peculiar, and the union has not many more members on its list than it had at my first visit in March. During the legislative session many printers from nearby hamlets have "blown in" on account of the extra work, and most of these have gone out to other fields with a traveling card in their clothes. The indications are that, with an occasional bit of encouragement, No. 106 will in time become all that it should be, notwithstanding the present lukewarmness of several of its members. The few "hustlers" see a hard fight in front of them, but they want the eight-hour day and the card shop.

As a special representative of the International Typographical Union, I have this week succeeded in having the hours of labor in the Banta job shop

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at Menasha (No. 612) reduced from ten to nine, with a part promise that better may be done in the future, even though the manager refused absolutely to deal with me or with the local officers. The six members there came near striking on their own initiative, and the two lady members were not a bit slower than their brothers.

Fond du Lac (No. 31) has an extremely hard row to hoe, and the placing of this union in proper shape will take strenuous efforts. Oshkosh (No. 211) is A1, 100 per cent to the good, and will assist No. 31.

Eau Claire and Chippewa Falls (No. 530) is a "dead one," and the coming week will show whether or not it can be resuscitated.

All over this state there is need of more label agitation. F. E. NEUMANN.

Milwaukee, Wis.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

Organizer R. F. Radley, of Dallas, Texas, paid us a visit the latter part of May. He was on a three weeks' tour of the twin territories, encouraging the weak ones and organizing the nonmember country printer. His work in our immediate vicinity will result in much good to No. 283.

Election of officers resulted as follows: President, W. H. Martin; vice-president, O. C. Wilson; secretary, W. M. Anderson; treasurer, Miss Josephine Coffin; executive committee, Charles Dougherty, Mont Powell, O. C. Wilson and M. Fabey.

One of our steady and faithful members and erstwhile secretary, W. E. Evans, drew his card this month. He doesn't expect to print, however, having engaged in other business.

O. C. Soots has also drawn his card and has gone on the road as traveling representative of the Daily Oklahoman.

A. C. Jackson and wife are taking a month's vacation and visiting relatives in Arkansas.

J. T. Highley, our popular ex-president, has taken a withdrawal card and embarked in the real estate business.

Charles Dougherty, our delegate to the Twin Territorial Federation of Labor convention at South McAlester this month, made a very interesting report at our last meeting.

The dull season seems to be with us at the present writing, although everybody seems to be "spacing out." W. H. MARTIN.

IT is conceded by economists that the former long day for labor, by which we do not mean the nine-hour day merely, but the much longer day which preceded it, caused a limitation of output through its moral and physical injury to workingmen. The long day by no means meant a long output, nor did it mean the highest excellence of the product. As the day was shortened a distinct economic gain appeared and, of more importance, there was a gain in the physique and the morale of labor. We believe there is no dispute of these results of a shorter day. All systems go to judgment on their results, their effect upon the welfare of man. Hence it is that the short day is affirmed and that it has come to stay.—San Francisco Call.

JAMES L. HEIZER.

The accompanying cut is a true likeness of James L. ("Tobe") Heizer, a member of Charleston Typographical Union No. 146, and at present secretary of the trades assembly of Charleston, W. Va., and who now holds the position of printing and stationery clerk in the office of the secretary of state of West Virginia, which appointment meets with the hearty approval of all the organized industrial trades in the community where he resides, together with an innumerable host of our citizenship who are not allied with any particular labor organization.

Some months ago THE JOURNAL, in commenting upon the appointment of a member of our union to a position under Governor White's administration, very kindly stated that "Governor White knew where to go for a good thing" (No. 146). I would beg to remind you that the secretary of

JAMES L. HEIZER.

state, Hon. C. W. Swisher, was in this instance prompted by the same foresightedness that characterized Governor White, and has drawn upon Charleston Typographical Union No. 146 for just such a man as he wanted, and secured the services of one who is in every way adapted and peculiarly fitted for the responsible position in the personage of Mr. Heizer, much to the gratification of the membership of No. 146 and the hosts of other friends and admirers of "Tobe," who know that the "mantle has fallen on worthy shoulders." Last, but not least, "Tobe" insists on the "little joker" (label) on all the printing. A. D. BUTTS.

Charleston, W. Va.

NAYBOR—Is that a new hen-house you're building? Mr. Snappy—No; this is an old one I'm building to take the place of the new one I tore down last week.—Ex.

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TOLEDO, OHIO.

In passing, it is a pleasure to note that the eight-hour campaign is not conducted on a mere platform of sentiment. It is simply a righteous demand commensurate for service rendered. The eight-hour day at this time is an absolute necessity both to the employer and employe. While all of the several branches of the printing industry have kept abreast of the march and method of production of today, same can not be said of the job branch. This will be as readily agreed to by the employers as by the men. Leaving aside all issues, moral, sentimental and financial, and confining ourselves to the higher court, then on what rests our argument?

The job printer is the hardest worked and most poorly paid craftsman in America today—basing hours served and precision exacted. He not only has to comply with the usual code of ethics which go toward the making of the efficient craftsman, concerning the knowledge of types, borders and rules, but he must conform to the standard of competence as scheduled by the business office. This scale of competence as insisted upon by the business office is that jobmen must not only be able to assemble the interchangeable messengers of thought in artistic harmony, properly balanced with accompanying flubdubs, but he must be able to tell why he has produced such a design. He must be able to know the several combinations and contrasts of types with stock and ink used. All of such requisites occupy considerable time and study outside of regular hours of employment, and this knowledge the average employer receives and pays nothing for.

Employment in the average jobroom today is a nerve and health racking occupation to work at for nine continuous hours, week in and week out. It is not what is demanded of one within the shop that tells upon your physical construction, but the thought and study one must undergo outside the shop, in his endeavor to plan, design and have one's work "stick out" as demanded by the business office. All of this planning and study is done after working hours, as the employe has little or no time to work out details once the job copy is handed to him, and conform to the system of time slips, clocks and other exactions of the counting room.

Job and book printing are on a higher plane today than a decade ago. The public demands more art. The jobman, in order to retain his position, must be able to supply this demand. The employer is paid for this, but what of the workman who has provided the goods? He who, to meet the requirements of his daily toil, must keep in touch with the art productions of the day and subscribe to the several art technical publications, analyze the numerous so-called specimens and be able on a rush order to produce a high-grade conception. Today the jobroom employers do not, when in need of help, advertise for "job hands." They advertise for typographical "architects."

Employers would be guaranteed more faithful, efficient and serviceable help under the eight-hour workday than now, as owing to the shorter workday on newspapers the best help of the jobroom usually seeks better conditions, and the shorter hours of the newsroom appeal strongly to closely confined jobmen. A point at issue is that it is invariably the result that after a job foreman has taken time, trouble and pains to instruct a workman in the prevailing style of good workmanship, he is in the end attracted to the newsroom ad alley owing to the shorter hours. In the average job office it's a case of rush all the time. During the busy season only enough help is put on to meet requirements of copy in sight, while in the dull season help is reduced accordingly and, whether a volume of orders or not, the jobman has to undergo the same nerve-racking strain in the dull season as when busy. In fact the jobroom employe has to work as hard and faithfully for nine consecutive hours as do the ad alley men during the so-called rush hours.

Give the job printers a shorter workday; they certainly deserve it.

—

Labor Commissioner Stafford, of California, in a letter to state headquarters, makes the following statement:

I believe that if the public generally knew the enormous amount of life insurance paid annually by the unions, together with the benefits paid in cash along other lines, they would realize that the destruction of labor organizations, from a financial standpoint alone, would be a national calamity.

For the past few months a series of Sunday night (experience) meetings have been held at Central Labor Union hall, under the auspices of the local socialist party. Every phase and theme of economic thought has been discoursed upon and speakers from every walk of life have been invited and have had their say on the only real live issue before the American people today—the economic problem. Of the several speakers on such occasions, none surprised the trades unionists more than the declarations of Adam Schauss, independent councilman-at-large, and for whom the workingmen bellowed themselves hoarse at the last election; also, Frank Mulholland, attorney for the International Association of Machinists. Mr. Schauss stated that "he could conceive of no worse system of tyranny than that practiced by trades unions," while Mr. Mulholland emphatically proclaimed "that in every instance where the militia has been called out in time of a strike the union men were to blame." One by one the roses fall.

A good mixer is all right in politics or a bakeshop, but woefully out of place in the printshop.

One would think that the apex of the advertising problem had been reached when a patent medicine manufacturer exploits the medicinal properties of a dyspepsia remedy on the napkins used by the quick lunch concerns.

It is the opinion of one of the foremost artists in the west, who has spent most of his business life in New York, that in ten years color work will be so prevalent in advertising that the printer who doesn't understand colors will be left behind. Another point in favor of the shorter workday for jobmen.

If all Toledoans visit Toronto who have to date

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so declared, several shops will have to suspend operations during convention week.

The society columns of the daily press are bulging over with "and every one worth mentioning" are rusticating on the lake shore. I'm still here—and you?

Jobmen are certainly deserving of a shorter workday. I worked in a jobroom for a number of years, and let me assure you I was kept pretty busy. It's a case of hurry to bed after your day's work that you may be able to hurry and get up in the morning. One gets tired of being whistled to work and whistled out, hurried to eat, hurried to work, hurried to supper and hurried to bed in order that he be able to hurry and get up again and hurry for another day. Boost for eight hours.

One soliloquy of the defeated candidate is the higher you are thrown the higher you bounce.

The twenty-second annual report of the Michigan Bureau of Labor states that Factory Inspector Burton was compelled to order better sanitary regulations in the Post gripenuts shop at Battle Creek. The inspector discovered an unwholesome condition prevailing there that menaced the health of the underpaid employes.

The News-Bee will shortly appear in a new dress of eight-point. It is also said that other changes along this line are under advisement and that the columns will be cut to twelve ems, which will allow the addition of one more column to the page. Should such a change be inaugurated it will of necessity affect the Times, which is issued from the same office.

The Sunday Times-Bee has been conducting a series of lay editorials treating with every theme of interest to those who think. Business Agent James P. Egan contributed an editorial entitled "The Salt of the Earth," which as per its title allowed of a broad discussion of the worker and what society as a whole was indebted to him.

Me to Toronto.

Trade dull. JOSEPH P. KEATING.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

On the morning of our June meeting a registered letter was received from the Philadelphia Typothetæ as follows:

June 16, 1905.

Mr. A. D. Calvert, President Philadelphia Typographical Union No. 2:

DEAR SIR—By unanimous action the following motion was adopted by the typothetæ of Philadelphia at meeting held Friday, June 16, 1905:

"That the contract between the typothetæ of Philadelphia and Typographical Union No. 2, which expired on May 31, 1905, be renewed for a period of three or more years, and that a letter to this effect be sent to the executive officers of the Typographical Union, stating that the contract must be negotiated on or before June 20, 1905."

Yours very truly,

JOSEPH HAYS,
Recording Secretary.

In view of the great amount of talk that the employers' associations have indulged in regarding the suddenness with which demands of labor unions are sprung upon them, this is certainly refreshing. They give us three days in which to sign a three years' contract, the making of which would brand us as disloyal to our International organization and injure the interests of the entire craft throughout the United States and Canada. There is no doubt but that the action of the typothetæ was intended to stampede the members of No. 2, in view of the action of St. Louis Union in signing up a three years' contract. But they reckoned without their host. The reading of the communication had a contrary effect. Although the night was hot our members were decidedly cool in the presence of this bombshell, and after careful consideration and oratory marked by determination and fervor, the following resolutions were introduced by Shelby Smith and unanimously adopted by a rising vote:

Whereas, The typothetæ of Philadelphia, in their communication of June 16, 1905, have demanded of Typographical Union No. 2 action which, if taken, would place this union in direct opposition to the mandate of the International Typographical Union convention; and

Whereas, Typographical Union No. 2 has invariably and implicitly obeyed the lawful mandates of our International officers and the International laws; and

Whereas, This union has spent two years of effort and many thousands of dollars and is still expending great effort and large sums of money in an endeavor to unionize Philadelphia, with the distinct aim of enforcing the eight-hour day when the same shall be demanded in competing districts; and

Whereas, A compliance with the demands of the typothetæ at this time would constitute a base betrayal of the interests of sister unions; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the officers of the union and the organization committee be, and they are hereby directed, to notify the typothetæ that Typographical Union No. 2 declines, at this time, to enter into any agreement extending beyond January 1, 1906, which shall provide for a workday of more than eight hours; and

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the action of the International Typographical Union in its efforts to bring about the shorter workday, and that we pledge ourselves to return to our respective chapels and use our further efforts and influence to bring about such a system of organization as will compel every person working at the printing trades within the jurisdiction of Typographical Union No. 2, man or woman, to present a solid phalanx for the eight-hour workday on January 1, 1906.

One year has passed with the first of June since the inauguration of the strike against the Inquirer. How surprised the management must be, as they were under the impression that the strike would not last longer than six weeks, and so stated. But there was a miscalculation as to the calibre of the union men they were opposing, and now they realize what can be done by men who are driven to the wall by unfair and unjust conditions and have to fight in order to keep from being trampled upon by unscrupulous employers and having their sense of manhood made a mockery.

That satisfactory progress has been made during the continuance of this fight is self-evident. When the advertising contracts were renewed with the Inquirer a few months ago it was learned that they were taken at the old figures. This is most assuredly a sign of weakness, as heretofore it was claimed the price would have to be advanced on account of increased circulation. At the late renewal this was not mentioned. Another indication

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is the astounding manner in which the advertising patronage and circulation of some of the other papers is increasing, particularly the Ledger, which is once more making rapid strides toward the proud position of Philadelphia's greatest want ad newspaper. Nearly all this business has been taken from the Inquirer, which sorely feels the loss.

In its frantic efforts to save its depleting advertising patronage and circulation, everything known to the profession has been resorted to, but the Inquirer is still going down, while the expenses for running the paper are on the increase since the strike began one year ago.

There is every indication of success for the union in its fight for decent conditions in this city. Rumor has it that the proprietors of the other unfair newspapers are amazed at the valiant stand made by No. 2, and look on in trepidation at the bulldog manner in which we hang on to the Inquirer. Persistence like that displayed in Philadelphia is bound to reap its golden reward.

Congratulations from the membership of No. 2 are extended to ex-Philadelphians who were elected from adjacent cities to represent their unions at the International Typographical Union convention at Toronto, beginning August 14. Walter W. Bair was elected to represent Lancaster, while the same honor was conferred upon Harry De Gour at Reading, Pa.

It is strange how a nickname given to a man in a printing office will stick to him through life, and many persons never know that it is not the man's proper name. As an illustration, John W. Chaffer, of this union, in the late seventies was a member of the Boston Globe chapel, and got up a program for an amateur theatrical entertainment, and in the cast of characters appears Jessie Josslyn, whose right name was Herbert W. Josslyn, and, to show how tenacious are these pseudonyms, there appeared in the Boston letter in the June JOURNAL an item stating that Jesse Joslyn had been appointed superintendent of the Globe composing room. His Philadelphia friends were glad to hear of his advancement.

W. B. Fitzpatrick, who was assistant foreman of the Inquirer adroom before the strike at that office, and who was popular with the men, has left the city and is now located at Elkton, Md., where he has charge of the printing plant of W. H. Torbett. There is a weekly paper run in conjunction with the plant, and it was desirable to secure an all-around man, and with his experience as dramatic editor of the Graphic, a short-lived Philadelphia society paper, conducted by the millionaire A. J. Drexel Biddle, he is just the man for the place.

John Gill is home again. He was admitted to the Union Printers' Home about a year ago, and was in pretty bad shape when he left this city, and it was thought the change of climate would be beneficial, but this proved not to be the case, and, as he showed no improvement, he decided to come back to his native city.

Reform is the watchword in this city, and the political upheaval has been the most disastrous ever witnessed here. While the rulers of the city are eliminating graft in contracts for city work, it is hoped that those for printing will be included, and that the bids will be advertised for according to law, and then a union newspaper will have a show to secure a share. Heretofore the city advertising has fallen altogether into the hands of proprietors of unfair papers.

The usual dullness of the summer season is noticeable. About this time of the year a falling off in business, both in the newspaper and the book and job branches, is to be expected.

In reference to the item appearing in THE JOURNAL from Meriden, Conn., that strikebreakers were imported from this city, it was the general impression that the firm was unable to secure any printers from Philadelphia. Secretary Clayton received word from the secretary of Meriden Union that there was a strike there, and Philadelphians were warned against going. A sharp lookout was kept on the depots, and it was generally understood that no one went from here, and on this we were congratulating ourselves. There must be some mistake about this. JOHN MEADE.

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NOTE—In connection with the action of No. 2, as given by Mr. Meade in his leading item, the following telegrams will prove of interest:

TELEGRAM FROM PRESIDENT CALVERT.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., June 17.

James M. Lynch, Indianapolis:

Just received registered letter reading: "Mr. A. D. Calvert, President Typographical Union No. 2—By unanimous action the following motion was adopted by the Typothetæ of Philadelphia at meeting held Friday, June 16: That the contract between the Typothetæ of Philadelphia and Typographical Union No. 2, which expired on May 31, 1905, be renewed for a period of three or more years, and that a letter to this effect be sent to the executive officers of the typographical union, stating that the contract must be negotiated on or before June 20, 1905. Yours very truly, Joseph Hays, Recording Secretary." Regular meeting of union tonight. Wire advice at once.

ALFRED D. CALVERT, President.

REPLY OF PRESIDENT LYNCH, FOR THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 17, 1905.

Alfred D. Calvert, 512 Odd Fellows' Temple, Philadelphia, Pa.:

Letter you received from local typothetæ evidently part National Typothetæ scheme following up St. Louis incident. It is expected by St. Louis printers that illegal nine-hour contract will be repudiated at special meeting tomorrow. Contracts in Chicago and San Francisco expire this month. Philadelphia Union should stand firm for eight-hour day. If typothetæ forces trouble in Philadelphia or any other city prior to January 1, we will support union directly affected and urge other unions to strike in sympathy. No. 2 should adopt strong eight-hour resolutions at meeting tonight. Wire me action of union after tonight's meeting. Under no circumstances can No. 2 sign nine-hour contract extending beyond January first.

JAMES M. LYNCH,
For Executive Council.

ANSWER OF PRESIDENT CALVERT.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., June 17.

James M. Lynch, Newton Claypool Building, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Philadelphia in regular meeting unequivocally and unanimously agreed to stand by demand for eight-hour day. ALFRED D. CALVERT, President.

—EDITOR JOURNAL.

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TORONTO, CAN.

Welcome!

The convention arrangements are now comparatively completed, and from every indication this promises to be the largest convention ever held in the history of the International Typographical Union.

There will be a reception of delegates and visitors at the Rossin House on Saturday, August 12, at 8 P. M.; also reception to the woman's auxiliary and lady visitors in the hotel parlors. Buffet lunch, music, distributing badges, souvenirs, etc.

On Sunday a trip to Hanlon's Point, where military band and vocal concerts will be held, etc.

Monday (Woman's Auxiliary Day)—Convention will convene in Labor Temple, Church street, at 9 A. M. Invocation and welcome addresses. In the afternoon, electric car ride around city, terminating with a garden party by the woman's auxiliary.

Tuesday—Photo day, etc.

Wednesday—Excursion to city of Hamilton and supper and dance at a summer resort.

Thursday (ex-Delegates' Day)—Moonlight excursion on palace steamer Chippewa, etc.

Friday (Visiting Day)—Normal school, Parliament buildings, etc.

Complete detailed circular will be mailed to all delegates as soon as delegate list is completed. Ex-delegates and visitors will be supplied on sending their addresses.

The attention of the delegates and those visiting the convention is called to the fact that the Niagara River Line steamers do not run on Sunday. Those desirous of stopping to view the falls should arrive there on Saturday and come over by the steamers which leave Lewiston every three hours; last boat at 8 P. M.

Hotel rates and railroad fare is given by Secretary Bramwood in another part of THE JOURNAL.

The impression has gone abroad that Toronto would be unable to entertain the delegates on Sunday, which is entirely erroneous. Toronto is not a wide-open town, but the committee has overcome a great many obstacles, and the trip to the island, along with the military bands, etc., will provide all that is desired.

A charter has been granted the Printers' Club, Limited, by the Ontario government. The inauguration of this social club under auspicious circumstances promises to the printers and allied tradesmen a convenient sojourning spot, where one can take his friends and spend a quiet hour in reading, bowling, billiards and other games. Credit is due those who have so persistently worked on the obtaining of the charter, and, with bright prospects and able management, this should eventually become one of the strongest social clubs of Toronto. G. A. Richards is acting secretary-treasurer, to whom applications for membership should be made. The writer is informed that the club intends to make all delegates and visitors to the convention honorary members during the week.

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The elections are over, and the feeling of the membership was that the officers should not be changed during convention arrangements.

If you desire to get votes, never take the initiative on questions in the trade union movement. If the matter involved turns out successful, tell everybody you favored the action, but if a failure, why, you certainly knew it would be so.

There are several matters which the executive should deal with with a strong hand, namely, the revising of the chapel system of voting, separation of our sick fund from the union in proper, the condition of a number of small offices, and looking after those members who are in arrears.

The Labor Temple is now paying at the rate of 24 per cent per annum.

Are you a political trade unionist?

The rain gods were with us on the day of our excursion, but nevertheless a comfortable balance was on the right side of the ledger.

Vice-President Mulcahy was in town for a few days recently.

Well, I will meet you in Toronto along with 1999 others. JOHN CHINN.

65 Albany avenue, Toronto, Canada.

TIFFIN, OHIO.

This is the first appearance of any correspondence from No. 480 in THE JOURNAL since its organization four years ago; but we have not been lying dormant all these years. Silently but surely we have each month conducted our business, and are at all times working for the good and uplifting of the cause. No. 480 will stand united for the eight-hour workday on January 1, and although there may be a little trouble in one or two instances, no doubt they will be overcome. Our new scale will go into effect August 12.

Tuesday, June 12, Tiffin Union met with the Fostoria branch in that city. This was the first meeting held in our sister city, and marked the first anniversary of the affiliation of Fostoria with No. 480. Officers for the ensuing year were installed as follows: President, J. E. Dixon; vice-president, G. O. Sacksteder; secretary-treasurer, Ross Locke; recording secretary, William Utz; sergeant-at-arms, Charles Burger. A very interesting meeting was held, and the Tiffin delegation was highly elated with the outcome. After the meeting a pleasant surprise was sprung on the Tiffin typos by the Fostoria members in the form of an elaborate spread. On a large table were arrayed an abundance of everything that goes to make the printerman happy, and the way they made things disappear was good to behold. Locke says all the meetings should be held in Fostoria. The occasion was greatly enjoyed and appreciated by the Tiffin members, and will not be soon forgotten.

In Roscoe Carle unionism has a valiant champion. At the Fostoria meeting he presented No. 480 with a box of fragments, which the members enjoyed immensely. Mr. Carle is publisher and owner of the Fostoria Times. He was for the past two terms Seneca's representative in the state legislature, wherein he served his county faithfully and well. Mr. Carle has always been friendly to the union, and we appreciate the interest which he takes in our cause.

During the last month we mourned the loss of one of our fellow craftsmen. Russell L. Knapp died Tuesday, June 15, aged fifty-seven years. He

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is survived by a wife and three children, the eldest of whom, Orio M., is a member of No. 480, who has our sympathy in his bereavement. Mr. Knapp was president of the former Tiffin Union.

Tiffin and Fostoria Union has accepted the invitation of Findlay Union to participate in the Labor day celebration in that city, to be held next September. A circuit embracing Fostoria, Bowling Green, Findlay and Tiffin has been formed, and each year Labor day is celebrated in one of these cities, and the other cities go there to help make it successful.

Our delegate and alternate, Henry Brohl and Will Curtis, to the International convention at Toronto, will boost for next year's meeting to be held in Pittsburg.

Business has been booming here and in surrounding towns for two months past, and no idle printers are about. E. G. MYERS.

THE HARTFORD EIGHT-HOUR CONFERENCE.

On Thursday, June 15, 1905, a conference of the eight-hour committees of Connecticut and southern Massachusetts met in Hartford, and held a very enthusiastic meeting.

Delegates were present from Hartford, New Haven, Ansonia, New London, Meriden, Waterbury, Bridgeport, Springfield, and Organizer Charles T. Scott, of Boston.

Ex-President J. S. Bacon, of Hartford, made the welcome address. J. W. Van Houten, of New Haven, was elected president; Robert Tarring, of New London, vice-president, and S. T. Pfund, secretary; P. B. Gray, sergeant-at-arms.

President Van Houten then gave some very interesting remarks to the delegates, dwelling strongly upon the eight-hour movement.

Organizer Charles T. Scott was called upon to make some remarks. In part he said:

Above everything else at the present time the International Typographical Union is out for the eight-hour day, to be inaugurated throughout the country on January 1, 1906. We have repeatedly tried to secure a conference with the United Typothetæ of America in order that the shorter workday might be inaugurated without any friction and that it might be brought about along peaceful lines.

The president of the United Typothetæ seems to be under the impression that the membership of the International Typographical Union does not desire the eight-hour day. If the matter is not adjusted between the two organizations before January 1, 1906, he will be a greatly surprised individual. The eight-hour proposition was passed by a referendum vote, and it received the handsomest majority that any proposition ever received at the hands of the membership of the International Typographical Union. If the shorter workday can not be brought about in a peaceful way, then we will inaugurate it through a struggle, brought about by the unreasonableness of the employing printers in refusing to meet with us and settle the long standing question in a fair manner.

The committee on resolutions—J. G. Bacon, Hartford; Michael F. Shea, New Haven, and L. E. Atwater, of Springfield—presented the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, It is the sense of this body that the officers of the International Union and the officers of the United Typothetæ of America come together between now and January 1, 1906, and endeavor to arrive at some amicable adjustment of the question of an eight-hour day.

Resolved, We again urge on the typothetæ the desirability of a conference with the officers of the International Typographical Union, and express it as our opinion that the typothetæ will be held responsible for any friction, financial loss or cessation of work unless the typothetæ agrees to consult with the officers of the International Typographical Union and adjust any difficulties that may arise by putting the eight-hour day into effect January 1, 1906.

Resolved, That we, delegates from the unions of Connecticut and Massachusetts, place on record our determination to insist on an eight-hour workday after January 1, 1906.

Resolved, That we express our earnest desire to confer amicably with our employers to the end that a reduction of our hours of labor may be brought about without inconvenience or loss to them or us.

From reports of the delegates, the eight-hour movement is in a first-class condition.

A vote of thanks was extended to Organizer Scott for his able instructions to the delegates.

James H. Godkin, delegate to the Toronto convention, made some interesting remarks.

It was voted that the next meeting be held in New Haven in September, subject to the call of President Van Houten.

President E. H. Rathbun, of No. 127, also made some interesting remarks.

The delegates were instructed to report back to their locals to have the eight-hour committees organize in the suburban towns. Some of the delegates reported that such steps had already been taken with flattering success.

A vote of thanks was extended to Typographical Union No. 127 by all the delegates for its efforts in bringing about such a movement for the eight-hour committee of Connecticut and southern Massachusetts to assemble in one body.

S. T. PFUND.

GR-APE NUTS.

Being somewhat interested in the progress of Battle Creek's local, No. 429, I carefully read the article written by C. W. Post and published recently by newspapers throughout the country.

This is not the first of Mr. Post's tirades on labor unions. This article, as well as the previous ones, shows a decided lack of knowledge of unionism, as well as socialism, on the part of Mr. Post. It is probable Mr. Post has had a bad case of chronic anti-unionism, caused by associating with D. M. Parry and others of his class. We would advise him to try the great cure-all, postum cereal. This is a guaranteed cure.

The article should have our widest circulation. It is the greatest argument that he has yet written, for the strengthening of our unions. Here's hoping he writes many more of the same construction.

If Mr. Post wishes to discuss unionism or socialism he ought first to study the two questions. So far, his writings merely show ignorance and a waste of printer's ink. We would like to ask what Mr. Post has done that gives him the right to dictate to any free man. Mr. Post, nor a host of his followers, can never kill unionism, nor unions, as long as there is a free working man on earth. When we cease to be free workers, such freedom as only well organized unions can give us against

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such manufacturers of fake articles and humbugs as Mr. Post, our fair country will indeed be a pitiful habitation. We will be drinking cereals, eating grape-nuts, chewing other questionable mixtures, be in debt for our homes, and have to have a signed certificate from the lords and masters of creation to be able to get standing room in paradise, upon whose pearly gates there will undoubtedly be hung flaring posters—"The Road to Wellville."

If Post has the interest of the "public" at heart, as he claims, what argument can he give to show we do not need unions, a shorter day, better working conditions, and more of the necessities of life? Surely we have a right to exist above the level of the beasts. Work is no sign of degeneracy, although it seems to be more popular to work the "other fellow."

More abuse of unions has been published the last five years than ever before. Yet look at the statistics and see the wonderful increase made by them. This is the kind of abuse we need. Let there be more of it and we will continue to wax stronger. The open shop will be a has-been; our families will be enabled to enjoy life; surroundings will be bettered, and we will all be eager to live and enjoy the new condition of affairs.

Galveston, Texas. EDW. DEAN WALDRON.

THE "BRAINS" DEPARTMENT.

I have been amused of late by the occasional publication of printorial anecdotes in the reminiscence column of THE JOURNAL, and think they should be kept up. Many of the old-timers can furnish entertaining reading for the membership, and by a more frequent use of this department of THE JOURNAL would render valuable service to the younger generation of prints, by keeping alive the traditions of the craft. But there is one side of the business which has not yet been touched upon —the editorial, or "brains" department, as it is technically termed by old-timers. This department certainly furnishes its share of the sublimely ridiculous and supremely stupid, and it often has been, and still is, beyond my comprehension how in the world some men holding down desks in this department of our metropolitan dailies ever succeeded in breaking into their present positions, and then retaining them for any length of time. It must have been done burglariously, premeditatedly, with malice aforethought. It certainly has proven "against the peace and dignity" of the profession.

I well remember some years ago, while in Minneapolis, I was up against the real thing. A pie card, had I possessed one at that particular time, would have looked like a blue chip in a mining-camp faro bank game—worth its weight a thousand times in gold dust. I walked into the brains den of a morning paper in the above-named city and asked the night editor: "Is there any chance to hook on?" He looked at me for a moment and then asked what I meant by "hook on." I told him I was looking for work, and asked if there was any show on the telegraph desk, telling him I was a "press handler," and head writer. Well, what do you think that bunch of ignorance said? He told me that the "pressman would not be around until 12:30 A. M., and that he could be found in the basement." Out of pity for his rank stupidity I explained that a telegraph editor is termed a "press handler," to be more explicit, an "Associated Press man." He raised his glass-eyed countenance, and said:

"Why, I have never heard it called that before, and I've been here for eight months."

Think of it—eight months. Through these correspondence schools, ably aided by nature, the material composing the staffs of some of our metropolitan sheets is about as comprehensive and variegated a bunch of junk as one can find, when gazed upon from the viewpoint of an old-time printer, one who has set up real copy from a real editor.

Butte, Mont. W. H. ROBERTS.

WORCESTER, MASS.

The monthly circular issued by the Worcester Central Labor Union to affiliated locals this week contained the following item:

The matter of the eight-hour day for book and job compositors was brought before the meeting by Worcester Typographical Union delegates, who requested that members of affiliated locals use their influence in getting organizations to which they belong, and firms with which they do business, to have their printing done in union offices, thereby helping the cause which goes into effect January 1, 1906.

The June meeting was fairly well attended, considering the beautiful weather, which, as a rule, causes a small attendance. The resolution offered at the May meeting pertaining to admission of new members from July 1, 1905, to February 1, 1906, without paying initiation fees, was passed at this meeting, as well as other matters of importance.

Secretary W. P. Cantwell will start July 1 for an extended western trip of nine weeks. He will remain in Chicago some time and will go as far as Portland, Ore. Returning, he expects to reach Toronto during convention week.

During the month one of our members, Joseph H. Soullierre, of the Gazette chapel, suffered a terrible loss in the death of his young and beloved wife. Their life together had been of less than one year's duration, the deceased having succumbed to a disease from which she became blind only a few months after their marriage, and which eventually caused her death. Mr. Soullierre has the sincere sympathy of the entire membership in his sad bereavement.

No. 165 at its last meeting remembered one of its old past members, Barney McKenna, who is an inmate of the city farm, by a donation of $1, to be sent to him monthly during June, July and August.

The little bachelor fraternity in the Telegram composing room has lost one of its members. Frank H. Eastman, who for several years has been an eligible for the benedicts, Wednesday, June 7, joined them and took upon himself a life partner in the person of Miss Crocker, of Marva, Ill. The members of the chapel, wishing to do "the elegant," remembered their brother member and his bride with a handsome Morris chair. A telegram was sent by Chairman Nugent extending the con-

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gratulations of the chapel, which reached the young couple just after the ceremony had been performed.

E. E. Brownson, formerly in the Davis Press composing room, has started into business for himself at No. 50 Southbridge street.

Ex-Secretary John F. Duggan attended the convention of the New England allied printing trades at Fall River this week, and reported a very enthusiastic and successful meeting. Mr. Duggan was for some time treasurer of that organization, and although No. 165 has not been affiliated the past few years, he has attended, as a visitor, nearly every meeting.

"Andy" Duggan, of the Telegram composing room, is receiving congratulations galore over his recent appointment as foreman of the ad department. "Andy" has been connected with that department for fifteen years, and is thoroughly conversant with the duties to be performed, and has the best wishes of his associates.

The central labor union at its last meeting voted to hold its annual parade and field day on Labor Day. A committee of twenty delegates was appointed by President Carmody to perfect all arrangements. One of the principal suggestions made in connection with the occasion is a request that locals do away this year with the usual "smoke talks" after the parade, as in past years they have had a tendency to keep members from attending the field day sports, which this year promise to be the best ever held. At the first meeting of the committee eighteen of the twenty delegates were present, and much enthusiasm was manifested. One of the important committees—printing and advertising—will be presided over by Delegate Salters.

The Evening Post—the Saturday, June 17, issue—contained twenty pages, eight pages of which were devoted to the Boston Store "ad." In speaking of this ad the editor stated that it was the largest that has appeared in an evening paper on a Saturday. FREEMAN M. SALTUS.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

Bridgeport is 90 per cent organized, and No. 252 is making good progress financially and otherwise.

Charles Warner, machinist of the Evening Standard, has taken charge of the New Haven Leader. Mr. Warner has been one of the working forces of No. 252, and it is with regret that we part with him.

William Mallory has joined No. 252 and left the Evening Post, which has always been antagonistic to labor. By securing Mr. Mallory's application the executive committee has scored a victory over that paper. Mr. Mallory is now machinist of the Evening Standard.

Edward Bennetto has been elected delegate to the Toronto convention and John Warmingham alternate. The first union that Edward Bennetto joined was Toronto, and he says he wouldn't miss it. Mr. Warmingham says he will be in Toronto to greet Bennetto when he arrives.

"Bill" Hendricks arrived home safe from the convention held in Hartford, and has the complete minutes of the doings of that body, to be read at the next meeting.

The eight-hour committee is working hard, and while we do not anticipate much trouble here, the committee believes in putting its shoulders to the wheel now and "push it along to victory."

No. 252 has voted to send THE JOURNAL to all non-members in this vicinity for three months, and thereby enlighten them on the good work going on.

President James Coats has introduced a social feature at the meetings, and thereby expects to get the stay-at-homes to attend more regularly. President Coats called the meeting sharp at 8 o'clock, and in one hour from that time his gavel announced the end of business, and half an hour was spent in a way that is sure to bring out the "stay-at-homes." JOHN GAFFNEY.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

The demand of the local typothetæ to return to the nine-hour day is still to the fore. No. 21 decided at the May meeting to pass the request up to the executive council. The six daily papers of San Francisco came out editorially within one week in favor of a continuance of the eight-hour day. One paper has published two editorials, and all the articles will make excellent campaign literature for our International officers. The action of the press is the talk of the town. To have such unanimity in an industrial dispute is certainly remarkable. It shows conclusively that public sympathy is with us. Several of the weekly papers have come out in our favor, and the three central bodies—the labor council, the building trades council and the city front federation—have adopted strong resolutions in our support and have pledged both moral and financial backing. The citizens generally feel that the introduction of the shorter workday in the sane and business-like manner shown by both sides of the printing industry warrants the claims advanced by the unions. We are in the right, and "the right must prevail." The citizens' alliance is handling the fight for the typothetæ. At a meeting held a few days ago a prominent employing printer, a member in good standing of the typothetæ for years, was asked to leave the hall. The chairman stated that it was not a gathering of the typothetæ, but a meeting of the "Employing Printers and Affiliated Trades Association of San Francisco." Afterward the chairman stated that he was afraid "Mr. Barry (the employer) would stampede the meeting." No better confession of weakness could be presented, for the gentleman named is an earnest eight-hour advocate. And the chairman sent No. 21 a communication asking for a definite answer on or before June 20 to the demand for nine hours. The regular typothetæ letterhead was used, and it was signed by the president. The meeting was the one Mr. Barry was asked to retire from, all of which shows a surprising amount of duplicity. The citizens' alliance is advertising in St. Louis for competent printers to work in San Francisco on the open shop plan. We predict that No. 21 will continue working eight hours, notwithstanding that splendid sponsor for industrial equilibrium—the citizens' alliance! The majority

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of the employing printers are in favor of running along just as they are, and the "un-American and unlawful boycott" has worked overtime to induce signatures to appear on the longer day list.

There have been two deaths since the last letter. Frank S. Craig died on May 23, aged fifty-two years, and A. L. Assam, aged fifty-two, on June 11.

The unsettled state of the labor market warrants an earnest word of advice to leave San Francisco off the visiting list. Whatever the outcome of the hour agitation, our dull season is here, and the offices have been working overtime cleaning up the work. Consequently there will be a slump, never mind what comes. So, Mr. Tourist, please stay away if work is a necessary part of your diet.

The Mutual Aid Society's picnic will be numbered among the things of the past by the time these lines appear in print, but July 2 will certainly prove a red-letter day in printing circles.

Kirke La Shelle, the late theatrical manager and union printer, is survived in San Francisco by a brother—Oscar. The latter has the sympathy of his fellow craftsmen. Kirke's will shows that $5,000 was left his brother.

The printers here are preparing for the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union convention, which opens on June 19. The presence of the pressmen's international officers will be opportune, and the delegates and visitors will be heartily welcomed.

Eight hours is a fair day's work. We have tried it, and are anxious to see other unions gain the prize. WILL J. FRENCH.

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NOTE.—It will not be out of place to chronicle the fact that the executive council of the International Typographical Union has assured No. 21 of financial support in its fight to retain the eight-hour day.—ED. JOURNAL.

TERRE HAUTE, IND.

No. 76 met Sunday, June 4, for the first time in the new hall, with a large attendance, and much business of importance received due attention. A representative of the recently organized pressmen's union addressed the meeting on the advisability of forming an allied trades council. President A. T. Murphy appointed a committee to meet with the pressmen and arrange the details.

Secretary J. S. Edmunds was instructed to secure the names of all printers in the surrounding towns not members of the union, and to correspond with them in the effort to secure their applications for membership. To aid in this matter the initiation fee was reduced to $2 for ninety days.

A committee on scale revision was appointed to work in conjunction with the executive committee and report on the question of changes in newspaper scale.

Argle N. Lett, a member of the Tribune-Gazette chapel, received the democratic nomination for councilman of the Third ward in the primary election held Tuesday, June 13. The election will be held in November.

John S. Edmunds, who represented this union at the eight-hour conference held in Chicago June 9 and 10, reports having had a delightful trip and believes much good was done. As a permanent organization was the outcome, he succeeded in having Terre Haute selected for the next meeting place.

A petition for a receiver for the Moore & Langen Printing Company was filed June 14 in the circuit court by Edwin O. Langen, a member of the firm. The petitioner set out that the business of the company has recently been largely increased and extended, and for a convenient adjustment of Langen's interest this course was decided upon.

LOU S. COOMBES.

BUTTE NEWSPAPER WRITERS.

Butte Newspaper Writers' Union No. 12 is now a year and a half old, and with its third semi-annual election of officers is entering upon a very prosperous era in its existence. It is the design to enforce all rules just as strictly and efficiently as is done in the case of a printers' union. President William Purnett, Organizer James Hogan and other officers of the local printers' union have shown much interest in the writers, and have given the new organization much needed aid, till now it can be confidently said that the writers' union is permanently on its feet. Glen L. Foster, who was one of the chief organizers and promoters of the Butte union, is now working on the Great Falls Tribune, but he still takes an active interest in the Butte organization as a full member, and attends the monthly meetings. Charles Copenharve has been elected a delegate and John McMurray as alternate to the Toronto convention.

CHARLES F. DEGELMAN.

PALESTINE, TEXAS.

At the last election of officers for No. 472 all of the old officers were re-elected unanimously.

When our members were called out of the Daily Visitor office, a few weeks ago, of course the union labels came with them, and as our city council two years ago declared that all city printing should bear the union label upon it, at the last council meeting, held last Monday night (June 12), the contract was awarded to the Daily Herald, which is the first time that bids were allowed to be made for it. Heretofore it has been handed to the Daily Visitor, and no other paper was allowed to even think of putting in a bid for it. It is a pretty juicy "take," I would judge, amounting to from $350 to $600 per year, which is so much for the union label. W. E. LANGSTON.

THE shorter workday has proven to be one of the best benefits as to longevity and the lowering of the percentage of deaths from the white plague that the organized cigarmakers in this country have yet received—a fact that every interest in this country should carefully consider before censuring the labor movement. We would thereby say that the cigarmaker who is advocating the further use of their blue label, works to live and does not live to work, as do the beasts of burden.—Employer and Employe.

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BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

The state of the printing trade in this city is a direct menace to the betterment of conditions, not only in other Michigan cities, but in Chicago and the cities in neighboring states from which we obtain our printing. The printers here will have to wake up and better there condition. They owe it not only to themselves, but also to the printers and proprietors of the country at large. Prominent Adventists are laying plans to put in a large printing plant along the same lines as the old Review and Herald, and if anything is done it had better be done before this training school gets started.

The open shop which predominates in the different lines of industry throughout the city has proved to be anything but a success to either the manufacturers or the proprietors. While there have been few open ruptures, there is a continual bickering between the employers and employes, and the general tone of business has been bad.

C. W. Post, president of the Parry alliance, and other active anti-union manufacturers make their home in this city. The general opinion here is that the sudden acquisition of riches by Post has given him a bad case of swelled head, and that he now wishes to pose before the world as the leader of the manufacturing interests of the United States.

While Post is an extreme radical, who makes wild statements about trades unionism which, no doubt, will appear as ridiculous to him at some future date as they now do to others, his executive ability should not be underestimated. He has succeeded in convincing the public that a concoction of chopped-up dough mixed with molasses constitutes a health food, and has managed to accumulate a large fortune in a few years. However, fads come and go, and a business that depends almost entirely on advertising is apt to fade away and vanish entirely at any time. The idle health-food factories which girdle the city bear silent testimony to how fortunes have come and gone in a night.

It is difficult to see how Post proposes to benefit the United States, as a nation, by trying to impose impossible conditions upon organized labor. If he were successful in disrupting trade unions and establishing the open shop, it would only lower the standard of living by reducing the purchasing power of the laboring class, and thus partially destroy the home market, which is the largest consumer of the products of our manufacturers. If Post will look a little deeper into the subject he will see that organized labor is fighting his battles as well as its own. Imagine him trying to sell his health concoctions in a country where labor is entirely unorganized. Take Mexico for example, and consider how the doling out of a pittance by the moneyed interests to the great body of the workers of that country reduces their purchasing power, besides being a detriment to any great national advancement.

It is a strange fact that while the manufacturer's association has come out so strongly with printed statements against rowdyism of all kinds, the Chicago branch should import thugs, bullies and desperate characters from the surrounding country, besides the lowest negro element from the south, to take the places of the striking teamsters, if it wished to preserve law and order. Any city tolerating a branch of the Post-Parry association can, by looking at the Chicago situation, see what to expect in case of any labor dispute. As the world progresses differences on the labor question are apt to arise at any time, that can be adjusted much better by arbitration than by importing criminals to break the strike and turning a city into a state bordering on anarchy.

From a circular which appeared in Battle Creek recently it seems that a merchants' protective league has been formed in the city, to take measures against the stirring up of any more strife by C. W. Post. This may be the beginning of a national movement on the part of the conservative manufacturers and business men of the country to protect themselves against the extremely radical actions of the present manufacturers' association.

CHARLES DE BRUYN.

ATLANTA, GA.

The "eight-hour smoker," given by Atlanta Typographical Union No. 48 in compliment to the Georgia Federation of Labor at Turnverein Hall on the evening of June 22, passes into history as one of the greatest demonstrations of its kind ever held in the southeast. Invitations were extended to all labor unionists in the southeastern district to attend, and the large hall was filled to overflowing, it being estimated that fully two thousand people were present at the smoker. Speeches were made by Wade P. Harding, president of Atlanta Typographical Union No. 48; Jerome Jones, president of the Georgia Federation of Labor; James G. Woodward, mayor of Atlanta; J. B. Hewitt, president of the Atlanta Federation of Trades; W. C. Puckett, secretary-treasurer of the Georgia Federation of Labor, and John W. Hays, first vice-president of the International Typographical Union. Many prominent citizens and business men, who look with favor upon the labor movement, were present and also made speeches, in which they took occasion to commend the working people on their rapid growth and advancement along all lines, and promising to lend aid and encouragement to the printers in the promulgation of the eight-hour workday. Music was discoursed by a union orchestra and union "refreshments" were served to the multitude. Everywhere were in evidence eight-hour badges and eight-hour buttons, and eight-hour literature was distributed to all present. W. S. Wardlaw, chairman of the eight-hour committee, presided over the meeting.

The eight-hour campaign has begun in earnest in Atlanta. Everybody seems to have caught the enthusiasm and all are working together in harmony. The various organizations in the city are endorsing our position, and say they will do all in their power to help us win out.

The printing pressmen of Atlanta have submitted to the employing printers a new scale of prices, which calls for a healthy increase, and which will be put into effect January 15, 1906. With the eight-hour day for the printers scheduled for January 1, and the increased scale of the pressmen following

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a few days later, the employers will likely be "up against the real thing" should they prove arbitrary. We are of opinion, however, that they will take the sensible view.

The Georgia Federation of Labor met in annual convention in this city June 21 and was in session three days. Resolutions endorsing the printers' eight-hour movement were passed unanimously by the convention.

The Georgia legislature will convene the latter part of this month. An effort will again be made to secure the passage of the child-labor bill. Friends of the measure are more hopeful than ever of carrying it to a successful conclusion at this session.

John W. Hays, first vice-president of the International Typographical Union, has been sojourning among us for several days. With the assistance of local committees Mr. Hays has been doing some effective work in Atlanta, and things look exceedingly bright. Mr. Hays will make a tour of organization work in the southeast, and much good is bound to result from his conscientious labors. Mr. Hays has made a splendid impression on the printers of Atlanta.

The convention of the printers of the southeast will meet in Atlanta on August 28. All unions in the district are urged to have delegates present.

At its last meeting No. 48 decided to place the names of all members in good standing on the subscription list of the Journal of Labor. A press committee was appointed to conduct an "eight-hour department" in the local organ. The daily papers are also giving us all the publicity desired. Thus will eight-hour sentiment be crystallized.

Dan Barnes, the delegate-elect from Chattanooga, is an ex-president of No. 48. Mrs. Barnes was also elected as delegate to represent the woman's auxiliary.

Everybody singing the popular song composed by President Lynch, entitled "Organize."

W. S. WARDLAW.

COLUMBUS, GA.

The members of No. 220 are expressing the deepest regret over the death of Thomas Gilbert, which occurred here recently. He was one of the old school of printers who came to Columbus many years ago, carrying a union card from No. 6. He became an employer, yet his fellow feeling for those who worked at the case endeared him to all with whom he came in contact. At the time of his death he owned perhaps the best equipped shop south of Louisville, and was one of the largest employing printers in this section of the country. He was an honorary member of No. 220, and always greeted his employes more as companions than as an employer. There is not a printer in this city who does not feel that in the death of Mr. Gilbert he has sustained a distinct personal loss. No. 220 held a special meeting, and besides sending a handsome floral offering to rest upon the casket, decided to attend the funeral in a body, and passed resolutions of sorrow, which were ordered printed in this issue of THE JOURNAL.

THE JOURNAL is looked for each month by the membership in this city, and read and commented upon with the greatest interest and enthusiasm by all. The comments, however, are all to the good.

Work has been unusually good here for some time past and there has not been an idle man in town. In this connection will say that very few tourists pass this way, but when they do they can always secure work enough to give them a square meal and have enough left to pay their way to the next "water tank."

The eight-hour committee of No. 220 is hard at work. The members are all enthusiastically hopeful that the issue will be met and the desired result accomplished without the least friction.

The typographical union was the only organization to send a representative to the state federation of labor, which met in Atlanta on June 21. O. E. Barlow was elected as delegate and W. H. Barclay alternate.

W. H. BARCLAY.

SIOUX CITY, IOWA.

As one of the correspondents of THE JOURNAL, I have been asked by the entertainment committee of the Chicago Ex-Delegates' Association to make announcement to all delegates and ex-delegates passing through Chicago en route to the Toronto convention that if they will stop off on the Thursday preceding the convention they will be entertained and well repaid for their stop-over and attendance. As the Toronto convention opens on Monday, August 14, the date for the Chicago ex-delegates' social function will be Thursday, August 10. I know not just what particular line of sociability Chicago's disciples of Franklin intend to "shove forth," but I have a distinct recollection of a dozen years ago when the session of the International Typographical Union was in that city. It is one of the happy memories of that week's sojourn, and it gives me pleasure to say that Chicago's tribe of good fellows has become so habitually versatile in the fine art of delightful entertainment that it will be a distinct and irreparable loss for any delegate to the Toronto convention not to avail himself of the splendid opportunity.

I would rather go to bitter defeat for the eight-hour ensign than for any other cause for which I have ever fought as a union man. To paraphrase those immortal words, "I know not what course others may take, but as for me," give me eight hours or give me death. But we will never lose so just a cause. To go back to nine and ten hours is to forge the chains of our own slavery; if we go back to nine and ten hours, why not then soon to twelve and fourteen—yea, to oblivion? Stand up and be counted with the hosts of progress, with the hosts for humanity—and damned be he who is so cowardly as to first cry "Enough!"

Having observed the uselessness of state labor conventions adopting a multiplicity of resolutions on various subjects, all prefaced with many whereases, and usually occupying two or three columns of solid nonpareil, at the recent meeting of the Iowa State Federation of Labor at Council Bluffs I solicited and was accorded a place on the resolutions committee. It was my thought that if the resolutions could be sufficiently succinctly stated

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as to be encompassed in a half column of newspaper type they would be read universally, and not be left to die in the cold and little-resorted-to printed proceedings of the convention. I was sure I could do a world of good in this reform; but when the committee met there were many long-winded, high-sounding, superlatively-adjectived manuscript and typewritten documents awaiting our consideration. It was evident there were many members of the convention who thought they could write resolutions with a masterly style of diction, a fact which I do not deplore. But the committee could have eliminated the whereases and adjectives of doubtful limitations and brought them to a readable and reasonable scope. But I found that I was only one of that committee of nine, and they had their way. However, I will not despair. Some day I may have an opportunity to demonstrate the utility of my idea. As it is, those resolutions are peacefully and unmolestedly sleeping in the unshafted sepulchre of mediocrity.

To one who has never attended, a state labor convention is a revelation. I marveled at the intelligence and learning of a great majority of the delegates, as well as the beauty of the women members and devotees present. Why, my dear reader, there were men in the recent convention of the Iowa State Federation of Labor who had spent three-fourths of their fifty and sixty years of life underneath the surface of the earth mining that which made the long winter evenings a source of comfort and edification for you and me. These same delegates could get up and address the convention, passionately or impassionately, according to the occasion, in language of such purity and elegance of diction as would chagrin many a self-conscious printer, newspaper man or university-educated lawyer. Of the grievous mistakes in pronunciation made on the floor of the convention, I observed that they were uniformly made by printers and newspaper men—men who had educations thrust upon them and should know better. My life has been made richer by a knowledge and acquaintance of these humble coal-miner delegates. I am not surprised that their cause prospers, that they increase in numbers and replenish the earth with noble examples of brotherhood and sacrifice.

A. D. Scougal.

VINCENNES, IND.

There are times when a few lines from the home of "Alice of Old Vincennes" would be a great help to the fraternity, especially when we can demonstrate that it is easy to secure the eight-hour day. There was, of course, some trouble expected, but we emerged from the fray with the best end of the deal. There was a great amount of personality indulged in by the bosses, all done to belittle the members of No. 395 and First Vice-President Hays, who was sent here to reach an agreement. We finally won out, but not as well as was expected, and, by the granting of eight hours on January 1, surely there need be no kicking. The new scale and eight hours granted is entirely satisfactory to the majority, and the minority will have to buckle themselves together and do the greatest good to the largest number. Only four offices agreed to sign the scale—the Labor News, Commercial, Capital and Sun. The three shops that are non-union are the Democrat, Cratt's job office and the Hitt Printing and Rubber Stamp Company, the former a regular kindergarten and cheap-wage concern.

Charles Somes, a veteran printer, stopped off here for a few days on his way to the Home at Colorado Springs. "Dock," as he is better known, has been at the business over fifty years, and goes to the Home for his health.

Sorry to say that No. 395 will not send a delegate to the Toronto convention, but our well wishes for the continuance of the administration of James M. Lynch et al. are here made known. President Lynch and Secretary Bramwood are certainly all there, and it is due to their untiring efforts that the International Typographical Union is what it is today—the best international organization extant.

As No. 395 has secured the eight-hour day, being the fourth in the state to get on the band wagon, let us hear from the rest. Fall in line, and don't wait until January 1, 1906. J. C. Mayes.

PETERBOROUGH, ONT.

The Review has recently installed a new Duplex press.

Two new typograph machines have lately come to this town. The Examiner has placed one of the "improved" makes in position, while the Review has installed another one of the old style. There are now ten machines in Peterborough.

Mr. Albert Martin will represent No. 248 at Toronto.

Peterborough Typographical Union No. 248 has submitted a new proposed scale of wages to the employing printers of Peterborough. The scale calls for foremen, $15; floormen, $12; typograph operators, $13. The old conditions and number of hours per week are to remain the same, the agreement to run to December 31, 1905.

Peterborough will become a city on July 1, 1905. It now has a population of about 15,000, and is generally acknowledged to be one of the most go-ahead towns in Canada. Walter Peters.

QUESTIONS ASKED BY A JUDGE.

Judge James Phelan, of Detroit, asks these questions:

"Have you ever known of a trades council or labor organization corrupting or debauching a legislature of any state?

"Have you ever read of a labor organization, no matter how humble, corrupting or debauching the members of a common council for the purpose of securing a franchise?

"And is it not the principal object of labor organizations to secure a better wage, such as will enable its members to leave their children in the schoolroom instead of sending them to the doorways of factories seeking employment at the tender age of fourteen?"—Teamsters' Magazine.

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DENVER, COLO.

The newly-elected officers of the union were installed at the last meeting, and President Collett appointed his cabinet as follows: Executive committee, Messrs. Otis, Green, Ferris and Eckard; appeals, Hanson, McLean, Palmer; laws, Brill, Lambert, McClusky; reading clerk, Ashley. Practically a new deal all around, but all good fellows who will do their utmost for the success of the union.

P. C. Rector, one if our oldtime jobbers, realizes that if he is ever to get in the Rockefeller class he will have to embark in something outside of the rule case, and has entered into the furniture trade with O. L. Stiles.

The several branches of the pressmen's union entertained many of the delegates on the way to the San Francisco convention the early part of June. Automobile rides, liquid refreshments and the like were the bill, and all were well pleased. President Higgins and the executive board also passed through, but remained but a few hours. Frank Pampusch, well known to many printers throughout the country, was one of the delegates from here.

J. W. White, well known to all printers in many sections of the country, and a delegate to many conventions before the segregation, will represent Denver stereotypers at the Chicago convention. Dick Birkdahl will serve as delegate from Mailers' Union No. 8 at the Toronto convention.

John E. White, the single tax member of Chicago No. 16, was in the city lately on an agitating tour for his belief.

"Billy" Milburn, known to many old-timers of the country as delegate to several conventions, and foreman of a number of Denver papers, has entirely shaken the printing business, and is now doing the insurance stunt.

"Yank" (O. L.) Smith is seriously considering the renewing of his youth by attending the Toronto convention.

John Henderson, bank boy on the Post, recently took unto himself a bride, and the boys in the office presented the couple with a handsome set of dishes as a token of esteem.

Will Ketcham has been compelled to give up his position on the Mining Record and return to the Home, owing to the precarious condition of his health.

I learn that Charley Carter, erstwhile delegate and organizer from New York No. 6, who has been domiciled at the Home for some time, is to step into a nice outdoor position under the Colorado Springs administration of the city government. His many friends rejoice at his good fortune.

Jim Coughlin's family has returned to Chicago, the altitude being too high for Mrs. Coughlin. Jim is doing well, is healthy and gaining, and is breaking into the agitating game here. He will remain for the present, at least.

Harry Parker, late of Sioux City, St. Paul and other more or less centers of population, coined a new one the other day. The "back-cap" had touched on some printers not leaving one point until they had a situation to go to. Parker said, "Oh, they are mail order printers." By the way, Harry has been laid up with a bad wrist He is subbing on the News.

George T. McNamara and wife started for Washington state overland the early part of the month. Word from him at Cheyenne states his trip is proving agreeable to himself and the missus, but that he had lost his coat and vest and traveling card. He got a new card.

John Oliver has gone to the northwest for a tour of a few weeks. He was at Portland when heard from, and expects to return.

C. W. Sohmes, for thirty-five years a card member, was in town a few days lately on his way to the Home, from Memphis. He is sixty-eight years old, and it is interesting to hear his tales of the early days.

San Francisco employing printers have been running ads in patents of the various ready print houses of the country calling for men at that city, assuring them of plenty of work and good pay. To many it portends trouble. The officers of No. 49, not to be behind, also inserted ads in the papers issued from the house here, advising printers to stay away from 'Frisco. It will be very few in this section that will be lured to grab at the "tea-pot's" bait. Most all are now in the unions of the state. If trouble comes anywhere we will all be in at the start and the finish. There should be no let-up on the getting into the ranks of all printers in all sections.

A ropeless special from Chicago's ex-delegates' committee informs me that that organization is preparing to entertain in great shape all delegates and visitors who pass through the unsalted city on the way to Toronto. It is said that the big doin's will break out on Thursday, August 10, early in the morning and continue until late the next noon.

C. R. Breidenstein, of the News, who is well known to the craft in Cleveland and Asheville, and represented the latter organization at Cincinnati, is truly having his share of misfortune. Recently he buried his wife, and the middle of the month was called to Iowa by the death of his father.

Quite a number of changes since last report. M. Curtis Jones has gone to Portland. Jimmy McConnell left for Seattle, but his destination is more apt to be Chicago. Henry Anger sold out his interest in the Great Western Printing Company and left for Oshkosh, Wis., where he expects to enter upon a life partnership. R. G. Linebarger came from Trinidad with his card, married a charming Rocky Ford young lady and left for Wallace, Idaho, to work on Dave Coates's paper. Webb Purdy quit the Springs and bought into the Great Western. G. P. Christie came in from Albany, worked a day or so, but found the call of the tame was too strong, and he went back. M. C. Webster, who came from Scotland and joined the union here and held a sit at Smith-Brooks for a long time, left for a steady in Honolulu. Wadsworth came back from Goldfield and slipped into the assistant foremanship at the Western Union.

Frank Messenger, who has been very ill, is around again and at work on the Post. He is making the gamest fight for life imaginable.

Harry Holdsworth, formerly of Chicago, here at one time, and later touring the coast, is now at

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Douglas, Ariz. He was recently married to Miss Daisy Macdonald, of this city, at that place, a sister of Mrs. H. E. Garman.

"Spud" Wilson, long a proofreader on the Post, has at last broke out of the treadmill, and has purchased a paper at Aztec, N. M. His friends wish him the best.

The proposed purchase of lots for a union hall by No. 49 is progressing. Chairman Neighbor reported at the last meeting that several sites were under favorable consideration, and it is more than likely that the deal will be put through.

Superintendent Deacon was up the other day arranging for the big barbecue at the Home on July 4, and there will be quite a number of visitors from here attend. Incidentally he gave it out that the Springs was going hotfoot after the 1906 convention, that the citizens of that burg would foot all the expenses, and that none of the state unions would be asked to contribute. No. 82 is very much in earnest, and it is said that it will have plenty of money to foot all bills. They are also going to try and have a law passed to have the convention meet every ten years in the Home city, as it will be ten years in 1906 since the convention met at the Home.

Frank Willard, formerly of Galveston, Chicago, LaCrosse and many other great seaports, for some years assistant foreman on the Post, is just as spry as ever, and age don't seem to creep upon him a bit. He has some great tales of the long ago and the old boys who made the early trails to unionism easy for us of the later day.

Following cards have been deposited since last report: L. H. Davidson, Pueblo; R. G. Linebarger, Trinidad; W. V. Shumway, Trinidad; Oscar Milhollan, Oklahoma City; G. P. Christie, Albany; W. L. Allen, St. Louis; Ed Blanchard, Fort Worth; William Dunn, Rochester; John W. Dauthrich, Coffeyville, Kan.; B. F. Bowen, Cripple Creek; F. S. Porter, Ogden; H. F. Young, Galveston; Robert McNabb, Dallas; Victor Larson, Colorado Springs; J. B. Wagoner, Salt Lake; William Hardwich, Colorado Springs; J. W. Hennen, Los Angeles; E. E. Garrison, Milwaukee; J. W. Warful, Des Moines; C. F. Faith, Pueblo; W. E. Purdy, Colorado Springs; W. E. Phelps, Salt Lake City; C. C. Shuster, Salt Lake City; C. F. Bense, Salt Lake City; Miss C. P. Fincher, Colorado Springs; George H. Tyson, Cripple Creek; C. F. Wadsworth, Goldfield; L. F. Miller, Lansing; W. C. T. Wright, Lincoln.

Withdrawn: John B. Mason, M. C. Webster, M. W. Tilney, R. E. Herrick, Alex. Crawford, A. B. Bowman, R. E. Vickery, W. M. Gear, Thomas J. Gittens, Ed Blanchard, Oscar Milhollan, E. H. Zarley, G. P. Christie, A. J. Webster, H. A. Anger, W. H. Frantz, M. C. Jones, Eugene B. Poole, J. B. Wagoner, W. T. Dickson, E. E. Garrison, George T. McNamara, James M. McConnell, Miss C. P. Fincher.

HARVEY E. GARMAN.

IF THE production of dollars is, or is to be, the chief aim of our people, then it might probably be well to lengthen the hours of toil, and history will therefore the sooner be able to record as a cause of our failure as a nation, that we lived out of harmony with right ideals.—Railway Conductor.

NOTES FROM THE PRINTERS' HOME.

A terrific visitation of rain and hail struck this section on the afternoon of May 22, breaking nearly every pane of glass in the Home greenhouses and stripping many of our shade trees of buds and leaves, just as some of them were nearly ready to blossom. Hailstones, many resembling diminutive icicles ("Spot" says he saw some as big as goose-eggs—which is probably an eggs-aggeration), covered our balconies to the depth of three inches when the storm was over, and under one window there was a bank of hailstones four feet wide and three feet thick. Our basement, including the dining room and billiard room, was flooded with water, which accompanied the hail in the nature of a cloudburst. The storm destroyed many plants and flowers, and the house-tents were for a time rendered uninhabitable. Next day the plains as far as visible were covered with a white carpet of hail with the compactness of ice-blocks, and the rush of water in the city lowlands undermined dwellings and carried away several outhouses. The damage to the Home grounds and buildings was estimated at $300, and that to the city amounted to several thousands.

Harry L. Cresswell ("printer lawyer"), of Grand Rapids Union No. 39; William H. Dunn, of Rochester No. 15; Luther Quick (a longtime resident), Harry McManus, Charles O. Hull, Henry Rogers, of New York No. 6, and John T. Gill, of Philadelphia No. 2, all recently vacated. Messrs. Cresswell, Quick, McManus, Rogers, Hull, and Gill returned to their respective home cities, but Brother Dunn deposited his card with No. 49 to work as a "jobber" in Denver.

Capt. H. P. Macloon, one of our resident veterans of the civil war, attended the recent G. A. R. encampment in Denver, enjoying the reunion hugely.

Leslie Adams and J. W. Coughlin, ex-residents, now of Denver, gave us a recent Sunday visit.

On Memorial day, which was appropriately observed in Colorado Springs by ceremonies, parades and speeches, many of our residents visited Evergreen Cemetery and the graves of more than 100 who died at the Home; but there was no general decoration in memory of our departed craftsmen.

At the June meeting of No. 82, W. A. Snyder, delegate-elect to the Toronto convention, was instructed to use his best efforts to secure the next meeting of the International Union at Colorado Springs. The following gentlemen were appointed as a committee to work for the convention in 1906: Charles Deacon, chairman; W. A. Snyder, Thomas McCaffery, John J. McCarty and A. J. E. Hubbard.

Arrangements are being made to have a grand celebration and barbecue at the Home on the Fourth, participated in by union printers and their families. Ball games, races and other sports will be on the program. The members of the state allied printing crafts will be invited to the festivities. This celebration will take the place of our annual picnic.

Bound volumes of Harper's and Peterson's magazines, Tennyson's Poems, Thackeray (ten books), Waverley and other novels, "The War Between the

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States" (by Alexander H. Stephens) and "The Lost Cause" (by Pollard), etc., were recently donated to our library by authors and private individuals. The collection makes a total of sixty-eight volumes.

The writer is under obligations to Charles A. Gallagher for memoranda in making up Home notes.

Sam Woodman, of No. 49; George W. Newland, of No. 174; Thomas F. Duke, of No. 80; Raymond Sommer, of No. 103, and Lee Kelly Nieswanger, of No. 21, are among recent arrivals for residence at the Home.

Professor Argo, in charge of teachers and students of the Colorado State Deaf and Blind Institute, entertained the denizens of the Home on the evening of May 26 with a vocal and instrumental concert, which was thoroughly enjoyed by a large audience. The drill and tableaux of the students were also attractive features of the program. In behalf of the residents, Superintendent Deacon returned thanks in a neat little speech.

John Z. White, an old and talented member of Chicago Typographical Union, favored our residents with an eloquent lecture on the single tax June 2. Mr. White, who had previously been lecturing in eastern cities on economic subjects, was making a lecture tour through Colorado at the time of his visit, and spoke to crowded houses in Denver and Colorado Springs on "The Open Shop," "Municipal Ownership," "The Single Tax," and other industrial and economic questions. He is a fluent and convincing public speaker, and illustrates his points with amusing anecdotes.

A complimentary invitation to attend the Elks' fiesta at Temple Theater was extended to our residents the closing day, and was thoroughly enjoyed by the visitors. The Elks' minstrels, who performed at the fiesta, repeated their entertainment on the Home stage May 29. The musical numbers rendered on this occasion completely eclipsed all previous stage performances at our institution. At least that is the writer's humble opinion. Thanks, B. P. O. E.

A. O. Taylor, the Home engineer, was the winner of a handsome buggy, raffled off at the Elks' fiesta.

Samuel Boll, a resident from No. 6, recently received the sad tidings from Brooklyn, N. Y., of the death of his aged father. Mr. Boll has the heartfelt sympathy of our residents in the bereavement.

The Home baseball team is again equipped for the season, and several games have already been played upon our diamond.

A magnificent chart has been drawn by Gardener Westland, which exhibits plans of the landscape gardening for the season. He and his assistants are hard at work carrying out the designs.

Charles W. Hill, from No. 190, April 6, vacated May 20, and returned to Omaha. Mr. Hill is troubled with an affection of the eyes, which increased during his short sojourn at the Home; hence his sudden vacation. Luther Quick vacated for the same reason.

About two hundred delegates to the annual convention of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America, recently held in San Francisco, visited our institution in a body June 15. The visitors spent several days in this region, and were royally entertained by the Colorado Springs pressmen.

The deaths of Charles G. Reid and Adrian M. Jones, both former residents of the Home, caused profound sorrow to all who knew them.

It is reported that Charles Payne Smith has assumed editorial control of the Cripple Creek Forum, a new democratic daily.

Clarence C. French, admitted from Quincy Union No. 59 about thirteen months ago, vacated June 10 and returned to his home city, much improved in health.

The Elks and commission men played a game of baseball on the Home diamond June 9, resulting in a victory for the latter by a score of 14 to 2.

James F. Gallagher, an old-timer from New York No. 6, joined our gray-haired typo veterans June 9. His card numbers 35 in a membership of 6,000.

Bound volumes of the Critic, the Forum and the North American Review, the gifts of William Lycett, of "Big Six," were recently added to the Home library.

J. J. McCarthy, a well-known typo from Augusta, Ga., who has been sojourning in Denver for his health, was one of our recent visitors. Mr. McCarthy was on his way to Dalhart, Texas, where he expects to publish a newspaper.

Edward Sheffield, from St. Louis No. 8, who has resided at the Home since 1892, has been granted a government pension of $8 per month for services in the Indian wars. Captain Sheffield volunteered in defense of the white settlers in Oregon in 1855, and subsequently enlisted in Uncle Sam's forces as captain. He is now seventy-six years old, and is both an artist and a poet of considerable ability.

Colorado Springs, Colo. O. LANGFORD.

WASHINGTON, PA.

The election here on the 17th of May was certainly a spirited affair, the entire membership except six going to the polls. The election was held in Frank ("Pony") Judson's print shop, who very courteously threw the shop open (not the open shop) to the "boys."

During the month of May the following "large" labor leaders were visitors to our "little" city: Hon. T. V. Powderly, of Washington, D. C., calling on friends; H. Miller, of the International Brewery Workers, coming from Cincinnati; and William E. Terry, of Washington, D. C., general organizer for the American Federation of Labor.

Our city sends a representative of the job branch to Toronto. Good enough. These are the people we all want to help. Our elected delegate to Toronto, Robert C. McCracken, is for Pittsburg in 1906.

Work is good here.

George W. Brice, better known by the craft and his many friends here as "Watty," died Thursday, June 8, at an institution near Pittsburg, where he was taken a few weeks ago.

One more application in for membership to No. 456 swells the number of members to thirty-three.

WILLIAM CLARK BLACK.

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PITTSBURG, PA.

Matters are evidently shaped now for giving the American Federation of Labor delegates and other visitors a welcome that will be appreciated, we think. Pittsburg is quite able to handle any large gathering or convention, and more especially one representing the laboring people. This is one of the world's great centers of labor and unions of all kinds and crafts find place.

At the June meeting of No. 7 it was voted unanimously to have the name of C. A. Rook, president of the Dispatch Publishing Company, placed on the honorary list.

The Pittsburg and Allegheny city directory is about ready for subscribers. The work was distributed among different plants, but first of all union men were considered.

Opinions differ this year as to the most fitting way for the several unions hereabouts to observe Labor day, Monday, September 4. For the past two or three years a parade was held, which was made up of union men of all crafts. It looks now as though a monster picnic and field day will serve as the best and most appropriate form of celebration.

G. E. Hoskinson, former secretary-treasurer of No. 7, has been endorsed for the postmastership of Crafton, one of Pittsburg's largest suburbs. Aside from the boost his fellow craftsmen gave him, several other labor organizations hope for his success in gaining the appointment.

Ere this goes to press "Billy" Calvert will be sailing across the "briny deep" to his native sod. "Billy" and his father, Robert Calvert, will make a stay of several weeks in England and Ireland before their return to the famous town of McKees Rocks, which is now located on the banks of the Chartiers and Ohio rivers.

Our new president, Chambers M. Leighley, was called upon to make a speech immediately on the assumption of his duties. He responded briefly and in a way which left no mistake as to the kind of government we may expect for the next year. Seventeen years ago he was the choice of No. 7, and now the same conservative method that he always followed will govern him in his rulings. He spoke of the possible vital matters being brought up for consideration, and that he tried to get the men for the several committees who would work always for the best and do most for our old No. 7.

Those who are to represent their union at Toronto will confer an everlasting favor on No. 7 and Pittsburg by casting their ballot to bring the gathering here in 1906. Hunt up Delegates Klein and Kennedy soon as you get to Toronto.

Good reports have been coming from Fred Horne down in San Antonio, Texas. He is said to be very much improved in health, which will be pleasing news to his host of friends hereabouts.

Believing it best to compose our eight-hour committee mostly from the job branch, President Leighley appointed four job men and one news man on the work now going on, it seems, very satisfactorily in our city.

Since my letter of June it has been the misfortune of our household to part with our little girl, Ethel Naomi, just coming to the age when she was most appreciated. Mrs. Campbell and the writer certainly appreciate the warm sympathy extended to us, not only by relations and other friends, but by so many members of No. 7.

A very pleasant place indeed is now the hall on the first Sunday of each month. No. 7 has business sessions now that are not only a great means of instruction in unionism, but we gather every four weeks to greet our fellow member as "brother." The spirit of fraternalism has much to do with the upbuilding of any organization.

James Curtin made a call on Pittsburg a few days ago. "Jim" is looking about ten years younger than when he started for "Little" Washington. He says it agrees with him in more ways than one.

Trade is only fair here now. Part of June and all of July and August are periods a large number of our offices call dull.

At the June business meeting No. 7 decided to appropriately recognize the long service of retiring President George Bradley. Accordingly, his successor chose Messrs. Driver, Culley and James Adams to make the choice. They have well done their work. Brother George thinks that he never saw a fob and charm that suited him better. On the face of the locket charm in raised letters are T. U. No. 7, and on the reverse side the fact is made known that George Bradley was appreciated as president of the union in Pittsburg.

The Dispatch bowling team certainly had a royal good time in Baltimore and Washington, in fact, so good that they won but a single game, and that one in Baltimore. Not even a "look in" on the games was credited them in the Capital City.

Secretary-Treasurer Charles Q. Lafferty is spending this week with relatives in West Union, Ohio.

William Hunter, more familiarly known as "Dick," lies very ill at his residence in this city.

HARRY C. CAMPBELL.

OMAHA, NEB.

Congratulations to J. J. Dirks on his election as delegate.

President Fisher and Thomas Sturgess represented No. 190 at the Chicago eight-hour conference.

The eight-hour day is as sure to come as that men must work.

"The only objection I have to THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL," said a member of the editorial staff, "is that it is so filled with good things that I have not time to read all."

Samuel Gompers was in Omaha the last Sunday in May and addressed a good-sized audience of local wage workers. His encouraging words to the printers were received with enthusiastic applause.

Rev. Newman Hall Burdick, of the Second Presbyterian Church, made application for active membership in No. 190 and was unanimously elected. Rev. Burdick desires to judge the actions of the union from the inside rather than from the outside, and No. 190 was willing and anxious to aid him in the matter. Mr. Burdick is an ex-printer, and was an ardent supporter of the move-

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ment which ended in an exchange of fraternal delegates between the local central labor union and the local ministerial association.

"All students of industrial problems should hear both sides of the controversy. Mr. T. W. McCullough will speak on 'The Doctrine of Collective Bargaining' at Creighton hall, Fifteenth and Harney streets, Wednesday evening, June 28, under the auspices of Typographical Union No. 190. Everybody invited. Admission free." Those are the words of a dodger that is being circulated about Omaha and which explains itself.

As was stated last month in this column, a monotype night school was opened in Omaha with "the playing of bands and blowing of trumpets" by two local members of the typothetæ, who control the only monotype keyboards (three) in Omaha. The object of the school was primarily to make job printers to take the place of printers who will insist on the eight-hour day soon, but the real object was to start trouble in advance. No. 190 paid no attention to the opening of the school and thereby disappointed the seekers for trouble. The school has turned out to be just what it was expected to be—a farce.

There has been organized in Omaha a union label league and a printer was elected its president. The organization has been in existence about two months and already has done good work. It is the intention of the league to make it easy for unionists to buy goods with the union label by securing the name of the firm handling label goods, the brand and the price, thereby obviating any possible chance for the unfriendly merchant to raise the price. A bulletin will be issued, giving the brand and price of the various articles bearing the label and the name of the dealer. By this means it will not be necessary to call for label goods, because you will know beforehand who handles the article you desire and its price. The slogan of the league is "Make it Easy to Buy Union Label Goods."

I. J. Copenharve.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

WANTED—Non-union typesetters to leave the city; will pay $19.50 per week, nine hours per day. Address, giving full particulars as to experience and where last employed, O-18, this office.

Above is a fair sample of the "feelers" that often appear in the local press. If this one does express a "real" demand, its wording proves how ignorant the author is of ordinary working conditions. Non-union printers are not inclined to stray far from home nowadays, because a union card is an essential part of one's equipment while on the road. But perhaps O-18's request for non-union printers was due to the fact that union men are not at present seeking nine-hour positions, but are booming the eight-hour day. After that is realized perhaps they might move a bit!

On Sunday evening, May 28, a benefit concert was given in Cook Opera House for Frank L. Wyman, of the Times chapel, who has been in poor health and unable to work. The concert was undertaken by employes of the Times, local theatrical people kindly furnishing the entertainment. It was a decided success in every way, and a substantial sum realized for a worthy cause. The committee in charge desires to express its appreciation of the hearty support given it by members and friends of No. 15.

The annual outing of the allied printing trades council was held on June 2, the regular meeting being postponed for one week to enable all to attend. The program contained, among other things, a sketch of each affiliated union, with portraits of officers.

Rochester secures another large corporation. But this one comes on trial! Cluett, Peabody & Co., shirts, collars and cuffs, Troy, N. Y., has leased the abandoned trust tobacco factory for ten years, with option of buying at the end of that time should local conditions be to its liking. The firm employs about 3,000 "hands," so the papers say, and like the Stromberg-Carlson concern, comes to this city upon the assumption that "free" (cheap) labor may be had galore. A benevolent organization known as the chamber of commerce, which has charge of the city's advertising, is responsible for this claim, and it seems to be having considerable success of late in convincing long-headed capitalists that Rochester really has advantages over other labor-troubled places. The mayor of the city has also assured the Cluett company that he will not permit any labor "disturbance" to interfere with the benevolent process of transferring the lives of women and children into collars and cuffs. He knows whereof he speaks, too, for the interests behind him seem to have the local government "cinched"; for the working people still vote as "citizens" or "taxpayers." Our captains of industry are short-sighted indeed if they believe the restraint of organized labor can be avoided by moving from one place to another. United effort by the working people to secure better conditions and reclaim their rights is not limited by time or place. Born of necessity, it will express itself whenever and wherever the oppression of capital and the intelligence of the workers awakens within them the spirit of revolt.

Rochester, with her numerous pleasure resorts and nearness to Toronto, affords an excellent chance for delegates en route to spend the Sunday before the first session of the convention as guests of No. 15. Delegates traveling by way of this city who feel disposed to accept our invitation to stop over are assured a hearty welcome and jolly good time by the ex-delegates' association, which has the entertainment in charge.

One of the features of "delegate day" will be the publication of a forty-eight-page souvenir history of No. 15, to be distributed among our guests and members. It will contain a sketch of the organization, a list of members, officers and ex-delegates, as well as half-tone portraits of incumbent officers and delegates-elect. A section will be set aside for local advertisers who desire to show their appreciation of organized labor. Robert N. Chapman has been "hustling" for the souvenir, which is expected to be a valued memento of the eight-hour campaign.

The central trades council has placed its official unfair list in the hands of a committee, which is to

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report back some detailed plan of conducting a more effective campaign for the label. One proposition which meets with a great deal of favor is for the council to print every month or two an accurate list of unfair concerns, as well as all that handle label goods. The chief aim is to provide a substitute for the unfair house, without which the boycott becomes a farce. Affiliated unions are expected to mail these lists to all members on their books, and bear the expense of postage. In this way the concerted action of the entire trade union movement of the city would be directed into practical channels, the expense equitably distributed and every individual unionist kept informed upon the subject. A campaign along new lines will soon be started by the council if only the different unions show a desire to co-operate.

Trade unions are considered "good" by the employers so long as their efforts are confined to disciplining members, collecting dues and paying death benefits. As soon as higher wages and shorter hours become part of the program they are immediately pronounced "agencies of oppression."

No. 15 sends one jobman and one newsman to the International convention—but both are "one" for the eight-hour day. HENRY D. HENDERSON.

ALBANY, N. Y.

Tuesday, June 6, John J. Tiernan died very suddenly. Apoplexy was the assigned cause. John J. Tiernan has long been an active and well-known member of No. 4. He was treasurer of the union in 1880-1881, during Thomas Palmatier's first term as president, and was prominent in union affairs during the succeeding years up to 1889, when he was elected president and served one year, and represented his union two years later at the convention held in Boston in 1891. Since that time he has been less prominently identified with the active work of the union. For the last two or three years he was chairman of the J. B. Lyon No. 1 bookroom chapel, where he has for many years been employed. The chapel attended the funeral Friday afternoon in a body. He was fifty-five years old. Mr. Tiernan is the first death among our ex-presidents for some years, the last one being Dennis W. Feehan, some nine or ten years ago. In fact this is the first death of any member who has been president of No. 4 since 1875, which was the year Mr. Feehan was in the chair, and we have two living, and still members, who were president before that date, viz.: Francis Freckelton and John McKenna. There is also one other ex-president yet living in this city (but who is not now a member) who antedates the last two mentioned—Thomas H. Willard—who was president in 1865. The complete list of surviving ex-presidents of No. 4, besides those already mentioned is as follows: David Handless, Andrew J. Murphy, Walter S. Van Wie, Thomas Palmatier, Peter W. Fuller, William G. Johnston, Patrick J. Doyle, Thomas F. Murtaugh, James J. Wall, William Walls, James A. Kirwin, Edward A. Keyes, John J. Howe, Michael J. Sullivan, Philip T. Daly, Frank Henzel, James H. Markey and Wellington B. Clark, priority of service in the order named. Mr. Van Wie is located in the west, Mr. Fuller in Newburgh, N. Y., and Mr. Keyes in Troy. The others are yet members of No. 4.

Louis Fambach, a member of "Big 6" and employed on the New York World, was in this city during the past month attending a wedding. While here he called upon some of his old New York friends, among others being Foreman Kelsey and R. K. Youngblood, of the Hamilton street branch of the J. B. Lyon Company. His trip will include Niagara Falls and Thousand Islands.

The election of local officers on May 17 called out a much larger vote than was anticipated, there being 346 votes cast out of a possible 428. The fact that there were four aspirants for delegatorial honors explains the interest. The two defeated candidates, Richard J. Foster and Francis E. Rich, received sixty-eight and forty-five votes, respectively. There was no opposition to any other part of the ticket.

Two more applications for membership were received at the June meeting from Slingerlands. That will make twelve members No. 4 will have in this suburb of Albany.

The state printing bids for the ensuing year were opened June 6. The Brandow Printing Company was again the lowest bidder.

George P. Christie returned safely from his month's vacation trip, having made the rounds via Chicago to Denver and Colorado Springs, Kansas City, Washington and New York, home again.

CHARLES H. WHITTEMORE.

READING, PA.

In order to bring about a more fraternal feeling among the members of the craft about forty-five of the members of No. 86 "essembled" and organized a social club called the "Ben Franklin Association." Rooms were rented and furnished, and from nothing but "hot air" was evolved a very creditable organization. The rooms are nicely furnished and afford a very pleasant place for the members to spend an evening or a Sunday. On the last birthday anniversary of the esteemed Ben the association gave a banquet commemorating the event. Although there was an embryo blizzard raging and with two feet of snow on the ground, all the members turned out and a very enjoyable time was had. Of course an event of this kind is now ancient history, but one feature of the occasion is worthy of special mention. Our worthy president, Andrew J. Mengel, acted as toastmaster, and at an opportune moment a handsome oil painting of Ben Franklin was presented to the club. The portrait was painted by a member of the craft, and is worthy of a place in any art collection. It is 28x40 and represents old Ben sitting in a chair, a manuscript in his hand. His benignant countenance is not bent on the manuscript, but is gazing out over vacant space, as though his mind were looking into the dim and distant future. It is a very lifelike portrait and is a credit to the member of the craft who painted it.

On June 1 the employes in the news room of the Reading Eagle were granted an increase of 25 cents per day. This is over and above the scale,

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and was merely an act of generosity on the part of the superintendent of the paper, John W. Rauch, than whom there does not exist a more generous and whole-souled superintendent. While he is "business" to the backbone, yet he is always one of the first to grant any reasonable demand, whether of No. 86 or of the individual. This raise means something to the men, coming, as it did, not on demand, but simply at the request of the men. Mr. Rauch, while not a member of the union, is a union man to the backbone, and has often been quoted as saying that he wanted his establishment to be "union from cellar to roof." Would that there were more like him.

At a meeting of the business committee of the union it was decided to issue a trade paper, to be the official organ of No. 86. It is to be tried as an experiment for three months, and if found to come within a reasonable amount of being self-sustaining, will be continued ad infinitum. It will contain an original article or two, an editorial (?) or two, and other chapel news and information of interest to the craft. There will be no fat jobs on the paper at present, but if it should prove a success there may be a situation or two given out.

No. 86 is nothing if not progressive. We have a label committee, and the committee has been authorized to get out a card in two colors, said cards to be posted in the advertising department of the street railways of the city. How is that for boosting the label?

January 1, 1906—the day is slowly approaching. While it will not affect No. 86, as we have had the eight-hour day now for over a year, yet it behooves members of the craft all over the country to gird up their loins and be prepared to "swat the enemy." For they—the enemy—have already donned their coat of mail and are prepared to make the fight of their lives.

The federated trades council decided to hold its second carnival at the fair grounds on next Labor day. The event last year was such a brilliant success that it was determined to repeat it.

On the last Sunday in August No. 86 will hold an outing to commemorate the twentieth anniversary of its organization. From all indications it will be a gala event. Of course, there will be plenty of spring water on hand for assuaging that awful thirst which overtakes a man during the latter days of August. There will also be plenty to eat.

Work is fairly good at present, nearly every printer in town being employed.

The strike against three unfair offices—job offices—in the jurisdiction of No. 86 is still on. It is a hard matter to get at them, but the business committee is about to adopt an aggressive policy and use all honorable methods to whip the offenders into line. Let us hope they are successful. It is not a question of cost with the outstanding firms, as neither one of the three employs more than two men, but merely obstinacy and pigheadedness or mulishness. Merely a case of chronic dyspepsia on the part of the head of one firm, and a case of being "English, you know," on the part of the other firm.

ALONZO G. ANTHONY.

UNION PRINTERS' HOME.

Where giant mountains lift their crests,
And valleys golden secrets hold,
And perfect air makes men live long,
There stands a home for printers old.

For knights of keyboard, stick and rule,
Whose union faith has stood the test,
If "slow" beneath the weight of years
Or by the needs of illness pressed.

It sent our banners to the van.
It said our brotherhood was true.
The crowning glory of the craft,
It honors Childs and Drexel, too,
Whose names shall live in union hearts
While printers ply the art of arts.

Indianapolis. SAM CHRISTY.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

The action of No. 8 at the meeting of June 18, accepting the mandate of the executive council and revoking the repudiated nine-hour contract, thus raising the charter suspension and placing this splendid local in good standing and restoring it to its place on the eight-hour firing line, will be hailed with pleasure by the whole jurisdiction. As one of the minority who opposed the nine-hour contract, I say to the members of No. 8, "forget the unfortunate past and stand united for the future." To the membership in other cities my message is this: "Forgive the error and witness No. 8's redoubled efforts for the triumph of the eight-hour campaign."

Frank C. Fenn, a member of No. 8, employed on the Globe-Democrat as linotype operator, was drowned on Thursday, June 1, in Chouteau slough, an affluent of the Mississippi river, by the accidental capsizing of a rowboat. Two other Globe-Democrat operators, who completed the fishing party of three, had hairbreadth escapes. These were Frank M. Calvo and Nicholas M. Burke, the latter being quite ill for some days subsequent. The body of Mr. Fenn was sent to New Orleans, under escort of Mr. Croevdus, of No. 8, where the interment was made. A floral tribute from the Globe-Democrat chapel was ordered at New Orleans. Frank Fenn was a competent workman, a sterling union man, and enjoyed the respect and friendship of all who knew him. The regret at his untimely end is universal. Dick Holland, a former Globe operator, represented the chapel at the funeral.

The report on the Zeigler (Ill.) mine horror should put a quietus on the insidious insinuation that the explosion was caused by striking miners. The impossibility of this has been known all the while to persons in the vicinity, from the fact that around the time of the explosion, before and after, persons suspected of sympathy with the union cause were not allowed to enter the town to receive their mail. Now the consuls of the governments representing the men killed take the question up and—there is something doing. The philosophy of government seems these days to be—protect citizens when they are on foreign soil, but not at home.

The bakers of Kansas City have won a nine-hour fight.

Striking negro hodcarriers in Kansas City are

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being replaced by white men who were on their way to the Kansas wheat fields.

A party of Winnebago Indians visited the composing room of a local daily one night recently. In a spirit of pleasantry they were greeted sporadically with the Indian war whoop. Later it was ascertained that the party was composed of delegates to the international convention of the Baptist church. Then came an effort to prove an alibi. Who whooped the whoop?

The Evening Chronicle and Evening and Sunday Morning Star have been consolidated. The Star-Chronicle is now issued from the Star building.

The Walter Damrosch case is another instance that one unit can not become greater than all the other units, as Bandmaster Weil supposed.

A linotype operator, whose physician had prescribed a sea trip, vetoed the advice thus: "I fail to see the necessity for such a trip. When the mettle pot on old 'Ironsides' settles back after making a cast it shakes the good old ship so badly that it has been necessary for me to tie everything down on the sorts board. I have a pronounced attack of mal de mer all night."

William J. Collins, a printer, who, in 1882, in a typesetting match won the championship from J. M. Johnson, who claimed to be the fastest typesetter in the country, died May 25 of paralysis at Clifton Hill, Mo., aged fifty-three years. Mr. Collins, before the linotypes came in use, was employed and well known in many of the city printing offices. The contest in which he achieved notoriety occurred in the Cincinnati Commercial office and lasted five hours.

A 'Frisco judge has enjoined against boycotting. This would seem to make danger for the citizens' alliance, which, while condemning the boycott as un-American, has not hesitated to use it.

The percentage system ought to carry next time in Chicago. It was defeated in May by a few votes.

The Cape Girardeau (Mo.) Republican, issued by Naeter Bros., former members of No. 8, published a highly creditable souvenir number last month.

A local club composed of newspaper writers is called Guilty Conscience. Cheer up, fellows. "While the light holds out to burn," etc.

M. B. Witter, father of M. R. H. Witter, foreman of the Globe-Democrat, died on May 27 at Milan, Mo., aged 102 years and six months. He had resided in the county (Sullivan) sixty years; was the first mayor of Milan and the first state's attorney of the county. His first vote was cast for Adams for President in 1825.

The ad of a local printery reads: "Good printing pays." Ergo, pay good for good printing.

The rule of the editor requiring THE JOURNAL correspondents to attach their names to their letters is one of the signs of the times.

Fred Northway, convicted of complicity in the dynamiting of street car tracks during the strike five years ago and sentenced to the penitentiary for seven years, has been pardoned by Governor Folk after serving three-fourths of the term.

An operator, while in the act of depositing a proof sheet in closing a considerable number of corrected lines on the correcting bank, was thus rebuked by a corrector: "You will find the dump over there."

The Star-Chronicle consolidation has revived the periodical Hearst rumor.

The interrogatory caption, "Why Was the Date Changed?" suggests the reflection that where two deliberative (so-called) organizations are opposing each other the one which gives its executive officers the greatest opportunity for the exercise of discretion in administrative matters holds the advantage.

The Battle Creek Moon has risen—and remarked. The remarks suggest the synonym, Luna, Cy?

All things have a purpose, as Frank K. Foster clearly demonstrates in the case of industrial archaists.

One hundred Greeks who were sent to Belleville, Ill., to perform excavation work for a trolley line did not go to work. The members of the federal labor union remonstrated and Mayor Kern secured the substitution of the latter on the job.

President Gompers was in St. Louis recently and effected a settlement of jurisdictional matters in dispute between the stationary engineers and brewery workers.

Several St. Louis printers can endorse the statements made in the article in the June JOURNAL captioned "The Green Celluloid Shade," having had the same experience as Brother Hammond.

J. J. DIRKS.

MONTREAL, CANADA.

The meetings of No. 176 are, I am sorry to say, very poorly attended. Let us forget our grievances, if we have any, and guide the good old ship No. 176 in safe waters once more.

We will hold our annual picnic some time in July, and judging from the reports of the picnic committee, it will be, as usual, one of the social events of the season.

The delegate war is now over and peace and harmony now reigns, the membership taking very little interest in the election. The votes were as follows: John Cantwell, 52; Charles Beattie, 32; James Wilson, 31; W. Gilmour, 11.

Ed Tardif has returned home from Washington and begs to thank the American brethren for the unvarying kindness shown him while there.

Business in Montreal print shops is now taking a slight downward turn, orders coming in slowly.

It is a great pleasure to announce the appointment of Allan Thomson, of the Witness, as treasurer of the union.

James Brown, of the Gazette chapel, has left Montreal for the old country, in company with the manufacturers' association, as official printer.

The Herald Company expects to occupy its new building some time in July. It is situated in the most central part of the city, surrounded by banks and facing Victoria Square. It will now be the leading printing office of Canada.

The time is fast approaching when the unions affiliated with the International Typographical

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Union will be called upon to test their strength and faithfulness to the parent body. The eight-hour movement is very little spoken of in Montreal, and members should take more interest in affairs that directly concern them and the future generations succeeding them. Let us remember the Israelites of old, whose leaders raised up a mighty cry against injustice and for reduction of working hours, and who finally won the greatest strike the world ever read of, through direct co-operation with their leaders. We can do the same if we put all petty jealousies and quarrels aside and put our shoulders to the wheel and give a mighty push. H. FRIEDLANDER.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

The Nashville Trades and Labor Council and the chamber of commerce have appointed committees to act jointly in an effort to work harmoniously on matters pertaining to the upbuilding of the city and in the interest of labor. This is a good move, and, if conducted conservatively and judiciously, should tend to minimize the opposition of the commercial body to labor matters in which the trades and labor council has been so persistently active. Such a step as this can at least be of no harm, even if there be no good results from it.

The boat excursion to have been given on June 15 by the woman's auxiliary to No. 20 was postponed on account of the extreme inclemency of the weather. No one should mistake the purpose of these entertainments. The ladies not only want to sell the tickets, but, what is more important, they desire every one who can to be present and lend assistance in bringing the printers' families and their friends together to enjoy the benefits derived from social acquaintance and intercourse.

Those who have been presented with the neat and attractive eight-hour buttons should wear them. One who enjoys now, or would like to enjoy, the eight-hour day ought not to be ashamed to let the world know it by wearing the button, nor should a man who earns his daily bread through the efforts of his fellows allow vanity to beguile him into feeling that he is too good to associate with them only while at work. Those thus afflicted with lack of gray matter are candidates for the inevitable dull, sickening thud.

No. 20 at the last meeting made an additional small donation to the Cummings memorial fund.

John W. Kelley, an old member of Birmingham Union, has deposited his card with No. 20.

Warren B. Sloan, a member of No. 20, who worked on the recently defunct Daily News, is now secretary of the Nashville Realty Company, but still has his card in his pocket. His many friends will wish him success in his new departure.

Employing printers from the south held a meeting in Nashville on June 16 and 17. The sessions were held behind closed doors. While nothing could be learned as to the purpose of the conference, the following list of those in attendance indicates that the eight-hour demand of the International Typographical Union was certainly not overlooked: Foster & Webb, Marshall & Bruce, and C. H. Brandon, of the Brandon Printing Company, Nashville; L. T. Davidson, Louisville; W. H. Bates, Memphis; H. B. Drew, Jacksonville, Fla.; R. M. Ewing, Birmingham; W. H. Coggswell, Charleston, S. C.; L. Graham, New Orleans, and W. O. Foote, Atlanta.

The typographical unions in Tennessee should get together and take substantial steps toward the success of the eight-hour day. A conference of representatives from each union in the state would help some. The time between now and January 1 will pass rapidly. Nashville Union, which is unfortunately tied up for more than three years, will no doubt co-operate with other unions in the interest of the eight-hour movement. As Nashville is in the center of the state, it would not cost much for the other unions to send conferees here. However, this is merely a suggestion in line with like movements in other sections which have proved so very profitable. What is needed is a plan to work on which will get the country printer into the fold and out of danger of being gobbled up by the other side. Cost something? Yes. But can we or do we really expect to get something for nothing? Hardly. The opposition will spend money to win; we must spend both money and energy and must win, or else be prepared to accept humiliation as our portion. It is the duty of the local unions in Tennessee to spend their money in organizing the state at this supreme moment. Will they do it?

Cards deposited—R. M. Pennington, Charles A. Burton and W. W. Chapin.

Cards withdrawn—"Kid" Freeman, W. C. Kelley, T. B. Harris, W. G. Harrell, S. H. White and J. A. Spaulding.

Honorary withdrawal card—W. C. Kellogg.

Elected and obligated—Messrs. Hite, Organ and Trotter. B. A. RATTERREE.

HOT SPRINGS, ARK.

Since the organization of this union, two years ago, it has been steadily improving in point of membership and attendance. All of the offices have signed the scale, and the prospects for the eight-hour day are of a roseate hue. All but one employer has agreed to abide by the act of our membership.

On account of the recent disastrous fire here, causing a loss to the city of nearly three million dollars, and a loss to the printers of situations and homes, this local will not be represented at the Toronto convention. There is quite a number of tourists here now—more than usually at this season of the year. As a matter of fact, the local is composed of about one-half of the traveling gentry, hence the rather frequent changes in the offices of the union. In the last four months we have had four secretaries, but it is believed that the present incumbent, W. H. Watson, will continue until next election of International officers, as he is a "homesteader." Then, too, he may run to succeed himself.

Tom Murray, an ivory man, prelator of the old school, whose acquaintance is large and friends legion, after a few weeks' sojourn here, hooked on

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to $150 cold. He left for Boston—on the cushions. Too much money.

The writer, who was delegate to St. Louis, will be conspicuous by his absence at Toronto, a fact that he deeply deplores.

William (Texas) Cowley, erstwhile of Tacoma, departed last week for parts unknown. Bill has been a proprietor here all winter.

Ed Fullenlove, late of Denver, is holding down one of Mergie's pets on the Sentinel-Record.

W. N. Shelby, operator on the News, broke his arm recently in a street car collision.

Ed ('Lasses) Blake, of the southwest, sojourned here for two weeks. Ed sure enough enjoyed himself and departed for Little Rock, where he is the popular machinist on the Gazette.

State of trade fair and no subs in town.

ELMER HAYCRAFT.

BALTIMORE, MD.

A phrase as old as our national government, and perhaps much older, is "United we stand, divided we fall." Another of similar import is the motto of the United States government, the usual rendering of which is "One composed of many." The story is told of the noted Indian leader Pontiac (or was it Tecumseh), that, when persuading the warriors of neighboring tribes to join his braves and make common cause against the whites, he produced a twig, which he broke, saying that any boy could easily do the same. Then he showed them a half-dozen similar twigs bound together and defied any man in the assemblage to break them.

The idea of the strength of unity is well grounded, and is as plainly true to the savage as to his enlightened brother. All know its truth; all admit it; it is so evident that none may deny it. The use of the principle in its highest state is seen in the well-organized army, and, again, in weaker form, in the great political parties, and yet again in the churches and secret societies. All have a work to perform, and the individuals know that united action will come nearest to producing the desired result.

The trade unions are notable examples of the tremendous power of united action. Especially is this the case with the printers. Every member feels that his material well-being is bound up in the successful conduct of the International Typographical Union. I say the veriest dolt in the membership knows this, and yet he and the great preponderance—nay, almost the total personnel—of our organization consider that if the local union is properly supported enough has been done. This is all wrong. The principle of unity of action should be developed and fostered in every chapel; the men should get together; the real fraternal spirit should exist. It is safe to say that where such conditions prevail the men will come very near to meeting every obligation, whether it be to employer or fellow worker.

With this worthy object in view the chapel of the Baltimore American has an organization known as the American Club, which every six months gives a banquet for the furtherance of the social life of the print, where for a brief season we might forget the momentous routine of the modern morning newspaper and give ourselves over exclusively to that which accomplishes most for us in this workaday life of ours.

The American Club recently held its semi-annual banquet at the Hotel Lexington in this city, and besides the members of the club there were present some of the editorial staff and employes of the stereotyping department. The utmost good fellowship prevailed and the social feature was engendered by the commingling of the members of the various departments, and during the speech-making, which followed the serving of the courses, the speakers dwelt mainly upon the great amount of good which would be derived individually and collectively by our meeting in this manner to have social intercourse with one another. It makes us forget self; it causes us to put more energy into our daily labor; it dispels the idea that some of us have of our fellow worker, that he is better than we, and even in our homes are the beneficial influences of such gatherings felt.

It would not be amiss right here to say that were there more organizations of this character, where the members of our craft could be brought together to know one another better, where we might discuss matters other than those pertaining to "shop," as we are bound to do if we meet on the street or in the lunchroom or other places where printers are wont to congregate, there would be less backcapping and more of that feeling of brotherly love which, aside from the duty we owe our employer, is, or should be, our main object in the life we lead.

In conclusion would say the American Club does not confine itself to banquets every six months, but from time to time it has smokers for the membership, and it is hoped in the near future to have a place of meeting, so that we might meet whenever opportunity presents itself.

T. IRVING SCHILLING.

GREENVILLE, TEXAS.

No. 509 is in fine condition.

We have just gotten all of our contracts signed up, reading from April 1, 1905, to January 1, 1907, giving us the eight-hour workday on January 1, 1906. This includes four newspaper offices and one job office. We have one office that would not sign a contract. It is a "holiness" paper, and they claim it is against their religion to sign a contract. They agree to work union men, and pay the scale, and are working two journeymen now. All of the proprietors are perfectly satisfied with their new contracts, and there is the best of feeling between them and the printers. The fact is our union is in better condition now than it has ever been before.

On Saturday night, June 3, we installed our new officers and had one of the best meetings the union ever held. After the business was over, the president appointed J. A. Hodge to "table" a freezer of cream that was in waiting for us, which he did in the style of a New York "flunkie," and to say we did justice to the cream would hardly be the word.

Our membership roll is now up to twenty, and

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if we continue to increase as we have in the last month we will be no small "pumpkins" some of these days.

One of our employers received a letter a few days ago asking him to join the typothetæ. He handed it to one of our journeymen and said: "You can answer that; I do not need it; the 'I. T. U.' is good enough for me."

We hope to have our delegate at Toronto, but are not certain yet whether he will be there or not.

We have found that it is not such hard work to get the eight-hour day, if it is worked in the proper way. Do not ask for less hours and also a raise in the scale of prices; that is too much, in our opinion.

Business is very good here; all journeymen are at work.

Work patiently for the eight-hour day, and we hope and trust all will get it. A. A. CLARK.

PUEBLO, COLO.

No. 175 has been busy during the past month endeavoring to straighten out a few internal "kinks." From present appearances the effort will be successful.

No. 175 has recently added three good men to the International Typographical Union roll, with prospects of several more before January 1, '06.

J. F. Michaels, ex-delegate '04, now a prosperous ranchman, has, it is said, successfully experimented with "sticky fly paper" in catching grasshoppers that were destroying his "garden truck." A rather funny thing is the fact that when a sufficient number of "hoppers" have attached themselves to a sheet of the paper they fly away with it—out to the prairie or to some other ranch—saving "Mike" the trouble of gathering them up.

Neil J. Crowley, delegate, and John G. Connor, alternate, were elected without opposition.

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One day last week the proprietor of a country daily called up the foreman of a Pueblo paper, who has the reputation of being a "josher."

I will give the telephonic conversation:

Proprietor—Can you send me a good man to act as foreman on my daily?

Pueblo Foreman—Is it a day "sit"?

Prop.—No; morning paper; six days a week.

P. F.—What is the salary?

Prop.—I will pay $14 a week for an extra good man.

P. F.—Do you pay all cash, or part in orders?

Prop.—Oh, no; all cash; twice a month.

P. F.—Can he select his own boarding and lodging place?

Prop.—Well, I have a very nice room I can rent him—my other foreman roomed with me—but, of course, I'll leave this matter to him. I forgot to say that he must be a good ad man—up-to-date—as he will have to set the ads.

P. F.—Well, I will try and get you a man.

Prop. (two days later)—Did you get me a man?

P. F.—No, I haven't. I spoke to several good men, but they declined to go. They thought it was a get-rich-quick scheme and concluded—

Bang! went the 'phone. J. D. GAVITT.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

The smoke of battle of the last election has now thoroughly cleared away, and those candidates who failed of election have shown that they are good losers, and have decided that since the membership preferred others for officers they would take their place in the ranks of No. 55 as privates and assist in the work of the organization on the firing line. A short sketch of the new officers may not be out of place at this time, and is herewith given, as follows:

James Taylor, president, is a native of London, Ontario, and after finishing his apprenticeship there came to this country and made a general tour of the east and west, finally locating in Syracuse in 1891 and remaining here up to date. He has held situations on the old Courier, News and Post-Standard, and is as good an all-round newspaper man as can be found. Mr. Taylor represented No. 55 in the central trades and labor assembly of Syracuse for many years, and was considered one of the brightest members of that body and one of its foremost workers. He is now a linotype operator on the Post-Standard. His acquaintance among the craft is large throughout this country and Canada, and his genial disposition has made him universally popular. He is an authority on local and international union law, and will capably fill the office of president of the premier union of the Salt City.

Our vice-president is George Shepperd, of the Herald chapel, whose work in the ad department is favorably known locally. George is a native of Syracuse, and has always worked on the Herald, where he is deservedly popular on account of his unfailing good humor and for being in possession constantly of "the smile that never comes off." He is a great entertainer, and is the life of many of the social affairs among the younger members of society. Should the occasion arise for him to preside in the absence of the president, he can be counted upon to give a good account of himself.

George Fitch, our secretary-treasurer, is now serving his second term, having been re-elected this year without opposition. He has been a member of No. 55 for fourteen years, and has always been a member of the Herald chapel, where he now manipulates the keyboard of a linotype, and manipulates it well at that. He formerly ran one of the old McMillan typesetting machines on the Herald before they were displaced by the Mergenthalers. George is the soul of geniality, and his popularity is unbounded. He is a prominent member of the Syracuse Whist Club and is an expert in this fine game. His conduct of the affairs of the office he fills has always been satisfactory, and he has shown that he is the right man for the place.

The position of recording secretary is filled by Arvine M. Knickerbocker, who occupies the position of proofreader on the Evening Journal. Mr. Knickerbocker has been engaged in newspaper work for many years, and was the mainstay of the old Sunday Times in its palmy days. Since his connection with No. 55 he has shown himself a consistent and energetic member, and has filled one term as recording secretary in a manner satisfactory to the organization. Like Mr. Fitch, he is

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an expert on whist, and his contributions on the game to the local papers are of an interesting and instructive character.

John Y. Clanton very capably fills the office of reading clerk, and is a worthy successor to his two predecessors, Howard Reynolds and W. P. Aberton. These boys set a swift pace to follow, but Mr. Clanton proves equal to the occasion. He is a job printer, and is a master of the craft.

Daniel Moynihan guards the door as sergeant-at-arms and keeps a sharp eye on things generally during the meetings. He has had the misfortune to become crippled with rheumatism for the last few years, and is not able to work at the business. Dan is one of the oldest members of No. 55, and has never wavered in his loyalty to the union.

James Scanlon, of the ad department of the Herald, will represent No. 55 at the International Typographical Union convention at Toronto. Jim is a native of Syracuse, and is a good representative of a good city. He learned his trade in the old Sunday Times office, and has been a member of the Herald chapel for a number of years. He filled the office of vice-president of No. 55 last term, and "made good" in every sense of the words. His numerous friends think he will bear watching, as he has all the elements in his makeup to become prominent in the labor movement.

Fred Scott is an "over homer," and learned to manipulate the "little leaden messengers" on the Toronto News. After serving his time he went to Buffalo, then to Boston and New York, where he worked on the principal newspapers and made friends with all with whom he came in contact by his unfailing unionism, his bubbling humor and his pungent wit. He has been in Syracuse for nine straight years now, and knows every member of No. 55 personally. He is greatly interested in labor affairs, and also in sporting matters, and is an authority on baseball, pugilism and athletics in general. Unionism runs in the Scott blood, as will be seen from the fact that Michael Scott, Fred's eldest brother, was a delegate from Toronto Union to the International Typographical Union convention in New York city in 1878, and John Scott, another brother, represented the same union at the International Typographical Union convention at Pittsburg, Pa. in 1886. Mr. Scott is one of our delegates to Toronto.

Aime Hamel, who learned his trade on the Post-Standard, was initiated at the last meeting, and has the reputation of being one boy who never gave a journeyman a saucy answer. He is now in the ad-room of the Post-Standard.

Here today and away tomorrow! These birds of passage have flitted through here recently: Harry Richardson, Oscar Grove, Matt Hayes, Fred Keiner, J. Pat Griffin, "Frenchy" Labelle, Basil Hanlon, George Bradley, "Reddy" Grant, T. C. Lovendale, William McGrath, Hugh Guthrie, "Kid" Ellis and "Paddy" Fowler.

Henry Vandervelde, the pride of Paterson, better known as "Sully," is on the Telegram in the ad department, and finds himself in congenial company.

Jacob Barth, of the Herald, who was stricken with pneumonia while in attendance as a delegate to the Foresters' convention at Saratoga, N. Y., six weeks ago, and who had a hard struggle for life, is now at his home here, and is gradually regaining his former health.

The oft-repeated statement that a candidate for International Typographical Union delegate must be a "good fellow" is disproved by the fact that Delegates Scanlon and Scott are both on the water wagon, though they are far from being puritanical.

Syracuse friends regret to hear of the deaths of "Parson" Downs and C. M. Galbraith.

News has been received from New York city that Charles ("Chippy") Neighbors, of Parsons, Kan., well known here, where he located for the last few years, is very ill in a hospital in the metropolis, and hopes are entertained that he will pull through all right.

F. A. WARD.

The eighth annual convention of the allied printing trades council of New York state will be held at Ithaca, beginning July 11, and will probably be in session three days. Headquarters will be at the Clinton House, which is a $2 per day and up house, and the business sessions will be held in the Trades Assembly hall. President Ed Nevins, of Ithaca Typographical Union, who, by the way, is an old No. 6 man, will chaperone the delegates, and any one who has met "Pop" knows that they will be well looked after. "Pop" is the proprietor of a sulphur spring on a plot of ground he owns near Ithaca, and it is said the waters of this spring are excellent for medicinal purposes, and particularly for that "morning after" feeling. Only on rare occasions are his friends permitted to enjoy the water from the spring, but this time there will be no limit.

A most distressing misfortune has overtaken Sam Gress, foreman of the Ithaca Democrat. Several weeks ago, while working around a press, he cut his hand slightly. Blood poisoning developed, and a few days ago his right forearm was amputated.

It has been suggested that a conference of representatives of the various typographical unions of the state be held on the eight-hour question, and it is likely that the suggestion will take tangible form soon. Several months ago in these columns I suggested that there be a general representation of the unions at the annual convention of the state printing trades council, at which this question could have been taken up, and several unions would have been saved the expense of sending representatives to both meetings. It must be apparent to every one that the signs all point to a tremendous struggle between the International Typographical Union and the typothetæ, and no time should be lost and nothing left undone to prepare for the struggle.

It is generally conceded that the country printer is an important factor to be reckoned with, but how best to reach and interest him is a perplexing problem. A limited experience has convinced me that it is more difficult than appears at first sight. The average country printer receives $8 or $9 or $10 per week. Over that amount is the exception. Many of them are married and are raising children. They are not contented with their lot, and

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invariably jump at a chance to take a position in the city. The only reason they stay where they are is because many of them have not the means to go to the city and wait for a permanent position. Their conception of the ethics of trade unions is not highly developed, but it is rarely they are opposed to them. On the contrary, their sympathies generally are with the union men. But the proposition to become an active member is decided not on sentiment or sympathy or ethics, but by the stern realities of their condition. The membership fee of $2 and the dues of 40 cents a month plus the one-half of 1 per cent special assessment seems trifling to many of us, but to our less fortunate neighbors it is frequently the deciding factor.

In a neighboring village a short time ago I met a young man who held a card and worked in Syracuse several years ago, but after going to this town he allowed his membership to lapse. He is married now and has three or four children, and earns less than $10 per week. Anxious though he is to lift himself out of the rut he finds himself in, his loyalty to his obligation is unquestioned. But there are a half score other printers in that town that have not had the spirit of unionism inculcated in them who told me, in effect, that they could not afford to pay the dues out of their meager earnings, and one can imagine what a terrible temptation it will be to them if they are asked to go into the city at an increase of wages of only $3 per week.

We know that it is morally wrong for a man to take the place of another who is striking to better his condition or uphold a principle. We feel that there is no justification for a man to say that he is willing to take a lower standard of citizenship than another, hence is willing to work for less money or longer hours. But will the man whose finer sensibilities have been blunted by intolerable conditions look at these things from our viewpoint?

The neighboring city of Auburn is to have a new, up-to-date daily paper, to be modeled, mechanically, so 'tis said, after the Binghamton Press. Any one who knows the excellence of the Binghamton Press plant and the condition of the Auburn daily papers can understand what a step this means. Don't swarm to Auburn, however, in the expectation of getting a sit, for the initial appearance of the paper is said to be several weeks away and there will doubtless be sufficient home talent to fill the positions.

The employes of the Telegram recently tendered a complimentary dinner to Charles E. Handy upon the occasion of his third anniversary as owner of the paper, and in the course of the evening presented him with a silver loving cup.

The edict compelling correspondents to sign their names was timely. No more thrusts in the dark.

THOMAS H. WHEATON.

THE common judgment of mankind has substantially agreed that eight hours is enough for labor, and the eight-hour day has been set as the standard for all trades to reach, has been adopted by governments, approved by thinkers and accepted by most enlightened capitalists.—San Francisco Examiner.

CLARKSBURG, W. VA.

Work is good here, with some overtime.

One new member at our last meeting.

The state federation of labor, which was in session here May 22-23, decided to move the headquarters from Huntington, W. Va., to Clarksburg, W. Va. After transacting other business which came up before them, they elected officers for the ensuing year, with George N. Kollman, of this city, as secretary-treasurer.

Our secretary-treasurer, C. M. Ward, was elected delegate to the Toronto convention.

It is with deep regret that we learn of the death of E. W. Patton, which occurred at Washington, D. C., on May 4, 1905. Mr. Patton was well known here, having learned his trade in this city. He was noted for his acts of kindness and charity.

THE JOURNAL last month was a peach. It is like wine, it improves with age. Success to THE JOURNAL.

J. G. Shaw, late of the Wheeling News staff, has purchased the Daily News.

Don't forget the union label. Ask for it—think of it—demand it—and you'll get it.

WALTER R. WATKINS.

CONVENTION OF NEW ENGLAND ALLIED PRINTING TRADES.

The annual convention of the New England Allied Printing Trades was held at Fall River, June 13 and 14. It was largely attended, and there were many ex-delegates and visitors present, and the convention was noted for its enthusiasm on the eight-hour movement. The convention was addressed by Mayor Coughlin, who is a member of the street railway men's union. Organizer Scott addressed the convention on the eight-hour movement. An address was given by Joseph J. Jackson and one by Frank K. Foster, asking that all locals affiliate with the state federation of labor. The reports of President Dooley and the vice-presidents were to the point, and were closely listened to, as was Vice-President McGirr's supplementary report on the autoplate stereotype machine, which was an interesting paper. Park Mitchell's report was also very good. The secretary-treasurer's report showed a balance of $371. Resolutions were adopted justifying the contention of the International Typographical Union for the eight-hour day, and calling for a conference between the United Typothetæ and the International Typographical Union; urging the use of the label by the Royal Arcanum; endorsing the political program of the American Federation of Labor; recorded approval of the New England Civic Federation; urging members to push the label among fraternal societies, and disapproval of the movement being made to entangle the trade union movement in political affiliation. Miss Badger, of the local woman's label league, spoke of the work that was being done by the women in pushing the label. Norman McPhail addressed the convention on the subject of using the label on school books. Ex-Secretary-Treasurer J. F. Duggan and James Punch responded to invitations to speak. The following officers were elected: President, John Moffitt, Fall River pressmen; first vice-presi-

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dent, James F. McGirr, Boston stereotypers; second vice-president, Thomas M. Nolan, Boston typographical; third vice-president, Charles T. Scheuler, Lawrence pressmen; fourth vice-president, Arthur Ingersoll, Portland typographical; fifth vice-president, E. O. Beacham, Providence typographical; secretary-treasurer, P. H. McMahon, North Adams typographical. The next convention will be held at Springfield. A resolution was passed just before the convention adjourned condemning the St. Louis Union for signing an agreement for three years on a nine-hour basis, and the resolutions were sent to St. Louis. The International Typographical Union executive council was commended for its prompt action in the matter. The delegates were royally entertained by the members of the Fall River unions.

P. H. McMahon, Secretary-Treasurer.

"GUESS AT IT, FRED."

A story comes from the composing room of one of Troy's Sunday papers that a certain operator, not so very long ago, got a take which consisted of a program for a church Sunday service. Among the numbers there was one, a solo, which he could not decipher. In an endeavor to save time he called the attention of the proofreader to the matter in about the same space as the recalcitrant solo would occupy. In fact, he asked the proofreader, whose name, by the way, is Fred, to guess at it. But Fred's guessing faculty that night was not working right, and he failed to notice anything wrong. As for the operator, he forgot about it, and the next morning there appeared in the paper a very interesting program number. It read thus: "Mr. Thomas Impett will sing 'Guess at It, Fred.'" The only one who did not see the ludicrous part of the incident was the colonel, who thought there were enough riddles in his paper without inserting some more in church programs. J. E. Rivet.

Troy, N. Y.

PHOENIX, ARIZ.

At the regular meeting of No. 352 on the first Sunday in June the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: President, J. A. Ball; vice-president, George E. McKay; secretary-treasurer, S. Palmer; recording secretary, Ben Steffen; sergent-at-arms, Roy Loman.

The following machine scale was also adopted: Night work—Machinist-operator, $5; operators, $4.50. Day work—Machinist-operator, $4.50; operators, $4. All offices here have been paying this scale for some time, hence its adoption by the union.

A fine of $2.50 for the first offense, and $5 for every offense thereafter, is now imposed on any member of this union for buying non-union tobacco of any kind.

The Phœnix Printing Company installed a jumbo machine in its job office about the first of May. Ben Steffen is in charge of same.

A. J. Lane, who spent a year in the Home at Colorado Springs, coming from there to this place, and who was for one term president of No. 352, left some time ago for his home in Toronto, where he hopes to welcome the Arizona delegation to the convention.

L. T. Whitson, who also came here some two months ago from the Home at Colorado Springs, left on the 2d of June for his home in Newport News, Va., in hopes that the change would improve his health.

S. Palmer, who has most ably filled the office of secretary-treasurer at this place for several terms, resigned on the 9th of June and left for Prescott, Ariz., to take a sit on the Herald machine. Fred Volz was appointed to fill the unexpired term.

Ed Hays, an operator who is well known throughout the south, arrived a short time ago, and after a couple of weeks' work left for the coast.

George Ward, ex-president of Prescott Union, is now learning to manipulate a machine on the Republican.

William B. Goode, linotype inspector for this section, was here a short time ago.

The writer had the good fortune to be elected delegate to the convention, and hopes to be there to answer roll call. George Brown is alternate.

Phœnix will be there with eight hours on January 1, 1906! J. A. Ball.

NEW CASTLE, PA.

Trade conditions have held up pretty well.

The least of No. 270's troubles is the eight-hour question.

The first installment of this union toward the Cummings memorial fund was voted at the last meeting.

It is a source of gratification to see Greenville within the fold. Evidence of Organizer Dolan's doings. There are a few other places that need looking after in this section, but doubtless Mr. Dolan is after 'em.

If the maxim that in union there is strength be true, it seems evident that a great deal of butter used in New Castle must be union made.—News.

The election of a delegate is a matter of history, indeed, if it can be classed as an item of history at all in local union affairs. For reasons scarcely known it was the tamest ever known. Contrary to previous times the office went begging for candidates. The union is not by any means unanimous in its willingness to send a delegate, on account of financial resources. Fourteen votes were counted. Eugene Gleason, of the Herald, and Elmer Engle, of the News, for delegate and alternate, respectively, were the only candidates in the field, and, of course, were elected.

A committee has been appointed for the purpose of arranging for an afternoon's outing or picnic of the printers and their wives, sweethearts and friends, in the near future.

The printers' union, as well as several others that had withdrawn, has reunited with the trades and labor assembly, which has been practically reorganized.

The New Castle Herald (daily and weekly) has been purchased by Addison C. Dickson, of Newark, Ohio. Immediate possession was given, and it is said the new management proposes spending about

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$13,000 on equipment and improvements, with additions to its force. The News and the Herald have been close rivals, with the News having the advantage of being longer established and without contentions and changes in the management. It may well be surmised that the News is not by any means idle. One of the things in line by Manager Rentz is a sixteen-page, straight-line Goss perfecting press, and also additions to its force. At the present time the plant is doubtless equal to any between Pittsburg and Erie. ELMER S. MILLS.

"A KICK."

I wish to "register a kick" against the secretaries of some local unions in behalf of our traveling members, who, I think, are entitled to some consideration and a true statement as regards state of trade.

In looking over the June JOURNAL, in a letter I find the following item:

At present we have all that can be done in the way of work in the various job shops. All have been rushed, and help has been very scarce.

Now, I was in the town one week in May (from the 9th to the 15th), and during that time, though I showed up in the "various job shops" every morning, all the work I received was two hours' distribution the last day I was there. Besides, there were four printers (all home people) who had not had a day's work in several weeks, and three others who were working only half time, and five tourists came through while I was there, and they got no work.

When I saw that item I wrote a friend of mine in the town, asking him if work was picking up any, and mentioning that item. I received reply that it was all "bosh," and that work was worse than ever.

Tourist printers, seeing an item like that, in the hope of picking up a little work, would go perhaps two hundred miles in order to get there, only to find out the truth—"nothing doing." I have been fooled that way myself more than once.

I think that secretaries ought to find out the facts first about work, or cut it out entirely.

Glens Falls, N. Y. SCOTT GORDON.

WORK AFTER HIS OWN HEART.

China is passing through a very serious financial crisis. Prices have risen so that the poor are nearly starved. Wages have not risen, so the trade unions have been organizing strikes, and the employes who are non-union men have resorted to stealing and many similar methods to compel their employers to advance their wages. So all have suffered.

The above is from the report of a Baptist missionary in China, date, 1904, and causes us to tremble for the future of mankind. For verily, brethren, when the festive Chink gets to the stage where he organizes labor unions, then, indeed, have we butted into most strenuous times.

And just think, brethren, what an opportunity this affords for a Parry in China! Trade unions striking and non-union men stealing! Allee samee 'Melican manee. I move that a few cents be added to our per capita dues to provide a fund to be used in shipping Parry to the Heathen Chinee, where he is most needed. Surely, he could not refuse to hear the wail of anguish that has gone up from the downtrodden capitalists of China, some of whom may have made their pile peeling 'taters in his back yard, and have returned to lord it over their folks at home. Surely these have fallen upon evil ways, and Parry should hasten to the rescue of his friends. To spare him from home just now would be a grievous thing, of course, but in such a cause we should not hesitate. Non-unionists are stealing and men are striking in China, and obviously that's the place for Parry; so vote the money, and in the immortal words of John Kelly, "let 'er slide." Let it not be said that the International Typographical Union is deaf to the cry of distress. E. E. SOUTHARD.

Portland, Ore.

MONTREAL, CAN.

On the day set for that purpose took place the election of delegates of No. 145 to the annual convention of the International Typographical Union. There were four candidates running for the honor, and two were to be elected. The fortunate fellows are Messrs. Buno Vauthier and Victor Tardif, the former being elected by a large plurality. He will make a splendid delegate, talking English fluently, well posted generally, as square as a die, and a jolly good fellow. The latter, M. Tardif, is our former delegate, also a well-informed fellow. The defeated candidates will allow me to remark that to succeed in this, as in all other posts in the gift of No. 145, it is essential to be well acquainted with the English language, and to possess a little diplomacy—diplomacy played quite a part in the election of the delegates; but, as the French say, "Honneur à qui de droit,"—pay honor to whom honor is due.

No. 145 is preparing for the big battle which will undoubtedly take place on the first of January next and after—an eight-hours-per-day battle. The special war tax levied for that purpose is somewhat freely and regularly paid in, but the idea seems to prevail that nothing definite will result of the engagement, that feeling being caused partly by the result of our last strike and partly through indifference.

For some time past extraordinary proceedings have taken place at our meetings. Let us consider in cold blood what transpired when excitement and ignorance prevented sound judgment from prevailing. It can not possibly do us any harm. Some time ago a newspaper foreman discharged an operator, the order coming from the office, and giving him the usual eight days' notice. The operator brought the question before the regular meeting of No. 145, claiming he had been "fired" without cause, and added, through malice. The matter was handed over to the executive committee, who found the foreman guilty of malice, etc., and he was lectured for his act. The extraordinary part in the proceedings was this: The discharged operator was a member of the executive committee and signed the verdict, thereby becoming a judge in his own behalf. I doubt whether its parallel has ever happened in a civilized country. And for another:

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The chairman of a certain chapel sent in a written accusation to the union against a member of his chapel, accusing said member of having used undue influence—political and religious—in getting his position, against the will of the foreman, and of causing a regular member of the chapel to be laid off in order to give the accused a job. The executive committee was given charge of the case. A trial took place, and at the last regular meeting of No. 145 the said committee brought in a verdict of guilty, and recommended that the constitution should follow its course—that is, a two-thirds vote of the members present be taken for the expulsion of the accused. At this point the rules of the International Typographical Union, under which the trial took place, were openly violated and some very radical speeches were made. To make a long story short, the vote was taken for expulsion and was lost, the executive committee voting against its own verdict and recommendation, and no further action was taken against the accused, who is still working in the said chapel, to the detriment of the regular member, who is now, through lack of work, a weather inspector. The job is not a bad one, but the salary attached to it is. Why did the committee vote against its own verdict and recommendation? Probably because it calculated the vote would be lost, therefore being obliged to resign, according to the well-known French custom. The chapel in question considers that it is useless to try and enforce the constitution; in fact, it argues that a permit was given them by the recent actions of the executive committee to do exactly the other way. I fully believe that these tremendous "fiascoes" are caused by our members not understanding properly the concise and to-the-point language of the International Typographical Union constitution. Most of our members read and understand English, but, as remarked above, the short and sweet wording of the International Typographical Union staggers them. The sooner No. 145 realizes the necessity of translating the International Typographical Union constitution into French the better our union will be. Violation of rules will then be a thing of the past, and our meetings will not be controlled by a mere few who barely understand the difficult reading of the International Typographical Union constitution—I mean difficult from the point of view of a foreigner.

Toronto boys are preparing for the great convention. The reception to be given the delegates will be unusual, the city officially taking part, which is no small honor when one considers that Toronto is the second city of the Dominion. If my information is right, there will be—between work and pleasure—very little time for rest. The delegates who will not be obliged to return to their homes immediately after the convention should take a trip down the river and visit Montreal and old Quebec. Montreal was once the home of many famous men who played important roles in American history, such as Cadillac de Lamothe, founder of Detroit, Pere Marquette, Jean-Baptiste de la Salle, etc., etc., and Ben Franklin, the printer, inventor, etc., America's first ambassador to the court of France. The St. Lawrence Hall would greatly interest the delegates, it being in that famous hotel that many of the important battles fought during the war of secession were planned. Quebec would cause the visitors to wonder and think. One can hardly turn a corner without being reminded that once upon a time Indian, French, English and, in a minor degree, American blood had flown in some fierce combat. There is no other city in the world like Quebec—it is "unique." It is not a progressive city—far from that, slow in every way; no murders, no divorce, no ladies' entrance surrounded by red lights, no vast private fortunes, no Carnegies, Hooleys, Meuniers, Rockefellers, such as we see in our modern cities—progress, I believe they call it. The trip itself is beautiful, and I trust many delegates will be able to take it in.

The annual outing of Jacques-Cartier Union No. 145 will this year be held at Burlington, Vt., and a success is anticipated. Our English "confrères" are also working on their annual field day. The Daily Star will have a big excursion of its own on Confederation day, July 1.

President Lynch is expected to make a call shortly in Montreal. He will be more than welcome.

A. M. Steele.

ABILENE, TEXAS.

Last February the printers of this town organized, applied for a charter, and the first of March became a subordinate union, for all of which we are duly thankful, as we now receive the benefit of a weekly payday, nine hours instead of ten, as formerly, and an increase of wages for the majority.

No communications have been sent from No. 494 because we first wanted to know what tribulations would be our portion, but all things concerning printerdom in this section are at present very pleasant, and have been so from the beginning.

All offices accepted the scale and hours without friction, and all proprietors eligible have the current working card.

With the advent of the union, consequent shortening of number of hours and elimination of the regular one-night-in-a-week press time, there has been no increase of force. The boys have worked with more vim and pleasure, verifying the saying that the same amount of work can be performed in shorter hours, because each man has incentive, as a member of the union, to "make good."

The election of a delegate was passed up—none of the boys having acquaintance with the side-door Pullman.

It seems to us undeniable that if the country proprietors are drawn into the typothetæ they will be the whisk brooms of the city proprietors, by depriving themselves of competent journeymen, sweeping them cityward to accept more lucrative pay. In other words, the country print will have to hustle for pastures newer and greener; and it is a fact that competent printers will be as scarce as hens' teeth, because they will be in the thick of the fight. Another thing, the average country printer is not going to jeopardize his future.

G. P. Wheat.

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OTTAWA, CANADA.

The typos are smiling in Ottawa just now. The inaugural of the eight-hour day is a success. All the job offices have conceded the request. It is a big gain and an innovation that should be appreciated by the honest employe. The newspaper offices had the eight-hour regime previously, so had the Bureau. It means about 10 per cent of an increase. A small additional amount, which the user of printers' ink will have to pay for.

The eight-hour day, to my mind, should be made a success. It can only be so if the man with principle, the competent printer, will understand he is bound to do a fair day's work.

The Printer and Publisher says in its last issue: "S. E. Dawson, king's printer for the Dominion, knows how to write a good report. He has the knack of infusing interest into a dull and cumbersome subject. Thus it is that the report of his department, recently laid before parliament, is picked up and examined with decidedly more avidity than the majority of the other blue books of the session. Lack of room and adequate facilities is again Mr. Dawson's chief cause of complaint. Late arrival of copy is another of his difficulties. Notwithstanding, the story of the past year's work is one to be proud of. Cumbered as he was, the king's printer succeeded in turning out the work as it was required and in a most satisfactory manner. Mr. Dawson has made an excellent case for himself and his department." There is no doubt about this. Mr. Dawson's side is that of the practical business man, who knows every nook and corner of the business, and the other side is that of the politician, inexperienced theorist. It takes a practical man to understand Mr. Dawson's position; that's all. Besides being a practical man Mr. Dawson is a lover of literature and one of the best pens known here; that explains in a word why every one of his reports is so interesting, logical, reasonable and practical. The king's printer has his faults—who is perfect in this world—but few fair-minded men will credit him with ever having placed politics before duty and not having always endeavored to devote his entire energy in the promotion of the best interests confided to him.

No. 102 has had its delegatorial elections. There were candidates plentifully. For the International convention, Draper, Waters, St. Jacques, Ladmantaye and Leclair were in the field. The French erred in placing in the field so many candidates. Draper and Waters were elected. The former has a record of strenuous work for No. 102, whilst Waters, a newcomer for favors, has been a good officer and is hardly to be surpassed as a canvasser. Both men will make good delegates, and the French should begin to polish their armor for the next contest. There should never be a division of the votes. They are entitled to representation, but can not blame anybody if they are not displaying sufficient foresight to protect their own interests. After the election Draper expressed the view that it was not always the best policy to follow the idea that each man should have his turn, or that because a man had been delegated he should take a back seat. I concur in this view. Experience teaches the wisdom of it. A delegate must acquire experience before he can be of real use to the body that elects him, and No. 102 has had the same experience. Each time important missions were given to those who lacked this, tottering work was had, a feeling of uncertainty prevailed, and nothing was obtained. It is not every one that can be a valuable delegate. Every one can take an outing and enjoy himself, but the sincere delegate looks for more. He wants to be an active participant in the work of the convention, and to do so he must be posted, understand the routine and rules, and be possessed of a fair knowledge of convention work.

There was a big field for the labor congress delegateship. Sixteen candidates in all. Many of the men were entitled to honors and many were not. Labor is a question involving study, and the interests appertaining thereto require watchful consideration and continual care on the part of the one who desires to pay attention to such. Sometimes unions proclaim that such and such a body is manipulated by a clique. It may be so, but who is to blame? The conventions are, after all, but a body made out of the delegates sent by the inferior or subordinate bodies. If the delegates are poorly qualified, the best element within that convention will naturally rule. It is obvious, therefore, that a careful choice by the subordinate bodies is essential if cliques are to be wiped out, and if the combined intellectual force of representation is to obtain sway. The brainy but illogical group will assert itself the easier upon a weaker element than upon a well disciplined, educated and experienced contingent. That has been seen more times than I could mention. The judgment of one who dips into the constant study of labor affairs is keener, better, and the radical can expect to find in him a stouter opponent than he would in the first arrival and the inexperienced fellow who has neither the conception of his duties nor of the principles he is expected to be the sponsor of. That is the difference. Ald. Pepper, Robert Mackel and C. S. O. Boudreault were elected. When the field is known the election was certainly not one of small importance, and an election under the circumstances was no small event, indeed.

At the last meeting of No. 102 it was announced that two International organizers were getting their ammunition ready, one Brother James in Toronto, a western district, and the other a printer from the metropolis, who, we were told, was ready to come to Ottawa and bag, nolens-volens, all the unfair offices in the capital. I have been harping upon that string for some time. I am really glad at last the big guns are smiling upon us and that a source of considerable annoyance to the honest employer is about to be removed.

The discussions of late in No. 102 are lively and interesting. That augurs well.

It is said Montwing, of the printing bureau, has started another large printery in Hull. It includes a bindery, shingle machine, mill-wood agency, political agency, and it is likely a laundry will soon be added.

The barbers, who, a year ago, had the longest

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hours of any trade in the neighborhood, are making real and earnest progress. They are about to score on short hours.

The situation is generally brighter.

First-class linotype operators, understanding French and English, are a scarce article on the market.

The Taylor Printing House has invested in a monotype. Six job offices have secured machines now. Who says printing is not advancing in the capital?

A young machinist took my advice a few months ago, went to Philadelphia, learned to master the monotype caster, and has returned with experience, a fashionable Roosevelt as headgear, an elaborate watch chain, and is now investing $18 per week in his pocketbook. That is as good as going West.

C. S. O. BOUDREAULT.

"GOD'S OWN COUNTRY."

FROM AN AUSTRALIAN POINT OF VIEW.

He was an enthusiastic, hustling native of the Land of the Stars and Stripes, and his eyes beamed upon me and his face was animation itself as he addressed me thus: "Yes, sir, you're going to God's own country when you take ship to the United States. Why, it's the greatest country on earth; that's a fact. And when you land at San Francisco, after passing the Golden Gate, you'll fall down on your knees and thank God you're under the same flag as Teddy Roosevelt."

Since then I have met hundreds of Americans, foreign and native-born. From each I have got the same sentiment, although differently expressed. Perhaps it is not too much to advance this as a theory for quite a lot of the phenomenal success of this great and growing country—this innate and inculcated pride in her resources, her achievements, her power.

Reading the contribution in a recent issue from G. I. Brayton, who at the time of writing was in Sydney, New South Wales, it has occurred to me that readers of THE JOURNAL might be interested with a few impressions of America on the mind of an antipodean.

Let me at the outset disclaim any intention toward "boosting" or "knocking" either country. A traveler should have a mind perfectly free and receptive, and unhampered by prejudice, either patriotic or the reverse.

Mr. Brayton has given a very true picture of Australian conditions and life. I can imagine how astonished an American would be at the absence of the familiar ice-wagon, the electric fan, the soda fountain; how strangely crude it must have seemed to work in printshops where the only drinking water was the lukewarm fluid from the faucet.

But as all my life prior to this trip was passed in Melbourne, the capital of the sister state, Victoria, I am necessarily more conversant with affairs there. And in this city there are some half-dozen printshops which, for up-to-date methods and systematic procedure, will rank favorably with those over here, as well as numerous others "getting that way."

The office our friend did his stunt in was one of a type unfortunately common enough; but still it is not advisable to use such a shop as a basis for condemnation. In the Melbourne offices I have referred to there are slugs in abundance, all leads and slugs are even ems, the cases are laid exactly as in America, labor-saving material—rules, steel furniture, etc.—is plentiful, and in some (few enough) the point system has been adopted in its entirety. Of course, I understand Mr. Brayton distinctly particularizes New South Wales, but the tendency for any one reading the article is to include all Australia in the criticism. A very hazy idea of the country exists over here.

Our friend's strictures on linotype operators and offices I will pass without comment. They are, I believe, only too true. And this is a phase of the question he would be well qualified to judge.

It was with a view to arriving at a personal knowledge of conditions over here that Fred B. Howard and I started from "home" last May. Contradictory reports, magnified stories of long hours—more than counterbalancing the higher wages received—and blood-curdling tales of the terrible strain of the everlasting American hustle. These were some of the bogies we met with for some time prior to our departure. We landed in 'Frisco fully expecting to work sixty hours a week for $18!

I want to remark right now upon the best feature of American printshops—the foreman engaging the hands. We, knowing nothing of conditions in force, came armed with multitudes of recommendations and testimonials. Most of them lie in my trunk with a rubber band around them. The great advantage, as both my partner and I can testify (having worked under both regimes), is that merit is the sole arbiter. "If you suit, I'll hire you; if you don't, I'll fire you." And what more could a man ask? In Australia application in most instances is made to the office, and I know of several foremen who have men in their charge whom they deem incompetent but are powerless to dismiss.

A great difference is seen in the personalities of the unions. Financially, the antipodean societies are very strong, but they don't begin to compare with the unions over here in power. It was at a union shop there that the men were compelled to make out their weekly pay dockets in the lunch hour; and at the same place the foreman took a fad in his head to change the time of starting and quitting, which was done without any regard to the feelings of the men in the matter.

I speak from personal acquaintance with both man and shop when I say that a fellow came in with a big reputation and fell down on a job of about an hour and a half work, which, being rejected by the foreman, he was PRESENTED WITH A BILL FOR. In that place it is common for men to pay for spoiled work, no matter how excusable the error; and the reader used to amuse himself counting over his accounts. He was an exception, however, for HE NEVER PAID ANY.

But I think this was the limit: Men were supposed to so prepare two-color forms that when sent to press they would register—or, at least, not more than half an hour was to be spent on them. All

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time over that would be charged to the compositor. However, I will not weary you with accounts of men being engaged in the morning and laid off at noon; fellows being dispensed with, after about five days' work, at half-past three on the Friday; two-thirders equaling men in number, although the union regulations were one apprentice to every three journeymen. Understand, these conditions did not prevail all over Melbourne, but that they obtained in even one union office is sufficient.

At this time, I worked at a number of places, and in but one was I met by a chairman with a request to show my card. This place enjoys quite an enviable reputation on account of its strength.

But now Victoria, distinct from New South Wales with its arbitration act, has a wages board. I remember the howl of discontent when the same wage was agreed to—$12.50 for forty-eight hours—as had been in force for some years under union jurisdiction. This was reduced by agreement when the great depression succeeded the notorious land boom, on the distinct understanding. I believe, that when times again grew prosperous it was to resume its old status.

The wages board is composed of three members from employers and employes, with an independent chairman. The curious feature of the $12.50 decision was that had the union representatives "stuck out" for $13.50 the whole proposition would have fallen through.

Even at $12.50 the legislation must have caused many a flutter. I am stating absolute facts when I tell you that in a non-union shop, doing some of the best work in the city, before the decision became effectual, the highest-paid compositor was receiving $10, others $8.75, $7.50 and $5. One two-thirder, a young fellow about eighteen years old, was receiving $3.

In the pressroom of this place was a man in charge of two cylinders, who received the munificent wage of $5; platen press feeders were getting as much as $1.75, $2, $2.50 and $3.

I think the foreman of the composing room, who was practically a superintendent of the entire place, got about $15.

So you see it must have been a godsend to these people when parliament decreed that all printing offices in the metropolitan area were to come under the board's ruling.

As far as business management in Melbourne offices is concerned, they seem away behind. In the shops there are worry, squabbling and loss of time to an extent undreamt of here. What one might term "finicking," arising from indecision on the part of responsible heads, is indictable for most of these things.

Not once, but many times, have I observed a foreman "calling a man down" for some trifling offense which involved about fifteen minutes' time, and the gentleman has taken forty-five minutes to impress upon the delinquent the enormity of the offense.

The Victorian wages board has fixed the working week at forty-eight hours. You will remark "week." This has given many employers a loophole. For should a holiday occur in any week in which a man has worked, say seven hours overtime, he receives but ordinary pay for this last, as his total for the six days has not exceeded forty-eight hours. Some employers do not take advantage of this. I can particularize one office where the average working hours per week throughout the entire year can not be less than fifty-four on account of the regularity of the overtime. So you see that the Melbourne compositor—or part of him—works fifty-four hours, much of it night work, for about $15.25. Yet this is an eight-hour town, legislated by act of parliament.

A year's residence in America enables me to compare prices of commodities. The following are reasonable figures of the cost of living and the wages:

MELBOURNE.—Statutory Wage, $12.50 per week of Forty-eight Hours.

Board and room (within walking distance of the city, including laundry)	$4 00	to	$5 00
Tailor-made clothes (any others are unfit to wear)	15 00	to	20 00
Hats	1 50	to	3 50
Shoes	3 50	to	5 00

Shirts, underwear, hosiery, about same as here. Ties, about half-price, but not as good.

Rent (5-room house, bath, wash-troughs, wire-doors and blinds, garden back and front, handy to station and cars, three miles from downtown district), $3.

Fruit much cheaper, groceries variable, furniture of all sorts considerably higher, admission to good shows cheaper, car fares from 2 cents to 6 cents, gas about a dollar per foot, railroad fares in ten-miles radius, 2 cents a mile.

There are, of course, innumerable other things which play an important part, but these will suffice to show the cost of living for a man in a compositor's station of life.

I recall how careful I would be with a sixpence (12 cents) and would look askance at spending it on a drink, while a night at the grand opera with a companion, at a cost of about $2.50 all told, was a rare treat.

As I sit and write I wonder how men can possibly support wives and children on this wage; yet when I remark that there are thousands of unskilled laborers and artisans in other lines whose wages range from $7.50 to $10, you will understand why we printers were considered fortunate fellows.

It might interest you to read the following, clipped from a recent issue of the Melbourne Age. These are the minimum wages fixed by the various boards. In nearly every case the minimum becomes the maximum. A man, however good, has a lot of trouble in getting over the scale, and a dollar extra is supposed to be ample recompense for all time.

Agricultural laborers, $12.75 to $6; employed on dairy farms, adult males, $200 to $300 per year, with board to the value of 30 cents per day; ironmolders, $12; foundrymen, $12; brassworkers, $12; coppersmiths, $12 to $13; blacksmiths, $11 to $12; bricklayers, $15; stone carvers, $20; monumental carvers, $15.30; carpenters, $15; painters, $9 to $12; hatters, $12.50; tobacco workers, $10; shoemakers, $11.75; glass bottle makers, $11.50; tailors' cutters, $11.25; stock cutters, $12; male seam pressers, $8; pressers (machinists), $11.25; cabinet makers, $11.75; coach and carriage build-

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ers (general average), $11; dyers, $9.50; match makers (doesn't give particulars of those in the matrimonial line), $9.50; brush makers, $5.25 to $16; printers, $12.50 to $18.50; spinners, $9; weavers, $5.50 to $10; rope makers, $9; distillery employes, $10.75; breweries (general), $11; jewelers, males, $12.25 to $15, females, $7.50. With the exception of the two first-named, all these people work forty-eight hours per week. This is certainly one of the greatest boons in the place.

There are three things Australia is noted for: Being pioneers of the eight-hour day, originators of the most perfect ballot system in vogue, and the training ground of Robert Fitzsimmons. It is laughably common for us to be greeted with: "Oh, you're from Australia; that's where Bob Fitzsimmons comes from, isn't it?"

Melbourne, with a population of 500,000 people (one-third that of the state), has but one evening and two morning newspapers, although Australians are noted as the greatest newspaper readers per capita on earth.

When my friend and I left there a year ago we knew of but half a dozen soda fountains in the entire place. Ice is a rarity. In private houses of the better sort filters are used to cool the drinking water. Meals at restaurants vary from 8 cents to 24 cents straight; and most of the 12-cent houses—those are the most numerous—purvey an article inferior to the 15-cent restaurant in America.

White aprons are almost invariably used, even by pressmen. One large firm has made the anomaly even more glaring by equipping its men with white caps and overalls. The shop (at the beginning of the week) reminds one of a bakehouse. On the Saturday the resemblance is not so striking.

There is a lack of mechanical aids in many of the print shops. Heavy forms are carried down stairs at great risk and with much exertion. Platen and cylinder presses are under the one man's control, and are invariably together, sometimes a great distance from the composing room. The cylinders are mostly stop cylinders of English make. But there is a growing tendency in favor of American presses and type. Imposition is regulated by the folded sheet instead of the rule. The imposing stones are of iron, and very many houses still use the old-fashioned wooden quoins and sidesticks.

As to the style of job composition, it might be termed an intermediary between English and American. There are less of the "fol-de-rols" than is observable on most British work, yet the dignified simplicity and reliance on type and rule of the American vogue has not yet become common. I might say there is one office to which most of the foregoing remarks do not apply, and that is directed by Americans and equipped accordingly.

The streets of Melbourne are models of neatness and utility. Paved with rectangular blocks of jarrah lumber, they are coated over with asphalt, making perfect thoroughfares. A complete cable service of clean, good cars connects the whole city. It is slow, compared with the electric, but there are few accidents.

Australia knows not winter as an inland resident of the United States would understand it. The temperature seldom drops below 32 degrees above zero. One can ride a wheel throughout the year, if he can accommodate himself to the rain. Snow falls once in about twenty years. In the summer the heat sometimes becomes intense. This last was a very hot season, 109 degrees in the shade being recorded in Melbourne, and in the country as high as 125 degrees in the shade, when birds fell from the trees in a state of exhaustion and chickens died prior to an egg-laying competition. But such extremes are of rare occurrence. The principal sports are horseracing, cricket and football. On the day of the Melbourne Cup, one of the biggest races in the world, hundreds of thousands of dollars change hands, and the succeeding week generally marks several suicides. Physically, the average Australian is well developed. In general education I should say he was superior to the American. This is a moot point, but one less frequently meets with such distortions of English as appear so common over here. There is far more apparent drunkenness in Melbourne. Whether the quantity of intoxicants consumed is greater per head I can not say. One is very much impressed by the freedom from insulting remarks on walking down American streets; a practice far too common over there, chiefly indulged in by "pushes" of "larrikins," always cowards, generally bullies. I could continue at greater length, but fear to weary. The reason I prefer this country is because the standard of living is higher (though more costly), wages better, a far greater scope and freedom from restraint exists, and the place and the people are more progressive. It is nearer the great European centers of literature, music, art and drama, and offers more inducements to hustlers. Australia has some of the loveliest scenery on earth—waterfalls, fern gullies, mountainous crags, caves, and seascapes. Its climate is free from extreme cold, and its resources are even now comparatively unknown. In its productive soil can be raised all manner of grains and fruits, and where irrigation has been introduced the results have been wonderful. But it wants boosting, it requires world-wide advertising, it stands in need of an absorption of that intangible yet extremely real thing known as the American spirit. The spirit of discontent, the desire for change and improvement—call it what you will—is a most potent actuality and accounts very largely for her people's success.

Should any of the readers of THE JOURNAL care to write me I would be only too glad. I want to learn all I can about the United States and her people.

JOHN H. CLAYTON.

145 Dearborn avenue, Chicago, Ill.

AN eight-hour workday which will afford the laborers a better opportunity for better homes will naturally enlarge the consuming power of that family. This gives to the market an impetus it can not conceive in any other way. No country has become a model for power or good morals based upon the impoverishment of its people, and this is also true of the employer.—Samuel Gompers.

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HOUSTON, TEXAS.

Houston organized labor at last is to be quartered in a home worthy the name, and will celebrate the occasion in a befitting manner, on June 14, by a ball, banquet and housewarming. Speaking thus early in advance (June 9) all indications point to a most successful evening of enjoyment and recreation, as the various committees charged with responsibility for either the success or failure of the entertainment have been busily engaged in plans for the event for some weeks past. The building occupies a ground space of 53x112 feet, is new, of brick and four stories in height. The Labor Council holds it under a five-year lease. The ground floor will be rented out for commercial purposes. The second and third floors will be occupied for the assembly rooms and executive offices and committee rooms of the various locals, some forty in number, affiliated with the council. The fourth floor will be devoted to a ballroom and to lodge rooms for such secret orders as may desire to rent them from the council.

Work here, especially among handmen, has been only moderately good of late, the supply of help being slightly in excess of the demand. Recent departures, however, have somewhat equalized the situation in this respect. Usually work is good here at this season of the year, and it is hard to understand just what has produced the present laxity in the labor market.

The suggestion recently advanced by Jack Tracey, our Jacksonville correspondent, that a record of arrivals and departures and state of trade constitute a feature of each letter in THE JOURNAL, is indeed a good one, which will, I trust, be adopted hereafter by each correspondent. Ye printerman is somewhat prone to migrate with the changing of the seasons, for then does the germ of wanderlust in his blood assert its dominion, and no matter the strength of friendly ties left behind him at each place 'tis rarely, indeed, he puts himself to the trouble of preserving them through the medium of a personal correspondence, depending upon THE JOURNAL to keep him posted as to the doings and whereabouts of absent friends. We hope Tracey's suggestion will prevail, for verily, in the opinion of the average tourist (and there are many of him yet left, despite numerous recent laments anent "The Passing of the 'Bo"), therein lies the only possibility of improving THE JOURNAL. As an amendment to Mr. Tracey's motion, I would respectfully suggest that cognizance also be taken of the "birds of passage," i. e., those of the craft who only remain in town for a day or two before resuming their journey, and that the points of their departure and destination be given. To cinch the argument that the average printer is at best but a poor correspondent one has but to refer to the "Addresses Wanted" in each month's issue of our splendid little magazine.

John J. Whitley and Frank B. McCurdy will represent No. 87 at Toronto, and two more polished gentlemen and good printers would be hard to find. Both have long "borne the heat and toil of the day" in the cause of unionism, and their selection as delegates was a fitting tribute to the esteem in which they are held by their fellow craftsmen of the Bayou City. The series of illustrated cards issued by Mr. Whitley during his candidacy formed a unique feature of the campaign, which, incidentally, was one of the most spirited, cleanest and best natured ones ever conducted in Houston or elsewhere.

"Culchaw?" Why, my dear Bloomer, there is more genuine all-wool-and-a-yard-wide culture to the square inch in Texas than would be required to patch Faneuil Hall from basement to belfry! If one does not believe this assertion just let him ask Billy Wilkinson, head proofreader of the Austin Statesman.

Up in Austin a certain Teuton with an unpronounceable name conducts a thirst parlor well patronized by the craft, among whom he is referred to simply as "George Pieline." That name has the Indians bested.

Nearly every state in the union has enjoyed an opportunity for entertaining the International convention save the peerless old Lone Star state. Is it

HOUSTON LABOR TEMPLE.

not about time the eyes of our membership were turned Texasward?

A conference of Texas printers anent the eight-hour movement will be held in Dallas on the 19th instant, when President Lynch is expected to be present to assist in the deliberations. Walter Nail, of the Chronicle chapel, was elected to represent the membership of No. 87.

A. Franklin Sittig, ex-president of this union, who came to Houston with a New Orleans card in 1874, recently conducted one of the most remarkable campaigns for the democratic mayoralty nomination ever witnessed in this city of strenuous municipal politics. He announced only four days previous to the primaries, and his campaign, though short, was of the whirlwind variety. Out of three thousand votes cast Mr. Sittig only lacked 125 of securing the nomination over the head of a former mayor of Houston, his opponent, one of the wealthiest and most astute politicians in this section.

James Hayes Quarles, whom Opie Read immortalized as "Quailes," the reporter, one of the characters in his novel "In the Alamo," has shaken the

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dust of Texas from his feet and betaken himself to Charleston, W. Va. Since his departure from Houston, several years since, Mr. Quarles has been located in Fort Worth, where he served two terms as president of No. 198. The best wishes of many friends here and elsewhere in Texas go with him to his new field of endeavor. By the way, another one of Read's characters, William Moorhead, the original of the stuttering printer in "Emmet Bonlore," is casting up tables on state work for the State Printing Company at Austin, and is still as swift and accurate as he was in the days when he affiliated with the Missouri river pirates and made occasional side excursions to the printing centers of the effete east. With the exception of a few months in town each spring and summer in pursuit of his beloved occupation, Mr. Moorhead is spending the eventide of life upon a small stock ranch he owns within a few miles of the Pecos high bridge in Southwest Texas.

Departures—F. H. Hathaway to Seattle, Wash.; T. P. ("Dope") McKown to Mobile, Ala.; Jesse Derden to Monterey, Mex.; W. S. Abernathy to New Orleans, La.; Cap Culmore to Beaumont, Texas; James Hartfield to Austin, Texas; F. L. Wilson to Galveston, Texas.

Arrivals—Walter Moore and J. T. Norrell from New Orleans; W. F. Palmer from Vicksburg, Miss.

En route—F. W. Robinson, New Orleans to Monterey.

Herman Malsch, superintendent of Cargill's big printery, was recently successfully operated upon for appendicitis, and is rapidly convalescing.

For Dirks: Since his vessels were captured, Nebogatoff gives it out cold that he does not care Togo Russian back home. Banzai!

Houston—1906! PRESTON MORROW.

LET US ALL BE CONSISTENT.

It will soon be the apparent duty of every man who believes in trade unions to refuse to buy any product that has been produced under unfair conditions. It is now the duty of every union man to do this, but it does not seem to be apparent to a good many. The absolute refusal to buy "scab" goods would soon result in compelling organization of a vast number of workers who are now struggling long hours to maintain a miserable existence. A great many men and women do not know the immense benefits to be derived from a systematic, combined, organized effort of the working class to shorten hours and raise the standard of living. "Many can help one while one can not help many." We must learn to co-operate. The boycotting of a single firm or a long list of unfair firms is an ineffective method, as results in the past prove conclusively. If all the organized workers and their friends and sympathizers in St. Louis were to refuse to buy the "scab" product of a certain bakery, inside of a month one of two things would happen: Either the employes of the bakery would be organized or the bakery would go out of business. But if the same workers were to refuse to buy "scab" hats, clothes, shoes, cigars, beer, and the numberless other things they buy, the whole unfair list would be brought to terms in short order. Are you, who read this, consistent? Do you demand union-made goods and refuse any others when making purchases? It is your duty to do this. Make up your mind to do your duty, and try to get your neighbors and friends in line. Your example will do much in influencing others. Because some one else defaults will not excuse you. Some firms have recently asserted that they can do without the label. Will you allow them to make good such an assertion? It is up to the workers. It is our move. Let us act as a unit and prove that we are union men in fact as well as in name, and shorter hours and better times will come as a logical result. W. W. BAKER.

St. Louis, Mo.

FORTY YEARS—AND IN IT YET.

At the Philadelphia convention of the "National" (June, 1865)—though the printers federate were then studying "What's in a name?"—I had the honor of a delegate seat. Happy memory recalls President Carver introducing William Sylvis, of the machinists, earnest advocate of trades fraternity, and other active leaders; but I was especially interested by the enthusiasm of Jonathan C. Fincher, editor of the Trades Review, which aimed to be an all-around labor paper, but just then was brilliantly alight with eight-hour sentiment; and my interest has never lowered. I look with great gladness at such record as shown on page 630 of your current issue, "What We Are Doing."

In editorial and correspondence THE JOURNAL exhorts: "Work for the eight-hour day!" There be many printers, however, who do not see how they can do more than make the demand and stand for it. Oh, if all were to do that the issue is sure; but experience shows that it takes longer to line up ALL than to fill a cemetery. Brother Whittemore, of Albany, urges that local unions reach out as wide as possible among country printers—nonmembers—with THE JOURNAL for the next six months; an excellent idea; there may be a dozen other schemes, but any or all of them may be tried on along with this. In fact, by just such means has the shorter workday gained the measure of strength it now has. In the fall of 1865, working in the village of Oneida, N. Y. (now a city, home of No. 336), where only four or five men were employed in the trade, I gathered a number—carpenters, teamsters, tin and iron workers—organizing an independent labor assembly, with platform: "Eight Hours, a Workday." We arranged with the newsdealer to place prominently on sale the Trades Review, taking up the left-overs ourselves and distributing so as to spread the light. Later we printed our "card" on envelopes—a stub across the left-hand end:

EIGHT HOURS
OF RIGHT DOES AND BY LEGISLATIVE ACT SHOULD CONSTITUTE A DAY OF WORK.

The supreme court decision re the New York bakers does not come in against that; nor do I cite it as a form for use; but I do believe that there is need of getting labor literature into more general circulation than the average "labor organ" gives it—though we need every organ possible.

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The envelopes, taken by hundreds and used at option, carried the shorter workday gospel into some circles where it seldom, if ever, got a moment of thought before.

These incidents are offered only as suggestive. We NEED to reach all who can be reached. Not only some employer who thinks the helpers ask too much; some superindustrious workman who thinks the lazy man wants an hour less of exercise, at present giving but enforced eye-service; not only the sophist who talks to please where he thinks to find readiest pay and largest purse—but the common people, the majority, are too much given to work, and it is hard to convince your neighbor, or any other man, that there is as much intemperance in work as in whiskey—it is so much more "respectable."

For the shorter workday, yours, as ever,

Baltimore, Md. JOSEPH JOYCE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

For the first time since 1868 Providence Typographical Union has elected two delegates to represent it in the International Union. In 1868 its representatives were E. A. Wilcox and R. S. Menamin, both now deceased. Mr. Menamin was at that time a resident of Philadelphia and publisher of the Printers' Circular, the official organ of the craft. He had also represented Providence in the conventions of 1865 and 1866.

The convention of 1867, held at Memphis, Tenn., enacted legislation providing for a "new constitution for the National Union," a "uniform constitution for all subordinate unions," and a "national fund law." The existing constitution provided that amendments should be offered at the previous annual session. Protests against the adoption of the proposed legislation, based on its illegality, were presented to the convention, but the vote was overwhelmingly in favor of the new legislation. The Printers' Circular denounced the new legislation and urged the craft to array itself in opposition to its enforcement. On the other hand, President Oberly, who had been instrumental in its adoption, proclaimed it to be the law. An active canvass was made during the year by both parties for delegates to the session of 1868, held at Washington. The result of the contest was the selection of a majority of delegates who supported Mr. Menamin's views, and the Memphis legislation was not recognized as legal at the sixteenth session, nor afterwards.

Providence had two representatives in the 1888 convention—William M. Leavitt, now of Washington, D. C., and James H. Russell, now on the Worcester Telegram. It elected but one. There was a contest, and the convention seated both.

The two delegates this year are elected as distinct representatives of the two branches of the trade—newspaper and book and job. Eli Alford, who represents the former branch, was born at Manchester, England, November 21, 1870. He served an apprenticeship at printing in the office of George Falkner & Son, of his native city, beginning in 1884. He worked in other cities in England, and deposited a traveling card with Providence Union in 1896. In this city his work has been mostly in the book and job offices, but for the last three or four years he has been employed on the newspapers. At present he is with the Evening Bulletin. He has held the office of recording secretary for about one year.

Maurice E. Hughes, the representative of the book and job men, is a native of Johnston, Queens county, N. B., born February 13, 1856. He served his apprenticeship in the News office, St. John, N. B. He worked in Boston and Cambridge, Mass., joining the union in the latter city. He came to Providence in 1884 and worked on the Journal fourteen years, where he learned to operate the linotype. He has been with Snow & Farnham for about five years. Mr. Hughes was admitted to Providence Union by card November 12, 1884, and has been a member ever since.

It would seem that the newspaper men have elected a book and job man, and the book and job men a newspaper man.

The union at its May session elected Edgar O. Beacham to represent it at the convention of the New England allied printing trades, to be held at Fall River.

It also appointed an eight-hour committee, consisting of Herbert S. Richardson, William J. Meegan and Maurice E. Hughes, and gave it the necessary power to act.

A committee of five, consisting of Ephraim Harris, John P. Dorl, M. E. Hughes, George H. Huston and James Graham, was appointed to revise the constitution and by-laws of the union.

A committee of three was appointed to provide a place of meeting for the union at some of the summer resorts on Narragansett bay for the months of June, July and August. The first meeting will be held at Boyden Heights, where the union met once last summer. Probably other resorts will be selected for the July and August meetings.

Bishop McVicker, of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Rhode Island, umpired in a wage dispute between the master builders' association and the carpenters' district council of this city. The latter had asked for an increase of 2½ cents per hour to 37½ cents, or $3 per day of eight hours. The bishop decided in favor of the workmen, and the advance went into effect on June 1.

Charles Ashton, foreman of the Boston Herald stereotype room, was in this city recently. He came to see the new metal pot in the Journal stereotype room, operated by plungers. It is the first of the kind used in New England.

WILLIAM CARROLL.

William Carroll, superintendent of the Journal and Bulletin, is grand chief ranger of the Order of Foresters in this state—a deserved tribute to services well performed.

Peter J. Fitzgerald, a well-known member of the craft, but now engaged in other business, is grand financial secretary of the Foresters. His quiet good humor and courtesy never fail to win esteem, and loyalty to his friends is one of the rules of his life.

A paper in a neighboring city makes the announcement that the linotype machines in use therein are more than half human, and invites the

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public to come in and see them in operation. The operators thereon must feel like thirty cents.

The People's Forum, of which ex-President William Palmer, of our local union, is chairman, has adjourned its meetings until fall. Some of our members took a lively interest in its deliberations.

Ex-President William Donovan presided at the May meeting of our local. He has the faculty of filling any position to which he may be called with ease and dignity.

John P. Darl nas been elected delegate to the central trades and labor union to fill a vacancy existing therein.

Messrs. Becham, Hughes and Richardson have been appointed a committee to boom the eight-hour day.

When a printer begins to show age, there is a feeling among a certain element of the rank and file that he either ought to retire or be Oslerized.

There has been some discussion in THE JOURNAL over the priority law. Like every other law, it is subject to abuse.

There is nothing connected with any organization that has such a binding effect upon the members as a good, substantial treasury.

"It is a poor shingle that has but one side to it." This familiar saw is applicable to the stand taken by THE JOURNAL that correspondents must have their name in full appended thereto. Why does not every contributor or writer in our daily papers sign his or her name to each article that emanates from their pen? Every one familiar with the inner workings of any institution knows, or ought to know, that there are certain abuses that can only be corrected through publicity. In order to make a determined fight against these, one must be in an independent position if his name is to appear in full in connection with the same. Taffy is all right in its place, but it is decidedly in poor taste where facts are lacking. JAMES MUSPRATT.

EIGHT HOURS AND THE "OPEN SHOP."

These are some of the arguments offered for the eight-hour day to the employers at the Detroit conference:

As progressive citizens you recognize the fact that the hours of labor must be reduced. The power of production has increased much faster than the ability to consume. This results in adding to the number of unemployed, and these must be taken care of either as paupers or as criminals. The fewer there are the better for the country and the happier the people. This may be thought a sentimental view, but in proportion as the idlers are diminished prosperity becomes assured and every one gains. Therefore our effort to secure the eight-hour day, instead of being opposed, should be earnestly aided by sound business judgment.

To illustrate: Would it be wise for a community of one hundred people to allow ten to be idle, especially when they were able and anxious to work? The ten would have to be supported anyhow. Common sense would teach that they should lighten the task of all by sharing in the work, and thus benefit themselves as well as the community.

The fear of unfair competitors should be less today than ever before, because the proportionate number is smaller. We shall continue our endeavors to bring others to the same basis, and would be very glad if employers aided us against the common enemy, at least to the extent of refusing to assist him in any way. We believe the eight-hour day will be a benefit to you as well as to ourselves, and that when it is fairly established you will be glad it was not longer delayed.

In Chicago our scale is but half a cent an hour higher than it was over thirty years ago, and the weekly wages are $1.50 less; yet we only ask a reduction in hours. At the time of the panic of 1873 and for a little while after it was $21 for fifty-nine hours; now it is $19.50 for fifty-four hours. Surely we are entitled to some share of thirty years' progress, and when we ask for the eight-hour day instead of higher wages, it means that we subordinate our right to better compensation to consideration of the general welfare.

When you treat labor as a commodity, the same as paper, ink or printing material, you should be willing to accept any change in the terms of purchase the same as you do in those articles. By giving notice of a change so far in advance, you have been treated with much greater consideration than you receive from dealers in printing material, etc.

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The "open shop" question was not discussed at Detroit. Had it been, these arguments would have been offered:

It has been presented as a commercial point of view that the employer should be free to purchase labor of any quality in the open market at all times. To this should be added—"at any price he is able to buy it." The latter proposition must have been so indefensible, or there must have been so little hope of its acceptance, that it is conceded to us there should be a minimum standard of wages. But the abolition of this standard would quickly follow if we agreed to inflict self-injury in the manner you suggest.

It is a common practice in business to contract to use certain articles to the exclusion of others. We have vital reasons for asking that this practice be adopted for agreements with our organization.

Would you not contract to do all the printing for a business house and thus shut out competition, if you could? Why have we not the same right to so dispose of our labor, especially when membership is open to all honest and competent printers?

Should you feel that any agreement must concede you the privilege of employing non-members, it is better for us that none be made at all. We must insist upon our right to refuse to work with non-members. For our own protection and to properly enforce discipline, our organization needs to have exclusive agency when it agrees to furnish labor for the composing room.

An agreement proposing to allow non-members of a contracting union to be employed providing the union scale is paid, and at the same time permitting employers to act individually, regardless of membership in the organization acting for them,

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is a peculiarly unbalanced document. Think of three parties to an agreement, one of which is rigidly bound, another partly bound, and the third not bound at all. Only utter helplessness could excuse the first party for signing it.

Were we to agree on a scale with you and then allow our members to work for less for a competitor, you would justly complain; yet neither you nor we can prevent non-members from doing so.

The superiority of union labor is suggested as assuring its selection in preference to non-members when the same wages are paid to both; but an agreement of this kind would make it possible for employers, without breaking any pledge, to plan the weakening of our organization. Indeed it must weaken us without any hostile action, since many would become careless about paying dues and fall out of membership. Did these alone suffer for their negligence, we would have less reason for caring; but it affects us all.

The method proposed places a premium on non-membership by guaranteeing the union scale to those who would give no assistance whatever to the organization thus benefiting them; who would injure it by making union discipline difficult, if not impossible, and who could work under the scale whenever they chose without violating any agreement or obligation on their own part. Neither justice nor prudence allows of our so binding ourselves.

Whenever an employer wants to hire a non-member who is honest and capable, we will gladly admit him to membership, that he may share in our responsibilities while enjoying our privileges.

Chicago, Ill. ALEXANDER SPENCER.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

New Orleans Typographical Union No. 17 celebrated its fifty-third birthday Sunday, May 21, with a monster celebration, a celebration which exceeded any previous effort undertaken by any organization in this city and was the grandest ever held by No. 17. The parade, preceding the banquet, was formed early in the afternoon in front of union headquarters, and, after the band had serenaded the newspapers, it marched to Perfect Union Hall, where the festivities were held.

On the floor of the large hall long tables had been spread, and in the center was placed the main table for the officers of the union and the invited guests. As soon as the guests were seated a photograph was taken of the animated scene. I. A. Strauss, the toastmaster, introduced H. F. Mattox, who made the address of welcome in fitting and graceful terms. Rev. A. Gordon Bakewell, D.D., the venerable and beloved rector of Trinity Chapel, who officiates at all printer functions, from births to deaths, returned hearty thanks to God for blessings and mercies shown. By a most satisfactory arrangement, an arrangement which saved time and prevented the banquet lasting late into the evening, the speakers chosen to respond to the several toasts made their addresses during the serving of the dinner's courses. The bill of fare was one well calculated to tempt one's appetite, and the best things on the market were served under conventional French names. H. J. Askew responded to the first toast, "The International Typographical Union." The principal address of the evening was by President Hudspeth, who dwelt upon the memories attached to the past, with glimpses of brilliant successes and some failures, all of which had been helpful to achieve other victories. In conclusion, the president referred to the eight-hour day. He counseled all the men to stand together to help the job printer, and said that the betterment of the industrial conditions for one meant betterment for all. Hon. L. E. Bentley, an oldtime printer himself, and a member of the union, was a guest at the banquet, and Toastmaster Strauss didn't allow him to escape. Mr. Bentley proved to be the humorist and soon had the boys forgetting their pickings (chicken then being the course). E. S. Satterly spoke on the eight-hour day, and told of the benefits that would follow to the wage-earner were the rule altogether established. J. J. Tucker, vice-president of the union, responded for the newspaper printer. E. F. Deimel spoke for the job printer, and said that the eight-hour law was ardently sought for. At this stage of the proceedings President Hudspeth read a letter from Major William Ingram, business manager of the Shreveport Times and the Baton Rouge Times. Major Ingram regretted his inability to attend the banquet, but wished the union every success. James Beggs, the venerable member of this union, and the oldest surviving charter member, made a few remarks, and said that he hoped to be at many similar gatherings. It was Clarence Parker's task to reply to the toast, "The Ladies," and Mr. Parker acquitted himself with credit. Thomas McGovern, foreman of the Times-Democrat, was called upon, but instead of speaking Mr. McGovern sang a love song, in a full, rich tenor voice, Mr. Tucker, who possesses a fine tenor voice, also sang a sentimental ballad. Thus ended the fourth and probably the last banquet.

No. 17 has taken another forward stride toward fraternal unity—an advancement which is endorsed by every member of this union. The assessment taken for the banquet—5 cents per week per member—will be diverted into a fund for old and indigent members, with proper safeguards as to its disbursement. The committee having the matter in charge is enthusiastic over the idea, and is devising rules and regulations, and judging from the majority of opinions, it will go through with a whoop. This is filling a long-felt want, and it is to be hoped other unions will do the same as No. 17 and thereby take care of their old members, and educate their younger ones with more noble thoughts of future anticipations and benefits.

E. L. Kuhnholtz and C. C. Hendricks were elected delegates, with E. F. Deimel and T. M. Weatherby as alternates. The delegates were instructed to vote with Philadelphia. A resolution to instruct the delegates to take action toward dissolving the Correspondents' Association, the ex-Delegates' Association and all kindred orders was defeated. Better luck next time.

The body of Frank C. Fenn, who was drowned in St. Louis Wednesday, May 31, arrived in New Orleans Saturday, June 3, and the funeral took

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place from the residence of his aunt, Mrs. J. Ennemoser, the same day. The announcement of his death came as a great surprise to his many friends here, who deeply sympathize with his bereaved mother and aunt. The chapel of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat showed its high appreciation of deceased by sending $10 to purchase a floral tribute. Richard Holland, formerly of that paper, who is now on the Picayune, kindly consented to act as its representative at the interment. Although the funeral occurred on Saturday, a large number of printers assembled to do homage to the beloved departed. Mr. Fenn held several offices in this union and was always appointed upon all the important committees during his residence in this city. He was thirty-nine years of age and was born at Centralia, Ill. Mr. Fenn graduated from the Jesuits' College at Kansas City, Mo., and then moved to St. Louis, where he lived until 1892, when he came to New Orleans, again going to St. Louis during the World's Fair. E. G. CLARK.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

The union label and the eight-hour workday are the two thoughts of the job and book printers at the present writing. Amidst the din of the battle of the great class struggle going on, and the ambitions and the aspirations we may be looking forward to, we must not forget one of our needs, which is shorter hours and more pay for the jobman. We give the employer the label, but is that all? No, we give him our labor, and should give him our support. But does he pay us for our labor or our support? Does he divide the profits of our labor with us, or does he keep 90 per cent of it himself? But we want a field for our label, and should encourage the use of our label, and in that way we can give the employer our support. There was one establishment in the city in March that printed a large catalogue which required the union label on every page. The larger the demand the nearer you will come to making the union label a factor in this great battle for recognition—not as a wage slave, but as a wage earner, with eight hours work and sixteen hours free from toil, and to enjoy the privileges which were intended for him, and not for the employer alone. So, when we come across any printed matter without the label, let us deem it our duty to inform the persons interested that the appearance of the label on the article or printing would meet with our approval and our patronage. Let us try this and help along the eight-hour workday.

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The daily World has combined with the News and Herald and is called the World-News.

If they keep on coming in, there will be no non-union printers in town.

M. J. Moriarty, of Kansas City, is working on the World-News.

George Anderson and Frank Reed have both been on the sick list.

The pig thrown into the metal pot did not squeal—he only sputtered.

Delegates on their way to Toronto must stop and see this lake city. It makes an ideal convention city.

I am glad Pard Bloomer tells those funny stories in THE JOURNAL, for we will not have time to listen to them at Toronto.

Jerry Black is with us; so is Billy Foy and W. T. Comstock.

No. 53 has already planned for Labor day. Robert McDermott will be the marshal, and we will turn out by chapels.

The also-rans have buried their hatchets, and the gravediggers' strike has been declared off.

JOSEPH WEINER.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

At its April meeting No. 61 adopted a resolution to the effect that it noticed with pleasure the millers' union label on the packages of Egg-O-See, and requested the manufacturers to see if they could not conveniently get the printers' union label also on the boxes and on the leaflets enclosed therein. (Egg-O-See, be it known, is the new cereal food in green boxes.) On sending this resolution we received an early answer as follows:

DEAR SIRS—We have your favor of the 19th, and wish to thank you for the resolution passed by your union. We have taken the matter up with our printers, and have asked each one of them to place the printers' or typographical union label on all of our printed matter. Our work is all being done in shops where this label is available.

The expense of this to No. 61 was one postage stamp. STEVEN T. BYINGTON.

MILWAUKEE PRINTERS' ASSOCIATION.

We are indebted to the courtesy of Mrs. Martha A. Rounds, widow of the late Sterling P. Rounds (formerly public printer), for the information given below. The excerpts are taken from the Old Oaken Bucket, a temperance publication issued at Milwaukee by S. P. Rounds & Company. The date of this particular issue is May 24, 1851 (Vol II, No. 52). The paper was established at Racine, Wis., about four years earlier, and was removed to Milwaukee early in 1851.

The quoted matter is given verbatim et literatim:

PRINTERS' ASSOCIATION.

As we announce on the first page of our paper—we are the advocates of all "true reform," and as such we will ever battle for what we think is right and just. Now no one will deny, that a reformation is needed in the present management, and manner of conducting Printing Business, in order to secure to the journeyman Printer his just and equitable rights and privileges. A young man, buoyant with many high hopes of future prosperity, commences his apprenticeship—spends the best and most valuable days of his life in acquiring and making himself proficient in the art, and in so doing, instils the seeds of a premature death into his system. Having served his regular time, he goes forth into the world, with the expectation of reaping a reward for his labors as a journeyman. But here bitter disappointment awaits him. He finds his place usurped by those who know scarcely anything of the business—boys and half printers are preferred by avaricious money-loving proprietors, because they will work for much less than he can afford to do, and consequently he is thrown upon the choice of two necessities—to starve or work

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for poor and inadequate compensation. Thus is one of the noblest of employments—an employment which the world could not well spare—an employment which can boast of having among its members, some of the most talented and learned men of the world, degraded and misused.

Feeling sensibly the effects of this evil, the Printers of this city are forming themselves into an Association, for their mutual protection, "to advance the interests of the profession, and to secure cordiality and general good feeling among the members." This is right, and as it should be; and they can accomplish much good, if they will but persevere, and carry through their project. Unity of action, and energy of purpose is all that is necessary to accomplish their objects, and raise the journeyman Printer to the station he should occupy. The Association has our best and cordial wishes for its success.

Can not some of our Milwaukee brethren look this matter up and tell us what became of the proposed association, if, indeed, it ever materialized? Was it the progenitor of the present Milwaukee Typographical Union? When was the latter formed?

I was told, some years ago—I think John M. Farquhar was my informant—that the first printers' union in the country was formed at Albany, N. Y., and the second was founded in Chicago. I have been unable to learn the date of the formation of the latter. It died a natural death, and a few years later—in 1852—Chicago Typographical Union No. 16 was formed. The first secretary of the National Typographical Union was a Chicago printer, my old schoolmate, Harry H. Whitcomb.

It would, I think, be a fine idea for the delvers into ancient history to trace the beginning and the progress of the trade-union movement among printers. HENRY RUSH BOSS.

Chicago, Ill.

CHARLESTON, W. VA.

No. 146 is still up and doing. Almost all the membership are steadily employed, and there is talk of some large additions to the printing capacity of the city.

The new daily—the News—is meeting with a great deal of success and has changed to a seven-day paper.

The Gazette comes out on Sundays with a twenty-four-page paper and colored cover, making quite a citified looking sheet.

It is hoped to have a social affair among the members of our local and their families in the near future, with a view to giving a vigorous boost to the auxiliary, which has been in rather a comatose state for several months past. It would be a great thing for us to have a large organization of the kind here, and we hope it may grow and prosper.

There is talk of quite a party taking the trip to Toronto during the convention, going one way by New York and returning the other by steamer from Buffalo to Cleveland or Toledo. We would like to know of others who would like to go in such a party over this route, as we could make arrangements to go together. D. C. LOVETT, JR.

THERE can not be an abundance of ambition or personal liberty in the life of a man who works for a dollar a day and feeds on the thought of the independence he has because he is not affiliated with a labor organization.—Ex.

FRANK N. GOULD.

In presenting the likeness of Frank N. Gould, who was elected president of Minneapolis Typographical Union No. 42, to the readers of THE JOURNAL, it will enable many oldtime printers to recognize in him one whom they may have met in the uttermost parts of the country. Mr. Gould calls Port Huron, Mich., his home town, and here he first made his acquaintance and was initiated into the mysteries of the craft. As skill came to him, along with it also came the inevitable desire to "rove." Cincinnati, Ohio, was his first love, and here also he was initiated into the bond of unionism and fellowcraft. As there was no organization at Port Huron, Mr. Gould grasped the first opportunity presented to affiliate with what he has since made a life study. His affiliation with No. 3 was made in 1888, and he drew a stipend from the Clark Publishing House, Robert Ogden, foreman. The microbe that seems to assail all printers flourished at this time, and in Mr. Gould

FRANK N. GOULD.

found a ready and willing victim—the disease prevalent was touring the country—and after a short stay in the Queen City he, along with the birds in the fall of the year, migrated to the sunny south, and among the places in which he is perhaps best remembered can be mentioned Memphis, New Orleans, and all the most important cities of Texas, more especially San Antonio and Galveston. Tiring of the sunny south and west he struck camp, and in 1893 we find him enrolled as a member in this union. From that date up to the present time he has taken an active interest in things typographical, and it is a question open for debate if there is another member of the union as well posted upon the various phases of scales as Mr. Gould. He has served No. 42 several terms upon its executive board, and one year ago represented this union as delegate to the St. Louis convention. In placing the destinies of No. 42 for the coming year in his hands, the membership has undoubtedly selected the one that is best qualified and fitted for that arduous task. His platform in the campaign, in a measure, consisted of a clock showing the hours of labor from eight to five, with the

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other hours as indicated by the dial missing. No. 42 has reason to feel proud of its selection, and if there is any one better fitted to give the other side of the question the fight of their lives, he remains unknown to the writer. No compromise is his slogan, and the membership is with him to the end. W. J. ROHR.

A LOST OPPORTUNITY.

In my reminiscences in THE JOURNAL for June, I stated that I left Selma, Ala., a week after General Wilson's departure. And right there I slipped up; for if I had remained only a short time longer it is almost certain that I would have had an outing of some months' duration under the watchful guardianship and at the expense of the United States government, and at the end of the picnic have received a nice little wad of greenbacks as per diem, to say nothing of the fame or notoriety incident to being held as a witness against a man suspected, with all reason, of being a party to the assassination of President Lincoln. All this fell to the fortune of two other printers whose home was Selma, and consequently were on hand when wanted.

At some time in the latter part of 1864 there appeared in the Selma Despatch an advertisement signed by a lawyer named Elyag, living in Cahaba, some ten miles below Selma, in which the subscriber offered a reward of $20,000 to the man or men who would go to Washington and procure the removal of President Lincoln, by abduction or murder. It would be too tedious to explain just why this offer was intended only as a banter or joke; but such it was, and having answered its purpose was forgotten, until the assassination actually occurred, when the matter took an entirely different phase. However, that the authorities were convinced of the innocence of Mr. Elyag is evidenced by the fact that, although detained in different prisons for several months, he was finally released without ever having been put on trial.

As soon as the tragedy in Washington occurred the federal officer in command at Selma (having seen or been informed of the "ad") sent a detachment to Cahaba to gather in Mr. Elyag, and at the same time he began to look around for witnesses against him. These he found in the persons of John Cantly, who had been the foreman of the Despatch, and Watkins Graves, an apprentice. Unless my memory is greatly at fault, I put the "ad" in type; so if I have not been too "previous" in my departure I would have been roped in, too. It must not be assumed, however, that Cantly and Graves were witnesses of the "swift" variety, for the officials, in order to make sure of them, put them upon the same footing as the prisoner, so far as restraint and treatment was concerned.

As all railroads of the south were out of business just then, the party was sent by river steamer to Mobile, thence to New Orleans, where they were placed on board a transport and carried to New York. From this latter city they were sent to Washington, and had quarters in the "old capitol" prison while the Surratt trial was in progress. Somewhere about the 1st of July, 1865, the party was transferred to Augusta, Ga. Up to this time there had been no distinction in the treatment of prisoner and witnesses; but on arriving at Augusta Cantly and Graves were allowed their liberty on parole. They remained in Augusta until some time in September, when Elyag, Cantly and Graves were all released and returned to Alabama. The case against Elyag was either nolle prossed or he put under bond—I forget, if I ever knew which; at any rate, that was the last of it. I do not know whether the prisoner got any compensation for his time and trouble, but Cantly and Graves did, and as no harm had come to their companion through them, they had no regrets at the outcome of an affair into which they had entered unwillingly.

Atlanta, Ga. E. GUTHRIE.

WILMINGTON, DEL.

The good work still goes on, and we are able to report progress in almost every branch.

The slow advance into summer is not making any apparent difference in the condition of trade. It still remains very good, with a chance of holding so during the usually slack period.

The label was, during the past month, granted to the George E. King Press, and an application for its use made by A. B. Vernon, of the Daily Republican. The latter will gather another newspaper into the fold, and the membership here are hoping to finally induce the one non-union paper remaining to come into our ranks and be one of us.

J. L. Roediger, a representative from No. 2, addressed our members at the last meeting on the Inquirer question, and asked that No. 123 expend some vigorous efforts to induce present readers of the unfair sheet to read a paper which is favorable to organized labor. He is staying in our midst for a short while to visit all branches of organized labor and enlist them in the fight. From Mr. Roediger's remarks there is evidently a lack of information as to the situation and conditions in Wilmington, and, let me say, the large subscription list of the Inquirer here is due to a political cause, and not from a lack of interest in the question by the local union. A series of meetings is being held, under the auspices of the allied trades, at the corner of Fifth and Market streets, and has attracted considerable attention.

An order was drawn for $5 donation to the Cummings memorial fund, and closes up the amount which our local had pledged itself to give.

The eight-hour committee organized by electing David H. Russell chairman and George H. Hoage secretary. Some quiet work has been done, and promises to be of considerable help when the test comes. Our contributions to the fund are growing gradually, and we are in hopes of turning the half of them to the treasurer of the International fund.

We have received a number of the eight-hour buttons, and they certainly are beauties. The designer brought out strongly the main point—eight hours, January 1.

Our secretary-treasurer, A. O. H. Grier, who will represent us at the Toronto convention, is making arrangements in advance to insure his being present. He is a quiet sort of a chap to talk

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to, but he has the true Delaware spirit—when he begins a task for the benefit of the union he never gets scared and runs away. He will be there to vote on every question which betters in any way the condition of his fellow workers.

The tramp printer, passing his card from office to office for donations, has become very rare here. Let us hope it is so in all parts of our great land, and earnestly pray that the bettering conditions will finally do away with it entirely. Shorter hours means more work for the subs, and those who really want work will be better able to secure it. Let us keep in mind the lines of that old, familiar hymn:

"Work, for the night is coming
When man's work is done."

Yours for the eight hours, D. H. RUSSELL.

SALT LAKE, UTAH.

C. H. Fenstermaker has resigned the assistant foremanship of the Tribune and has gone to Los Angeles via Portland and San Francisco. His old position of assistant foreman is being filled by Harry Glenn.

No. 115 elected the following officers: President, Henry Russell; vice-president, Sidney Groo; delegate, H. R. Freeman; secretary, Abner Thompson; sergeant-at-arms, John Priestly. Abner Thompson fought harder for this honor than any other successful candidate, receiving a plurality of only four votes over George G. Welles. The delegate was voted $200 for expenses.

The unusual accident that befell Harry C. Hammond, of Denver, through bringing a lighted match, a pipe and a celluloid eyeshade into too close intimacy, is one to arouse the sympathy and consideration of all eyeshade wearers. But men have taken greater risks than wearing eyeshades of inflammable composition, and still lived out the Biblical allotment of three score and ten. Printers take many risks greater than that and laugh at them. There no longer is any dispute that tuberculosis is a highly infectious disease, communicable through the medium of dried sputum; yet nearly every printshop in this country at some time has had infected sputum deposited upon its walls or floor. Carelessness of the kind cited by Mr. Hammond has brought to light but one serious accident. I have heard of a man who ignited a celluloid collar about his neck, but the chief result of that accident was to save him the price of a haircut. Dozens of printers every year are started on the road to a hopeless and lingering disease through the carelessness or ignorance of unfortunate brethren in depositing tubercle bacilli in close and crowded workrooms. Dozens of men, today in good health, who some day will have the words "tuberculosis," "phthisis" or "consumption" entered in THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL as the causes of their deaths, will not give as much as their votes to chapel measures prohibiting promiscuous expectoration, and laugh to scorn the efforts of reformers along that line. Yet tuberculosis kills one out of every seven of the earth's population, and a still greater proportion of printers. Chapel dues are collected to pay for soap, towels, ice, etc.; why not collect another 50 cents a week and pay to have the office floor scrubbed occasionally and to supply cuspidors to the expectorators and compel them to expectorate therein?

A new departure for the Tribune and the Telegram is the label at the head of their editorial columns.

Provo, the home of Senator Reed Smoot, is rejoicing over the fact that Thomas Chamberlain has moved to that city from another part of the state. Mr. Chamberlain is the husband of four wives and the father of fifty-four children. Fifty of his children are living and all of his wives, so his moving to Provo means the addition of fifty-five people to the population. Mr. Chamberlain is but forty-eight years of age.

If Mr. Kreiter, of Washington, will stop off in Salt Lake on his way to the Lewis and Clark exposition at Portland, I shall take pleasure in demonstrating that in at least one piece-system town fast operators are no more conspicuous than slow ones. There are three or four very fast operators working here, but there are just as many very slow ones; the general run are good average men. Several men who stand well here in the latter class were too slow for some time offices they tried to work in. Speaking from my own personal experience, I have worked in but two time offices (out of fifty) where the foremen were not continually hectoring me to set more type. On a Denver paper the foreman one night used insulting language because it took me an hour and twenty minutes to set (and correct) 10,000 brevier. In Colorado Springs one Saturday, fifteen minutes before the close of a double-header (sixteen hours), copy ran out and the foreman told me I could go, but to make up the fifteen minutes some afternoon in the week. I work shorter hours here than I ever worked in any time office, work easier and receive about $1 a day more.

The opening of the new direct route of railway between Salt Lake and Los Angeles has been the occasion of much fraternizing between the two cities. First a delegation of Salt Lake business men and city officials visited the winter resort. That visit was returned in kind, though in much larger numbers, by the pushing Los Angelenes. The local papers spread themselves on the latter occasion. The day of the arrival of our California neighbors, though it was a Monday, the Herald and the Tribune printed Sunday-size editions. The Tribune surprised the natives and visitors with facsimile reproductions of the first pages of the three Los Angeles morning dailies of the same date. As the two cities are eight hundred miles apart, this was no mean achievement. In the Tribune chapel there was some discussion as to whether the members were warranted in setting matter for the reproduced page of the Los Angeles Times. Not wishing to hamper the management at such a time, the case being so exceptional, the work was done; but the men refused pay therefor and referred the matter to the executive committee, which has written to President Lynch for an opinion.

At its last meeting No. 115 received a delegation from the Utah Federation of Labor. The delegation urged us to send delegates to the federation.

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The federation question in Salt Lake is rather mixed. No. 115 and several other labor organizations last year withdrew from the Utah State Federation, composed mainly of the Western Federation of Miners, because of the socialistic tendency of that body. Later on it appeared that the socialists were about to control the Utah Federation of Labor, and our delegates became lukewarm in attending its sessions. Some of us even got the impression that the two federations were virtually the same thing. To dissipate this impression was the purpose of the delegation from the Utah federation. That purpose was accomplished, the union voting to send delegates and authorizing the president to appoint same. There are many socialists in the Utah federation, and, as in the case of the state federation, "we shall see what we shall see."

It is interesting to read of Senator W. A. Clark's "finest private residence in the world" in New York. One description says there are 101 bedrooms and twenty bathrooms. The latter are lined with opaque glass, at a cost of $3,000 each for that one item, and five of them are for the exclusive use of servants. Fifteen thousand dollars for the sake of greater cleanliness and beauty in the servants' baths alone! Ye gods! Any one who has ever worked in the subterranean chamber of tortures in which is produced Mr. Clark's Salt Lake newspaper will have cause for wonder. Picture a long, narrow room on the ground floor, cut off in front by the business office, with little light, less air and no cleanliness. Fifteen thousand dollars for opaque glass to brighten the servants' baths in New York, and not $50 to install some ventilating apparatus to mitigate the inhuman conditions with which he surrounds his employes in Salt Lake. This paper is to have a new building, but the composing room employes will still be expected to live without fresh air, the business manager being firm in his intention to house them in another cave. Mr. Clark's paper, strange to say, is always throwing stones at the health officers and other people who do not keep clean. An employe of that paper who has metallic poisoning was asked by his physician why the paper did not practice what it preached. Why not? Its employes, evidently, are expected not to believe anything the paper says.

The eight-hour day in Salt Lake goes into effect July 1. We are marching on.

To Mr. Cooke, of Boston: I may be a little mixed on this priority question, but assure you I am seeking only for the truth. The law says: "Persons considered capable as substitutes by foremen shall be deemed competent to fill regular situations." If a man is competent to work for a regular a week or a month, why isn't he competent to work as a regular himself? If a man isn't competent to sub, a foreman may discharge him; the fact that he is permitted to sub is evidence of his ability to fill a regular situation, and a warrant for his claim upon that situation if he is the oldest sub in point of service in the office. The law has always been construed and enforced along that line in Salt Lake. We have no local priority law. The appeal cited was made to No. 115 from a ruling of its president. The president was almost unanimously sustained. Appeal was then taken to President Lynch. The ruling appealed from was a construction of section 95, general laws, to mean that the "oldest sub in an office should be given the first regular situation." President Lynch sustained No. 115 and its president, ruling that the "oldest competent sub should have the first regular situation." There are very few men who are competent to sub who are not equally competent to fill regular situations. In many offices subs are put to severer tests of competency than regulars.

JOHN J. NEWTON.

THE BEACHIAN LIBRARY.

For the benefit of those contemplating forming a library, however humble, I will give a list of most of the books which have found a place in my own library: "The Historians' History of the world," in twenty-five imperial volumes; "History for Ready Reference;" Chambers's "Cyclopedia of English Literature," latest edition; Lossing's "Cyclopedia of United States History," two volumes; "The Nature Library," ten volumes; Dr. John Lord's "Beacon Lights of History," fifteen volumes; John Fiske's historical writings, twelve volumes; Emerson's complete works, twelve volumes; Guizot's "History of France;" John Lothrop Motley's historical works; Gibbon's "History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," Harper's edition; Shakespeare's works, twenty volumes, edited by Prof. W. J. Rolfe, the eminent American Shakespearean scholar; Mark Twain's works, twenty-three volumes; "The Encyclopedia of Social Reforms," Funk & Wagnalls Company; C. E. Little's "Historical Lights;" Sloane's "Life of Napoleon Bonaparte," four volumes; James Parton's "Life of Horace Greeley;" Paul Leicester Ford's "The Many-Sided Franklin;" Sydney George Fisher's "The True Benjamin Franklin;" "The Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin," in the Century Classics; Zabriskie's "Horace Greeley;" Carlos Martyn's "Wendell Phillips;" Boswell's "Life of Dr. Samuel Johnson," three volumes, J. M. Dent & Co., London; Sir Leslie Stephen's "History of English Thought in the Eighteenth Century" and his "Hours in a Library;" W. E. H. Lecky's "History of the Rise of the Spirit of Rationalism in Europe" and his "History of European Morals;" Dr. Andrew D. White's "History of the Warfare of Science with Theology in Christendom;" Montesquieu's "Spirit of Laws;" Bulfinch's "Age of Fable;" Herbert Spencer's "Principles of Ethics" and his "Study of Sociology;" Mill's "International Geography;" James G. Fernald's "English Synonyms, Antonyms and Prepositions" and his "Connectives of English Speech;" Rossiter Johnson's "The Alphabet of Rhetoric;" George H. Putnam's "Authors and Their Public in Ancient Times" and his "Books and Their Makers During the Middle Ages;" Charles R. Hildeburn's "Sketches of Printers and Printing in Colonial New York;" Horatio F. Brown's "The Venetian Printing Press," printed from type by the Chiswick Press, London (limited to 525 copies); Bartlett's "Familiar Quotations;" De Tocqueville's "Democracy in America;" Green's "Short History of the English People;" James A. Froude's "Cæsar;" White's "The Natural

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History of Selborne;" Edmund Burke's selected "Orations and Essays;" Thomas De Quincey's "Confessions of an English Opium-Eater, Literary Reminiscences" (one volume); Edward S. Creasy's "Decisive Battles of the World;" Homer's "Iliad" (Pope); "Memoirs of Benvenuto Cellini," translated by John A. Symonds; (the last nine works belong to that admirable series, Appleton's "World's Great Books"); Horace Greeley's "The American Conflict;" poetical works of Tennyson, Byron, Shelley and Whittier; Robert G. Ingersoll's "Prose Poems and Selections;" "Red-Letter Poems;" Buckle's "History of Civilization in England;" James Parton's "Smoking and Drinking;" Thomas H. Huxley's "Ethical and Other Essays;" Oliver Wendell Holmes's Breakfast Table series; an Oxford Bible, in brevier type; the Standard Dictionary, latest edition, in one volume.

Of famous novels and tales I have not a few. For example, these, depicting the manners and customs of different periods of English and Irish society: The Sir Roger de Coverley papers, originally appearing in the London Spectator, and mostly written by Addison and Steele; Oliver Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield;" Henry Mackenzie's "The Man of Feeling;" Henry Fielding's "Joseph Andrews;" Smollett's "Humphry Clinker;" Jane Austen's "Pride and Prejudice;" Maria Edgeworth's "Castle Rackrent" and her "The Absentee;" Benjamin Disraeli's "Coningsby;" Samuel Richardson's "Pamela;" Charlotte Bronte's "Jane Eyre;" Anthony Trollope's "Barchester Towers;" Charles Reade's "It Is Never Too Late to Mend;" Wilkie Collins's "The Moonstone," and Charles Lever's "The Confessions of Harry Lorrequer."

I have the complete works of Washington Irving, the best-beloved author in the history of American letters, whose every page exudes sweetness and light, and whose writings are "the delight of childhood, the chivalrous companion of refined womanhood, the solace of old age, and an imperishable legacy of grace and beauty to his countrymen."

The most valuable and useful set of books which I have is "History for Ready Reference." This admirable work was first published in 1895 in five imperial volumes, but another volume has since been added, bringing the History down to the year 1901. The work was edited by Josephus Nelson Larned, the original five volumes while he was librarian of the Buffalo Public Library, and the contents of the sixth volume by the same master mind. The History's topical headings and system of references and cross-references make it one of the most valuable works of the kind ever devised by the genius of man. In fact, I consider it the most valuable and useful reference work ever printed in the English language. To the man with a growing family of boys and girls, to the student of history, to the busy man of affairs, and to the workingman who would inform himself concerning all the great social and political movements, discoveries and inventions, arts and sciences, trade and labor movements, laws and polities, literatures and religions which have contributed toward the amelioration and elevation of man, this work is alike indispensable. "History for Ready Reference" is the very best investment which any American could make in the line of books. (The Charles A. Nichols Company, Springfield, Mass.)

There are many books that I would like to have, but my treasury will not stand the strain which their acquisition would involve.

In the proofroom of the Chronicle I have the Century Cyclopedia of Names, Jameson's Cyclopedia of United States History, Adams's Dictionary of American Authors, Bartlett's "Familiar Quotations," H. P. Jones's "New Dictionary of Foreign Phrases," A. C. McClurg's (Chicago) Catalogue, the latest United States Official Postal Guide, and the Students' Standard Dictionary.

I know a little French and less Greek, but I do not yearn to be able to read any foreign book in a foreign language. Excepting a few books on the French language, all my books are in English. I am disposed to agree with Emerson when he says that he would as soon think of swimming the Charles river to get to Boston as of reading a foreign book in the original when a good translation thereof was at hand.

Any English-speaking person capable of appreciating the splendid diction of such writers as John Milton, Joseph Addison, Edward Gibbon, Thomas B. Macaulay, David Hume, William Hazlitt, Thomas De Quincey, W. E. H. Lecky, Herbert Spencer, Alfred Tennyson, Lord Byron, W. M. Thackeray, Sir Leslie Stephen, John Morley, James Anthony Froude, Edward A. Freeman, George Eliot, Archdeacon Frederic W. Farrar, Thomas Carlyle, William H. Prescott, Andrew D. White, Thomas Bailey Aldrich, Rev. James Freeman Clarke, John Lothrop Motley, John Fiske, James Russell Lowell, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Edgar Allan Poe, Washington Irving, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Francis Parkman, James Parton and William M. Sloane can be pardoned for regarding English as the noblest language in the world.

Archdeacon Farrar was one of the most brilliant rhetoricians and logicians that the world has ever known. E. g., his "Life and Work of the Apostle Paul." He is one of the great authorities on English, as his various books will attest. His works are highly esteemed by students of the English language and literature.

Sloane's "Life of Napoleon Bonaparte" is one of the most brilliant works ever written.

San Francisco, Cal. ADALBERT BEACH.

TARRYTOWN-OSSINING, N. Y.

The second annual banquet of local No. 523, which was held on the evening of Wednesday, May 17, proved to be a very enjoyable and profitable affair. That night a party of twenty, members and guests, gathered at the home of William H. Oliver, the Ossining caterer, where the members first proceeded to the important business of electing a delegate and alternate to the International convention.

After the election the company was entertained by Frank May, of Yonkers, ably assisted by the president and other members. Mr. May's work was especially good, his imitation of "Tom" Billington's automobile causing much laughter.

Soon, but not too soon, the welcome call to din-

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ner was heard, and all repaired to the banquet room. To say that the diners did justice to the repast would be a very moderate expression—two helpin's was the general rule, some members making away with three without turning a hair—and they were big platefuls, too.

When the decks were cleared cigars were lighted and the entertainment was resumed. Mr. May gave several good imitations and rendered several songs, the company joining in the choruses.

Shortly after this the evening's celebration concluded with the singing of "Good Night, Beloved," by the entire company, and everybody started for home thoroughly satisfied with themselves and the world at large. Thus ended the second annual banquet of No. 523, which has proved far more enjoyable and profitable than the previous one.

The success of the affair was chiefly due to the efforts of Arthur Billington, chairman of the committee in charge, ably seconded by his associates and Hubert H. Cullen, president of the union.

WILLIAM W. LEE.

ORANGE, N. J.

That the "open shop" policy is a serious menace to employers as well as employes was demonstrated recently in the town of Montclair. The employers in this case were master masons and builders, and the futility of their attempt to conduct "open shops" has been an object lesson to them and will prove a warning to other employes to fight shy of the "open shop." The knockout blow was administered by the laborers' union of Montclair and vicinity, after a strike lasting eleven months, which was one of the most stubbornly contested that has ever been carried on in labor circles in this section. The strike was due to an attempt of the bosses to reduce wages from $2.80 to $2.40 a day and to declare in favor of the "open shop." Other trades refused to work on buildings where non-union labor was employed, and consequently thousands of dollars' worth of work was lost by the bosses.

The following appeared in a recent issue of the Newark Sunday Call, and speaks for itself: "An invitation to join in opposition to an eight-hour day for printers is respectfully declined by the Sunday Call. We believe in shorter hours for workingmen, and maintain the eight-hour plan in this office. Some time we hope to include the nonmechanical departments in the arrangement."

A call for a meeting, issued by the eight-hour committee of No. 103, of Newark, of representatives from the different locals throughout the state, resulted in a meeting in Orange May 21, and the formation of a permanent organization, to be known as the State Eight-Hour Committee. The following officers were elected: President, F. J. Lampe, Newark; vice-president, Adam Gunther, Orange; secretary-treasurer, C. W. Van Skiver, Union Hill. Meetings will be held every three weeks in various parts of the state, and the committee feel that by having a general discussion and the advancing of ideas and opinions it will prove of material assistance to all concerned.

Organizer McLoughlin was an interested visitor at the meeting of the various eight-hour committees of the state in Orange May 21.

That a vigorous label agitation will prove a good means toward paving the way for the eight-hour day is beginning to manifest itself to some optimistic members of No. 424. Our label committee has been doing energetic work, and now nearly all our members are booming the label. Briefly, our line of action is on the following, and the hint was taken from THE JOURNAL columns a few months back: We had a number of cards printed, and a member on making a purchase handed one to the clerk or proprietor of the store. The card contained the names of the label offices and in two or three display lines stated that the customer (the printer) would like to see the storekeeper reciprocate by having the label on his printing. It met with instantaneous response. Business men who have their printing done in label offices are now demanding the label on their stationery.

The summer dullness is now on. Meanwhile we are looking carefully to our defenses, and when the great pow-wow begins October 1 we feel quite confident it will be of short duration, and THE JOURNAL will be the silent messenger to spread the good news of our victory to all other sister unions throughout the International jurisdiction.

T. F. NIHILL.

HOLYOKE, MASS.

Well, that "What We Are Doing" column in the June JOURNAL was rather imposing with its eight-hour happenings. Let us hope it will be that way every month until we have them all in the fold.

The "President's Page" in the June JOURNAL is certainly interesting, and should be read with profit by all members of the craft—and it might do others good if they could and would digest it.

There are great possibilities in that suggestion of Brother Cooke, of Boston. Mass meetings of printers held in all the larger cities of New England, one after another, with good speakers, would be a great factor in getting the nons into our organization. It certainly needs something of this nature, where eminent craftsmen, strangers to the locality, would be able to draw large interested audiences, with the result that the work of organizing for the eight-hour day would be helped wonderfully.

An order to give city laborers Saturday afternoon off was recently passed by the board of aldermen, but was vetoed by the mayor, as the order as passed was illegal. Alderman Noonan, ex-president of No. 253, was father of the order, and intends to bring the matter before the board again with the hope of having it passed.

Here's hoping President Lynch will be able to visit Holyoke on his eastern trip. The members of No. 253 will be glad to meet him.

The teamsters' union is bracing up after its recent hard luck and is getting in new members. It is hoped that any member of No. 253 having any work in their line done will demand of the driver that he be a member of the teamsters' union in order to secure his patronage.

E. S. ALDEN.

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MINNESOTA STATE FEDERATION.

The twenty-third annual convention of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor closed on June 14, after three days' session, at which much business was transacted.

Of most importance to the printing trade was a resolution passed unanimously endorsing the stand taken by the International Typographical Union for an eight-hour day and pledging it moral and financial support if needed. Besides this there was elected president of the federation William Templeman, a member of Typographical Union No. 30, of St. Paul;-also two of our craft on the federa-i n council; so you will see we are well represented in this organization. It is hard to say whether these elections happened on account of the popularity of the individuals or the sympathy of the federation for our cause; but at any rate it goes to show the standing our members have in the ranks of organized labor here.

There were present at the convention about 200 delegates and the proceedings were unusually interesting all the time. One of the most important steps taken was to endorse and recommend political action by all unions affiliated with this body. This measure, however, was so framed that it does not sanction introducing politics into the union meetings, but does sanction and requests unions to organize outside of their unions for political purposes, sanctioning any man in any party who is disposed to be friendly to organized labor, or, where it seems practical, put its own candidates in the field.

There were many other important measures carried, but none of particular interest to our craft.

Duluth, Minn. JOHN McDONALD.

BUTTE, MONT.

State of trade fair. Cards received since last report: E. Peterson, Spokane; J. G. Rickard, St. Louis; Paul Evans, Topeka; Emile Zschan, an old-time Butte boy, and W. J. Hauser, Anaconda.

L. G. Maskery, of the Miner ad alley, has taken his other shirt out of the laundry and accepted (we use the term advisedly) a situation in Missoula.

P. J. Geraghty, foreman of the Daily Miner, took advantage of excursion rates and visited coast cities, taking in the fair at Portland. George Reich, foreman of the Miner job rooms, contemplates a similar trip.

What's the matter with our 'Frisco correspondent? After telling the tourists that work is slim, why not let it go at that? Tourists are not as a rule looking for situations. They simply want to see the country.

The printers of Butte did themselves proud on Miners' Union day. Every man who could possibly get off was in line.

Ex-President Purnett has proven himself a manager par excellence. The young lady whom he supported for the gratuitous Portland fair trip won, hands down, and picked up a silk dress pattern on the track. But William wears his honors modestly—that is one of his qualifications.

R. HATHAWAY.

In Memoriam

CHARLES I. HEDGES.

Charles I. Hedges, a job printer, who had been a member of Newburgh (N. Y.) Union No. 305 since February, 1903, died Sunday, June 4, of consumption. Mr. Hedges was last employed in the office of the Commercial Printing Company up to last fall, when he was compelled by ill health to give up his position. He is survived by his wife and two children. Mr. Hedges was also a member of the Senior Order of United American Mechanics.

E. B. VANDERHOEF.

The following resolutions were adopted by Lansing (Mich.) Union No. 72:

In the death of Brother Vanderhoef No. 72 loses an earnest and efficient member of nearly twenty years' standing, and his family their dearest friend.

We extend our heartfelt sympathy and condolence to the family and friends in their bereavement.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes and published in THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL; also a copy of same furnished the family of Brother Vanderhoef.

MICHAEL J. SULLIVAN.

The following resolutions were adopted at the last regular meeting of Manchester Typographical Union No. 152:

Whereas, The all-wise God has seen fit to remove from us our fellow craftsman and a beloved husband and father, Michael J. Sullivan;

Whereas, We, the officers and member of Typographical Union No. 152, desiring to record our feelings of respect and esteem for our friend and coworker; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in this, the darkest hour of sorrow, we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the family in their great bereavement, and commend them to the ever-watchful Father, who shares the sorrows and makes light the burdens of those in grief bowed down.

Resolved, That these resolutions be sent to the family and a copy spread upon our records, and a copy be sent to THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

R. W. WEEKS.

Rufus W. Weeks, a native of Auburn, N. Y., and a member of Oakland Typographical Union No. 46, was drowned at Bartee's Bar, on the north fork of the Feather river, in the Sierra Nevada mountains, Butte county, California, April 29, 1905.

Deceased was a son of George F. Weeks, an old-time printer of Auburn, Rochester, New York, San Francisco, etc. At the time of his death he was employed by a power company in stretching a cable across the river, which is a treacherous, rapid mountain torrent. He was called upon to perform a dangerous duty, which others present refused, but he responded bravely and lost his life in consequence.

He was a member of Liscum Camp of Spanish War Veterans, having served in the Eighth California Regiment during that conflict, and was

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buried by that body in the soldiers' plot at Mountain View Cemetery, Oakland, on Sunday, May 21, his body having only been recovered after a search of eighteen days, headed by his father and brother. A delegation from Oakland Typographical Union participated in the funeral.

Deceased was twenty-nine years of age at the time of his untimely death.

PATRICK J. POWER.

The following resolutions were passed at a meeting of the members of the Municipal Printing Plant chapel of Boston, Mass.:

Whereas, Death has removed our friend and fellow worker, Patrick J. Power, who departed this life on Thursday, May 25, 1905, leaving a record of unsullied devotion to the principles of trade unionism and of helpfulness to those in distress; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the chapel of the Municipal Printing Plant, sincerely mourning the loss of our late associate, extend to the widow and children our heartfelt sympathy in this the time of their great affliction.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the chapel and published in THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL, and that copies be sent to members of the family of the deceased.

W. W. STEWART.

Detroit Typographical Union No. 18 expresses sympathy in the following resolutions:

Whereas, William W. Stewart, a valued member of Detroit Typographical Union No. 18, has been called from our midst by an inscrutable Providence; and

Whereas, It is fitting that suitable recognition should be made of those qualities which have endeared him to the members of the craft; therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of Brother Stewart we sustain the loss of a true and worthy friend, his family the loss of a devoted husband and father; and

Resolved, That while we mourn the loss of our friend and associate, we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved relatives; and

Resolved, That this testimonial of sympathy be forwarded to the family, spread upon the records of Detroit Typographical Union No. 18, and published in THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL, and that our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days.

FRANKLIN A. HENRY.

At a regular meeting of St. Louis Typographical Union No. 8, held June 4, 1905, the following resolutions were adopted by a rising vote upon the death of Franklin A. Henry:

Whereas, The hand of death has entered our ranks and removed our esteemed friend and fellow worker, Franklin A. Henry, in the very bloom of energetic, ambitious young manhood; and

Whereas, Mr. Henry was a stanch friend of organized labor, a skilled workman, a genial companion and a faithful friend; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in his sudden removal from our midst this union has sustained a great loss, and his memory will ever be cherished by those who knew him;

Resolved, That we extend to his bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in the loss of such a faithful and loving son and brother;

Resolved, As a further token of our esteem, that these resolutions be spread upon the records, a copy posted in the chapel for thirty days, a copy furnished to the stricken mother, and also to THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL and Typographical News.

WILLIAM WALLACE SMITH.

Colorado Springs Typographical Union No. 82, in the decease of William Wallace Smith, has lost one of its oldest and stanchest friends and unionism one of its ablest exponents.

Mr. Smith was one of those unique characters of which the printing business furnishes so many, whose wit, geniality and kindly charitableness toward erring humanity fixed and kept him in the highest esteem among his fellow workmen. He was a charter member of No. 82, and in point of service was about one of the oldest as well as ablest in the jurisdiction.

How many young tourists on their way coastward affectionately remember "Billie" Smith!

After a long and painful illness from a malignant tumor in the throat, Mr. Smith passed peacefully away at his home, surrounded by old and true friends, and is survived only by a devoted wife and son.

"Wrapping the drapery of his couch about him, he lay down to pleasant dreams."

Since there were so few like him, he will not soon be forgotten.

FRANK N. SUTLIFF.

Pasadena (Cal.) No. 583 passed the following resolutions on the death of F. N. Sutliff:

Whereas, In the death of our lamented brother, Frank N. Sutliff, Pasadena Typographical Union No. 583 feels that they have sustained a real loss; and

Whereas, Devotion to the principles of unionism such as he exhibited, together with a high order of intelligence and an accurate and thorough knowledge of the history, aims and purposes of the International Typographical Union, make his loss keenly felt by his fellow members of this union; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we express our sincere sorrow at the death of our brother, Frank N. Sutliff, and tender our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved wife and brothers in the loss of a loving husband and brother; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished the widow of our deceased brother; that they also be spread upon the minutes, and a copy furnished THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL for publication, and further, that the charter of this union be draped in mourning for a period of sixty days.

THOMAS GILBERT.

This gentleman was one of the oldest and best known employing printers in the south. At a meeting of Columbus (Ga.) Typographical Union No. 220 the following resolutions were adopted:

Death has again invaded the ranks of this organization and removed a proficient journeyman and an upright, kind and just employer.

In the death of Thomas Gilbert, sr., the compositors of this city, both individually and collectively, have lost a friend whose place can never be filled, a man of unblemished honor and integrity, and an employer who possessed in the fullest sense that golden index to character—the admiration, love and respect of his every employe.

Himself a journeyman at our occupation, who had experienced all its difficulties, its hardships and its temptations, he rose from meagerness to competency, and through it all carried with him a card of membership in our honorable organization.

He knew the printer's ambitions and ideals, and never in his long and honorable career had he

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aught but a sympathetic interest and kindly assurance for his fellow craftsmen and his employes.

Be it resolved by Columbus Typographical Union, That we extend to his bereaved family our sincere and tender sympathy in this dark hour of grief, and would make it lighter with the thought that the effulgence of his noble life must reflect upon a brighter shore as a beacon for their guidance.

Resolved, further, That as a token of respect a page of our minutes be dedicated to his memory, our charter be draped in mourning for a term of six months, and that we attend his funeral in a body.

Resolved, further, That his family be furnished with a copy of these resolutions, and that they be printed in the local press and in THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

PATRICK J. M'HUGH.

The following resolutions were adopted by St. Paul (Minn.) Typographical Union No. 30 at the May meeting:

Whereas, On the 28th of March, 1905, our Heavenly Father saw fit to remove from this earth one of the stanchest members of No. 30, Patrick J. McHugh; and

Whereas, While we realize the works of God are inscrutable and it is the destiny of all to die, yet his early death was a shock to his associates; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the condolences of the members of No. 30 be extended to the devoted wife and family in their bereavement.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this union, a copy be sent to the family of deceased, and published in THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

Resolved, further, That as a mark of respect to his memory our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days.

JOHN R. ACHUFF.

At the meeting of Streator Typographical Union No. 328 the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, God in His infinite wisdom has removed from his chosen field of labors our friend and brother, John R. Achuff; and

Whereas, Streator Typographical Union No. 328, in the death of Mr. Achuff, has lost an earnest, competent and conscientious member and the cause of unionism a stanch and true advocate; and

Whereas, It is fitting that we should show our appreciation of the many good qualities of one who was so well known to us all; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this union here records its esteem of its departed brother and sincerely mourns his death; and be it further

Resolved, That this union does convey to the family of the deceased its heartfelt sorrow and deepest sympathy, while they bow with submission to Him who doeth all things well; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be appropriately draped for a period of thirty days, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this union in memory of our late brother.

E. W. PATTON.

The following resolutions were adopted by Columbia Typographical Union at its meeting held June 18, 1905:

Whereas, It has pleased the Ruler of the Universe to call from our midst on May 4, 1905, E. W. Patton, a fellow delegate to the central labor union and an honored member of Columbia Typographical Union No. 101; and

Whereas, It is but just that we express our appreciation of his manly qualities and his untiring efforts to benefit his fellow man; that in publishing a labor paper of high standard, ever espousing the cause of labor, he rendered a service to organized labor of inestimable value; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of E. W. Patton Columbia Union No. 101 mourns the loss of a faithful member and organized labor generally an earnest advocate and true friend.

Resolved, further, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this union, a copy furnished his bereaved relatives, and a copy be given to THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL for publication.

ROBERT C. FRANK.

Asheville (N. C.) Typographical Union No. 263 passed the following resolutions:

Whereas, God, in His all-wise Providence, has seen fit to take from our midst, in the prime of life, our fellow craftsman and coworker, Robert C. Frank, who has, from the organization of Typographical Union No. 263 to the day of his death, May 15, 1905, been a loyal and earnest worker for the cause of unionism, ever ready to lend a helping hand to his fellow craftsmen; and

Whereas, This union loses in his death one of its oldest members, a charter member, one who has been honored as its president for several terms, and one who was always ready and willing to do anything in his power for the betterment of the union he loved and the one he has never drawn a traveling card from, nor has his name been off the roll book until it was transferred to the great Roll Book of Eternity; therefore, be it

Resolved, That while our sorrow as fellow members and associates is deep, yet it is not as keen as the bereavement of those of his home, the wife, a son, brothers and sisters; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this union extend to the bereaved ones our sincerest sympathy and condolence in this their hour of trouble; that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family; that they be printed in THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL, and that the charter of this union be draped in mourning for thirty days in memory of our departed craftsman.

THE workingman who fights against organized labor has an easy time compared with the capitalist who fights against organized capital. The labor "scab" is no more detestable to his brother laborers than is the capitalist "scab" to his brother capitalists. The most heinous crime an employer of labor can commit is to "scab" on his fellow employers of labor. Just as the individual laborers have organized into groups to protect themselves from the perils of the "scab" employer, the employers federations, associations or trusts are nothing more than unions. They are organized to destroy "scabbing" among themselves and to encourage "scabbing" among others. The banded capitalists discriminate against a "scab" capitalist by refusing him trade advantages and by combining against him in a most relentless fashion. The banded laborers are no more merciless than the banded capitalists.—Jack London, in the Atlantic Monthly.

THE Medical World says: "Labor organizations have worked unremittingly, and are still working for better factory conditions, shorter hours, against child labor, etc. All these things are for the uplifting of humanity, and labor organizations have worked for them in the open. The silent, secret scheming is done by the other side."

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Official Budget

THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL

ISSUED ON THE FIFTH OF EACH MONTH.

AT ROOMS 640-650 NEWTON CLAYPOOL BUILDING, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

J. W. BRAMWOOD, Editor and Publisher

Entered at the postoffice, Indianapolis, Ind., as second-class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.—One dollar per annum to any part of the United States or Canada; foreign, $1.50 per annum; single copies, 10 cents each.

To insure prompt insertion, all official matter, communications and advertisements should reach this office BEFORE THE TWENTIETH OF THE MONTH PRECEDING PUBLICATION.

Advertising rates made known on application. All letters and remittances should be addressed to the editor and publisher.

NOTICE TO SECRETARIES.

Items for the official columns of THE JOURNAL should be prepared on a separate sheet, and the style of the paper followed as closely as possible. Such items should not be made a part of a letter dealing with other subjects, for if this is done the items are likely to be overlooked, even though the greatest care be exercised. Write as plainly as possible—especially proper names—using one side of the sheet only. Communications must in all instances be accompanied by the author's name and address. All official matter must be in the hands of the editor BEFORE THE TWENTIETH OF EACH MONTH, to insure insertion in the issue immediately following. The observance of the foregoing will tend to insure what is desired by all—promptness and accuracy in the publication of official matter.

THE JOURNAL MAILING LIST.

When a member requests a change in his JOURNAL address, he should give the name and number of the union with which he is affiliated, together with his present and former address.

Additions to the mailing list can only be made when received through the local secretary. Members not receiving the magazine should furnish the local secretary with their addresses.

Additions, corrections or alterations reported by local secretaries should be kept separate from other correspondence. When a member deposits his card, and his name is reported for the subscription list, the secretary should state where the member previously received THE JOURNAL, and give the name and number of the union with which he was affiliated. When a member draws his card, is suspended or expelled, or in any manner ceases to be an active member of the local, the secretary should request that his name be dropped from the mailing list.

A large number of those who take cards and remove to unorganized towns fail to renew their cards. To prevent loss in such instances, it has been decided that members holding cards, and located outside of the jurisdiction of a local union, must either deposit their cards with the nearest union and pay dues each month, or pay International dues in advance, in order to get THE JOURNAL. Where a card-holder pays his dues to the local in advance, a specific report should be made by the secretary upon the case, in order that the name can be placed on the list and the magazine sent to the member for the time for which dues have been paid.

The 25th of each month is the latest date upon which changes for the succeeding issue can be made on our mailing list.

Upon request, secretaries will be furnished with a copy of the list of their members to whom THE JOURNAL is being sent.

All correspondence regarding THE JOURNAL should be addressed to J. W. BRAMWOOD, Newton Claypool building, Indianapolis, Ind.

ADDRESSES WANTED.

Charles A. Hinsey, send address to L. M. E., box 161, Wheeling, W. Va.

Ralph Hutchens, write Roy McClary, 433 Mohawk block, Portland, Ore.

Will R. M. Nisbett please send address to 1216 South Ninth street, Tacoma, Wash.?

A. E. Haughton, send address to your wife, 200 West Fourth street, New York city.

J. W. Macon, send address to L. L. Macon, Rudolph, Haywood county, Tennessee, R. R. No. 2.

Ludlow Daniels is requested to send his address to John Anderson, box 755, Spokane, Wash.

W. S. Abernethy, send address to your wife, 2064 Seventh avenue, New York city. Important.

"Jack" Lancaster, or any one knowing his whereabouts, send address to G. S. McAfee, Marietta, Ga.

E. L. de Jarnett, or any one knowing his whereabouts, communicate with J. C. Bennett, 319 South Spring street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Robert Smith, formerly with the Boston Herald, is requested to communicate with L. B. Gifford, Franklin, Mass., in regard to a position.

The address of George E. Stephenson, of Indianapolis, is wanted by his wife, Anna B. Stephenson, 1321 Olive street, Indianapolis, Ind.

John Donovan, formerly of Philadelphia, is requested to communicate with his mother, Mrs. Kate Donovan, 829 Quarry street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Any one knowing the whereabouts of Elijah Opdyke will confer a great favor by making it known to his brother, Warren Opdyke, 816 Park avenue, Williamsport, Pa.

Herbert E. Bray, or any one knowing his present address, is requested to communicate with his wife, care Mrs. J. Mundy, 1415 Greene avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

C. A. Hinsey, Thomas Cahill, Fred Dean, W. J. Berger, Mrs. J. W. Lewis, H. R. Knapp, Mr. Towe, F. H. Stierheim, C. O. Thompson, Ben Woods, James Conner, Charles Williams, William L. Hedley, R. R. Marsh, Brown Glenwood, D. W. Hughes, J. J. Douglas, send address to J. W. Bramwood and get mail.

Information is desired concerning the whereabouts of James F. Good, a cripple with right artificial limb. Has dark hair, snappy eyes; about five feet three inches tall; weighs about 130 pounds; last heard from in Muncie and Kokomo, where he and a fellow named Creel worked the "write up" of firms friendly to organized labor. Good is reported to have a card from Vincennes Typographical Union No. 395, and how he got it no one knows, as none of the officers signed or made out a traveling card in his name. It may be that he had card No. 36697, which can not be accounted for by any one. All secretaries and members are requested to take up any card presented by James F. Good, as he is not entitled to one,

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charges being held against him for embezzlement. Write all information to J. C. Mayes, 314 South Third street, secretary No. 395, Vincennes, Ind.

John W. Allen, late of 340 Warren street, Roxbury, Mass., is requested to communicate with Charles F. McCue, and learn something to his advantage. Position is still open.

Any one knowing the whereabouts of G. R. Dunn and William Hill, who left Springfield, Ill., May 17, with St. Louis cards numbered 96552 and 96551, respectively, communicate with George Hoole, box 198, Springfield, Ill.

Palo Alto Union No. 521 would like to be informed in what union in California R. A. Thompson last held membership. Said Thompson, formerly a member of No. 521, has returned to Palo Alto without depositing a card, and has entered the employ of a Citizens' Alliance office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Card No. 80442, issued to J. V. Verity, May 24, 1905, has been lost. If found or presented for deposit, take up and return to W. E. Bird, room 416 Eberly block, Columbus, Ohio.

Card No. 91525, issued to F. G. Meeker by No. 7, has been lost and a duplicate issued. If found or presented for deposit, return to C. Q. Lafferty, box 644, Pittsburg, Pa.

Card No. 91512, issued to Frederick Joos by No. 7, has been lost and a duplicate issued. If found or presented for deposit, return to C. Q. Lafferty, box 644, Pittsburg, Pa.

Card No. 85696, issued to S. J. McClusky by Muncie Union No. 332, has been lost and a duplicate issued. If found or presented for deposit, return to H. A. Brown, care Star, Muncie, Ind.

Card No. 89416, issued to Joseph Lalor, has been lost and a duplicate issued. Secretary receiving this card will take it up and return to George E. Lee, room 1, Blackstone building, Cleveland, Ohio.

Card No. 78951, issued to W. L. Howell by Cleburne Union No. 303, has been lost. If found or presented for deposit, this card should be returned to Lonnie Adams, 905 Clara street, Cleburne, Texas.

Card No. 95207, issued to C. C. Pate, May 17, 1905, by Jacksonville Union No. 162, has been lost and a duplicate issued. If found or presented for deposit, return to B. I. Sharpe, box 271, Jacksonville, Fla.

Card No. 86594, issued May 8, 1905, by Richmond Union No. 90 to Donald R. Munro, has been lost and a duplicate issued. If found or presented for deposit, return to Henry Meyer, box 16, Richmond, Va.

Card No. 98292, issued to H. I. Albrittan by Indianapolis Union No. 1, has been lost and a duplicate issued. If found or presented for deposit, return to C. E. McKee, 502 Lemcke building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Card No. 71300, issued to Charles E. Schaefer by Vicksburg Union No. 427, has been lost. If found or presented for deposit, this certificate should be returned to U. G. Tuttle, 205 Jackson street, Vicksburg, Miss.

Card No. 79022, issued March 13, 1905, to E. P. Simmons by Portland (Ore.) Union No. 58, has been lost and a duplicate issued. The original, if found or presented for deposit, should be returned to Lon DeYarmong, care Oregonian, Portland, Ore.

When a craftsman gives a third of his day to an employer he has done the reasonable thing, and no more should be asked of him. Eight hours for work, eight hours for recreation and eight hours for rest mean health and happiness, better workers and therefore better work. As soon as the adjustment can be made, the men of every trade should have the eight-hour day. It should be given to them, not as an experiment, but as something which is their due, and once granted it should never be taken away.—San Francisco Bulletin.

UNIONS IN ARREARS JUNE 24.

Section 1, article ix, of the constitution, requires that: "International dues for each month shall be collected by subordinate unions and transmitted to the secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union before the twentieth of the succeeding month." Under this law the May per capita of all unions was due at headquarters not later than June 20. The following unions were delinquent on June 24, having failed to make their returns.

In this connection attention is directed to section 7, article vi, of the by-laws, which is as follows:

"Sec. 7. No funeral-benefit claim shall be allowed unless the deceased was possessed of a current working card at the time of his death, nor shall a funeral-benefit claim be allowed if, at the time of death, the union of which deceased was a member is in arrears for per capita tax to the International Union."

26, Petersburg.
67, Lockport.
74, Belleville.
109, Pittsfield.
120, Lynn.
127, Hartford.
131, Bohemian.
147, Ashland.
178, Geneva.
185, Bradford.
221, San Diego.
223, Marysville.
247, Swedish.
264, Chillicothe.
291, Aurora.
292, Grand Junction.
293, Pensacola.
295, Newport.
296, Lindsay.
297, Concord.
322, Kingston.
335, Rossland.
343, Fort Scott.
357, Parkersburg.
358, Greenwood.
361, Tuscaloosa.
366, Berlin, Ont.
367, Globe.
374, Du Bois.
382, Salem, N. J.
383, Martins Ferry.
407, Linton.
400, Lorain.
422, Mayaguez.
430, Baker City.
431, Manitowoc.
435, Bluffton.
436, Clarksville.
437, Franklin.
440, Selma.
445, Oswego.
452, New Kensington.
460, Chatham.
478, San Juan.
484, Muskogee.
486, Gloucester.
501, Moscow.
504, Astoria.
505, Clinton, Ill.
528, Eugene.
513, De Soto.
527, Oelwein.
534, Allentown.
549, Corning.
550, Windsor.
553, Greenville, Miss.
554, Hinton.
562, Pierre.
564, Mankato.
584, Redlands.
594, Morris.
597, Mount Vernon.
604, Edmonton.
606, Amarillo.
607, Millville.
608, Chanute.
609, Winston-Salem.
614, North Yakima.
617, Wallace.
621, Mayfield.
622, Millinocket.
623, Fitchburg.
627, Dover, N. H.
631, Idaho Falls.
633, Sheffield.
637, Portsmouth.
639, Berwick.
640, Berlin, N. H.

MAILERS.

4, Minneapolis.
7, Kansas City.
14, Detroit.
17, Cincinnati.
24, Buffalo.

NEWSPAPER WRITERS.

6, Providence.

DIXON UNION SUSPENDED.

In accordance with the provisions of section 1, article x, of the constitution of the International Typographical Union, the charter of the following union is suspended, it having failed to comply with the requirements of section 1, article ix, after being properly notified of its indebtedness by the secretary-treasurer, as is required by law:

485, Dixon, Ill.

Cards issued by this local after June 21 are null and void. James M. Lynch, President.

Indianapolis, Ind., June 21, 1905.

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THE DEATH ROLL.

ALLEN, CHARLES—At Jacksonville, Fla., May 21, 1905. Age and cause of death not given.

ALTMANN, LOUIS—At Cleveland, Ohio, June 5, 1905, of uræmic convulsions. Age 52 years.

BRICE, G. W.—At Dixmont, Pa., June 9, 1905, of heart disease. Age 68 years.

CHAMBERLIN, C. A.—At Freeport, Ill., May 25, 1905, of œdema of glottis. Age 32 years.

COOPER, J. H.—At Berkeley, Cal., June 3, 1905, of carcinoma of stomach. Age 48 years.

DAVIS, L. G.—At Scranton, Pa., May 31, 1905, of kidney disease. Age 28 years.

DAVISON, H. L.—At Washington, D. C., May 20, 1905, of uræmic poisoning. Age 69 years.

DONNELLY, JOSEPH—At Hoboken, N. J., May 11, 1905, of nephritis. Age 77 years.

DOWNS, O. S.—At New York, N. Y., June 10, 1905, of tuberculosis. Age 35 years.

ELWOOD, S. F.—At Washington, D. C., June 16, 1905, of cancer. Age 40 years.

FENN, F. C.—At Granite City, Ill., June 1, 1905; drowned. Age 38 years.

GRANGER, J. H.—At Toronto, Ont., May 31, 1905, of dropsy. Age 48 years.

GRANT, DANIEL—At Sherman, Texas, May 10, 1905, of typhoid fever. Age 39 years.

HARRISON, J.—At Catskill, N. Y., June 1, 1905, of tuberculosis. Age 40 years.

HEDGES, C. I.—At Newburgh, N. Y., June 4, 1905, of consumption. Age 30 years.

HENRY, F. A.—At St. Louis, Mo., May 12, 1905, of nephritis. Age 24 years.

LAMAR, HENRY—At Boston, Mass., May 30, 1905, of pneumonia. Age 77 years.

LOVETT, A. E.—At Niagara Falls, N. Y., June 2, 1905, of catarrh of stomach. Age 37 years.

LYNN, W. M.—At St. Louis, Mo., May 3, 1905, of pneumonia. Age 35 years.

MARSTON, A. P.—At Washington, D. C., June 16, 1905, of heart failure. Age 56 years.

MCCORMACK, N. M.—At Sacramento, Cal., May 29, 1905, of Bright's disease. Age 79 years.

MACDONALD, THOMAS—At New York, N. Y., June 8, 1905, of Bright's disease. Age 63 years.

MCDONALD, J. S.—At New York, N. Y., June 13, 1905, of carcinoma of stomach. Age 44 years.

MILMORE, THOMAS—At New York, N. Y., May 3, 1905, of œdema of lungs. Age 45 years.

MORIN, L.—At Fall River, Mass., June 13, 1905, of dropsy. Age 36 years.

MUNDHEIM, A. K.—At New York, N. Y., May 19, 1905, of apoplexy. Age 45 years.

O'ROURKE, JAMES W.—At Cincinnati, Ohio, May 24, 1905, of heart disease. Age 50 years.

OTTO, JOHN—At Milwaukee, Wis., May 26, 1905, of tuberculosis. Age 35 years.

PATTON, MRS. JULIA—At Atlanta, Ga., June 6, 1905, of consumption. Age 47 years.

PIERCE, A. J.—At New York, N. Y., May 2, 1905, of myelitis. Age 64 years.

PLUMMER, GEORGE A.—At Washington, D. C., May 26, 1905, of heart disease. Age 35 years.

POWERS, P. J.—At Boston, Mass., May 25, 1905, of pneumonia. Age 61 years.

REINSCHMIDT, W. A.—At Cincinnati, Ohio, June 14, 1905, of spotted fever. Age 31 years.

ROBINSON, A. J.—At Philadelphia, Pa., May 25, 1905, of consumption. Age 35 years.

ROEPKE, C. E.—At Pontiac, Mich., June 2, 1905, of dementia. Age 38 years.

ROSER, JOHN B.—At Rome, Ga., May 22, 1905, of heart failure. Age 34 years.

SCHLETT, G. A.—At Milwaukee, Wis., May 11, 1905, of tuberculosis. Age 33 years.

SINGLETON, B. F.—At Dallas, Texas, June 2, 1905, of consumption. Age 33 years.

SPENCER, E. C.—At Richmond, Va., May 21, 1905, of tuberculosis. Age 28 years.

STEWART, W. W.—At Detroit, Mich., May 19, 1905, of dropsy. Age 58 years.

SUTLIFF, F. N.—At Pasadena, Cal., May 19, 1905, of consumption. Age 42 years.

TIERNAN, J. J.—At Albany, N. Y., June 6, 1905, of apoplexy. Age 55 years.

TURTON, CHARLES—At Denver, Colo., June 9, 1905, of consumption. Age 25 years.

WEEKS, R. W.—At Oakland, Cal., April 29, 1905; drowned. Age 28 years.

CHARTERS ISSUED AND SURRENDERED.

ISSUED.

Minot (N. D.) No. 376—F. Otto Gross, G. H. Griffen, E. A. Jacques, Zeno Bruegger, Herman Coons, E. M. Cain, E. A. Aspinwall, Marshall McClure, jr., E. D. Glassford, L. L. Oeth, Lem Wright, Frank Ross, Alex. Gamble, J. K. McLeod.

Tulsa (I. T.) No. 403—Carl Sanford, R. W. Pence, J. C. Clayton, E. E. Clark, O. E. Hardy, L. S. Corey, Grover Harris, H. L. Corey, Etta Coleman, O. K. Barnes, C. T. Redford, Walter Olds, A. C. Parker, J. S. Faith, W. E. Austin.

Fort William (Ont.) No. 417—George Eady, G. R. Wallace, G. E. Carter, Thomas Stone, J. S. McMillan, A. M. Frank, Harry Mann, John H. Acheson, Arthur J. Hutton, W. A. McPherson.

Valdosta (Ga.) No. 451—Archibald B. Arnett, George W. Beaseley, William J. Black, John B. Chambers, John D. Gamble, William J. Gamble, James T. Maund, Archie L. Moseley, Jack Powell, Charles B. Reid, G. J. Williams.

Middletown (Ohio) No. 487—S. E. Alexander, J. L. Gregory, Henry W. Naegele, John Barkalow, Fred O. Dean, L. R. Ensminger, Harry Isreal, Mart Hawthorne, C. E. Colwell, E. S. Brown.

Deposit (N. Y.) No. 499—Joseph P. Colgan, John S. Miskimen, Harry C. Fish, John A. Grass, Edward J. Nolan, Henry Moos, jr., William Hill, Elizabeth Wright, W. J. Fitzgerald, jr.

Guthrie (Okla.) No. 587—L. D. Jolley, C. W. Maine, H. B. Hargraves, G. E. Dunnica, C. D. Seton, J. E. Brewer, Charles Endicott, Eugene Gill, B. A. Ballon, W. W. Burgass, C. O. Schultze, D. E. Booth, J. A. Markwell, T. E. Blesh, A. W. Bowen, W. M. Griffon, W. J. Leatherman.

Elyria (Ohio) No. 645—Fred H. Smith, H. Kinaston, J. N. Drage, L. C. Gove, Bertha Wiers, F. C. Kollmorgan, F. G. Gilbert, Charles S. Lewis, Mrs. Ada C. Lewis.

SURRENDERED.

New Bern (N. C.) No. 636.

UNION PRINTERS' HOME.

The following is a record of the admissions and departures for the month of May:

ADMITTED.

896—John G. Yuill, New York No. 6 age 51 years; admitted May 2, 1905.

889—Louis Curts, Sacramento No. 46; age 76 years; admitted May 3, 1905.

897—C. L. Lindenberg, Richmond No. 90; age 47 years; admitted May 5, 1905.

905—Samuel Woodman, Denver No. 49; age 63 years; admitted May 23, 1905.

906—August H. Ulmer, Denver No. 49; age 34 years; admitted May 27, 1905.

VACATED.

850—H. L. Creswell, Grand Rapids No. 39; age 40 years; admitted December 1, 1904; vacated May 11, 1905; able to work.

836—C. O. Hull, New York No. 6; age 50 years;

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admitted September 4, 1904; vacated May 13, 1905; able to work.

815—H. L. McManus, New York No. 6; age 74 years; admitted June 27, 1904; vacated May 13, 1905; altitude too high.

708—William H. Dunn, Rochester No. 15; age 34 years; admitted May 28, 1903; vacated May 15, 1905; able to work.

880—C. W. Hill, Omaha No. 190; age 52 years; admitted April 6, 1905; vacated May 20, 1905; no improvement.

158—Luther T. Quick, New York No. 6; age 73 years; admitted January 31, 1895; vacated May 27, 1905; wished to return to relatives.

843—Henry Rogers, New York No. 6; age 53 years; admitted October 10, 1904; vacated May 27, 1905; able to work.

EXPELLED.

250—Charles H. Anderson, St. Louis No. 8; age 71 years; admitted January 2, 1896; expelled May 8, 1905; intoxication.

Number of inmates May 1, 1905..... 136
Number of inmates May 31, 1905..... 133
Average number for the month..... 135

CHARLES DEACON, Superintendent.

APPLICATIONS FROM UNORGANIZED TOWNS.

Columbia, Tenn.—Frank E. West, age 18 years; at trade five years; learned trade in Columbia. H. E. Armstrong, age 23 years; at trade seven years; learned trade at Lawrenceburg, Tenn.

Halletsville, Texas—W. P. Bryn, age 24 years; at trade five years; learned trade in offices of New Era and Herald, Halletsville, Texas; worked in Shiner and Bay City, Texas.

Ironwood, Mich.—J. P. Fredinnick, age 30 years; at trade ten years; learned trade in Elizabeth, Ill.; worked in Elgin and Lake Forest, Ill.

Mishawaka, Ind.—Charles Edward Hughes, jr., age 40 years; at trade twenty-four years; learned trade in Daily Republic jobroom, Springfield, Ohio; worked in various parts of the country.

Shell Lake, Wis.—J. E. Carey, age 24 years; at trade four years; learned trade in Shell Lake.

Stevens Point, Wis.—Howard E. Berry, age 20 years; at trade five years in Stevens Point.

Truro, N. S.—G. B. Dakin, age 44 years; at trade twenty-five years; learned trade in Digby, N. S.; worked in Windsor and Annapolis, N. S.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

16, Chicago, Ill.—Frank H. Akers, age 29 years; served five years' apprenticeship in the Times and Times Citizen office, at Urbana, Ohio. John Beatty, age 40 years; served five years' apprenticeship in the Allen, Lane & Scott office, at Philadelphia, Pa.; now employed at H. G. Adair's. E. W. Edwards, age 37 years; served six years' apprenticeship in the Times office, at Preston, Minn; now employed at W. P. Dunn & Co.'s. William A. Freschke, age 24 years; served six years' apprenticeship in the Robinson & Smith office and T. J. Bowe office; now employed at Deming-Bowe office. Louis Grimmer, age 31 years; served five years' apprenticeship at O. L. Deming's; been in grocery business recently; was formerly a member of No. 16. Robert S. Grosse, age 22 years; served six years' apprenticeship in the Times and Progress office, at Indiana, Pa. Albert N. Kelcynske, age 21 years; served five years' apprenticeship in the News office, Muskegon, Mich., and in various Chicago offices. Theo. Keller, age 22 years; served four years' apprenticeship in the United Autograph Register Company office and other Chicago offices. Grover C. Linn, age 21 years; served six years' apprenticeship in offices in Columbus, Ohio, Hebronville, Ohio, and other offices. John K. Moore, age 32 years; served six years' apprenticeship in the Timberman office; now employed at the American Lumberman. W. G. Rogers, age 39 years; served five years' apprenticeship in the Republican office, at Montezuma, Iowa. William Shea, age 32 years; served eight years' apprenticeship in the Winship Company office; now employed at Clark & Ash Company. F. L. Phelps, age 28 years; served apprenticeship in the Clarion office at Enfield, Ill. Otto Pohle, age 19 years; served four years' apprenticeship in the John W. Dietz office. Harry C. Wisner, age 30 years; served apprenticeship in the Union office, at Mount Morris, N. Y.

23, Milwaukee, Wis.—D. H. Carr, age 31 years; at trade twenty-one years; served apprenticeship in offices in Washington, D. C.

29, Peoria, Ill.—William Secrist, worked at Lafayette, Ind., and Peoria, Ill.; just completed time.

30, St. Paul, Minn.—Leon J. Savard, learned trade in St. Paul. Harry P. Kinnering, age 22 years; at trade six years; learned trade in Denmark; worked in Albert Lea, Minn., and Decorah, Iowa. F. W. Pierce, age 47 years; at trade ten years; learned trade in Seymour, Texas; never worked in union town.

32, Norfolk, Va.—Robert R. Jennings, served time in Elizabeth City, N. C., and Turtle Creek, Pa. Walter C. Chamberlin, served time with Lanston Monotype Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; worked in Montreal, P. Q.

36, Oakland, Cal.—C. A. McMullen, age 28 years; at trade seven years; learned trade in Greencastle, Ind.

39, Grand Rapids, Mich.—Clarke E. Beckwith, age 29 years; learned trade in Ithaca, Mich.

40, St. Joseph, Mo.—Charles G. Triem, age 30 years; learned trade in office of Hamlin B. Miller, Marshalltown, Iowa; also worked on Journal, Oelwein, Iowa.

47, New Haven, Conn.—John W. Elliott, age 30 years; at trade sixteen years; worked in Manchester, New Haven and Bristol, Conn.; former member of union.

48, Atlanta, Ga.—Robert L. Johnson, age 29 years; at trade six years; learned trade in Jonesboro, Ga. W. H. McFeeley, age 54 years; at trade thirty-seven years; learned trade on Evening Post, San Francisco, Cal.; formerly a member of Charleston (S. C.) Union, but allowed card to lapse while working in unorganized towns.

53, Cleveland, Ohio—J. Fenimore C. Platt, age 52 years; at trade thirty years; learned trade at Shelby, Ohio; worked for Forman-Bassett-Hatch Company, Cleveland, ten years. John E. Fitzgerald, age 39 years; at trade eighteen years; learned trade in office of Raymond & Snyder, Cincinnati, Ohio. Albert Fodor, age 24 years; at trade fourteen years; learned trade in office of Slovensky Noviny, Hazelton, Pa.; worked in his own office in Bridgeport, Conn. John Stampfel, age 24 years; at trade four years; learned trade in office of A. S. Gilman Company, Cleveland. S. E. Grovenberg, age 25 years; at trade five years; learned trade in office of Spahr & Glenn, Columbus, Ohio. Henry Johnson, age 21 years; at trade six years; learned trade in office of F. W. Roberts Company, Cleveland. James Penick, age 40 years; at trade twenty years; learned trade in Wooster, Ohio; worked on Dispatch, Pittsburg, Pa.

63, Toledo, Ohio—Bert Billings, formerly worked in Monroe, Mich. D. A. Wilson, formerly worked in Battle Creek, Mich.

87, Houston, Texas—John D. Moore, age 29 years; at trade eight years; learned trade on Daily Herald, Houston; worked in Dispatch job and other offices in Houston; worked on Law Journal two years, and Times, Los Angeles, Cal., three years; never before applied for membership in any union; has permission of Los Angeles Union No. 174 to make this application.

91, Toronto, Ont.—George D. Perry, age 20 years; at trade five and a half years; learned trade in Methodist Book Room, Toronto. George Garrett, age 23 years; at trade five years; learned trade on Witness-News, Bradford, Ont. M. O'Grady, age 19 years; at trade five years; learned

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trade in office of Kemp & Keith, Toronto; also worked in offices of C. H. Mortimer, Newton & Treloar, and Warwick Brothers & Rutter, Toronto. Charles Brunning, age 30 years; at trade eighteen years; learned trade in England; was a member of the English Typographical Association, but allowed card to lapse on going out of business. Thomas W. Renney, age 36 years; at trade twenty-five years; learned trade in England. Charles Chapman, age 22 years; at trade five years; learned trade in England. F. J. Mattingly, age 32 years; at trade seventeen years; learned trade in England; worked in office of John Lovell and Sons, Montreal, Que. C. H. Moore, age 26 years; at trade eleven years; learned trade in Acton, Ont.; worked in various offices in Toronto; formerly a member of No. 91, but allowed card to lapse. Daniel Presho, age 42 years; at trade eighteen years; learned trade in Mercury, Que.; worked on Inter Ocean, Chicago; Dispatch, Erie, Pa.; Chronicle, Quebec; Whiting Stationery Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; World, Toronto; was a member of the union, but allowed card to lapse on going out of business. A. J. DeCarle, age 23 years; at trade four and a half years; for apprentice membership; always worked in Toronto.

99, Jackson, Mich.—Harry W. Baldwin, age 29 years; at trade fourteen years; worked on Enquirer, Battle Creek, Mich. Arthur G. Baker, age 34 years; at trade sixteen years; formerly a member of No. 99, but allowed card to lapse.

100, Norwich, Conn.—William Bown, served five years with Henry Shipp, Blandford, England; has never been a member of the union.

101, Washington, D. C.—Oscar H. Buhrman, age 33 years; served apprenticeship in Nashville, Ill.; never worked in union town. Gary E. Walters, age 18 years; for apprentice membership.

107, Rock Island, Ill., etc.—F. J. Dellit, age 46 years; at trade thirty-two years; learned trade in Clinton, Iowa; worked in Denver, Colo., and St. Paul, Minn. John Akers, age 28 years; at trade ten years; learned trade in Anamosa, Iowa; worked at Monticello, Iowa.

116, Kenosha, Wis.—John B. Mayer, age 26 years; served time on Kenosha News.

118, Des Moines, Iowa—William A. Hill, age 30 years; at trade twenty years; learned trade in Stockton, Kan.; worked in Des Moines, Iowa, Ottawa and Hill City, Kan.; formerly member of Des Moines Union, but allowed card to lapse.

124, Bloomington, Ill.—H. O. McComb, Chatsworth, Ill., age 32 years; at trade nineteen years; worked in office of William McWhoeter, Chicago, Ill. Frank C. Chinn, age 20 years; worked in Independence, Mo. E. R. McKibben, age 21 years; at trade seven years; worked at Lemoile, Ill. William R. Kirkpatrick, age 19 years; at trade three and a half years; for apprentice membership.

138, Austin, Texas—John Grist, jr., age 19 years; at trade five years; learned trade on Tribune, Gorman, Texas; worked at Weatherford and McGregor, Texas. Carl T. Goldberg, age 19 years; at trade five years; learned trade on Times, Clarksville, Texas; worked in DeKalb, Texas. Ed Moore, age 22 years; learned trade and now working in Mirror office, Temple, Texas. Edgar Halden, age 19 years; learned trade and worked four years in Austin. Adolph E. Schutze, age 20 years; learned trade and worked five years in Austin.

142, Olympia, Wash.—F. F. Houghton, age 38 years; at trade twenty-four years; learned trade in Ledger and News offices, Tacoma, Wash.; also was employing printer in Tacoma for twelve years; is an exempt member of Tacoma Union.

153, Meridian, Miss.—Thomas G. Flowers, at trade five years in small towns. H. B. Wilson, age 37 years; at trade twenty years; allowed card to lapse while working in country towns.

158, Springfield, Mo.—Lee F. Johnson, age 22 years; at trade six years; has worked in Oklahoma City, Okla., and St. Louis, Mo.

167, Schenectady, N. Y.—F. Lovell, learned trade on Daily News, Cohoes, N. Y., and on Daily Gazette, Schenectady, N. Y.

175, Pueblo, Colo.—Garfield W. Missemer, age 26 years; learned trade in Steelton, Pa.; worked in New York, N. Y., and St. Louis, Mo.

189, Lexington, Ky.—E. H. Burris, holds card issued by St. Louis Union on April 24, 1877; has been out of the business most of the time since that date, and has not been in a union town.

194, Joliet, Ill.—Earnest Wilson, learned trade in Bucyrus, Ohio; worked nine years at trade. W. H. Keeling, learned trade in Chicago.

197, Janesville, Wis.—W. B. Knight, withdrew from Janesville Union by card in 1897; since that time has not worked in union town.

209, Lincoln, Neb.—James H. Reed, age 41 years; at trade twenty years; learned trade on Herald, Cambridge, Ohio; was member of No. 209 1891-1893; left town in 1893 without taking card; has worked in country offices in Missouri most of the time since.

231, San Jose, Cal.—James F. Freeman, age 55 years; at trade six years; learned trade on Intelligencer, Lincoln, Ill.

236, Ogden, Utah—A. T. Hestmark, worked on Pilot, Weekly News, Herald and Standard, Ogden, Utah.

282, Sterling, Ill.—Harry C. Duffus, age 31 years; at trade six years; learned trade on Fort Madison Plaindealer; worked on Star, Dixon, Ill. Charles W. Buxton, age 20 years; at trade four and a half years; worked at Milledgeville, Ill.

288, Galesburg, Ill.—George Palmer, worked in Knoxville and Maquon, Ill.

301, Richmond, Ind.—Charles I. White, age 42 years; at trade twenty-five years; learned trade in San Antonio, Texas; worked in Indianapolis, Ind., in 1893, and in Lincoln, Neb., in 1890; formerly a member of Indianapolis Union, but allowed card to lapse on going into unorganized town.

314, Meriden, Conn.—Bernard J. Lynch, age 19 years; at trade three years; for apprentice membership.

333, Denison, Texas—J. A. Salmon, age 22 years; at trade four years; learned trade on Indian Citizen, Atoka, I. T.; worked on Phœnix, Muskogee, I. T.; now working at Atoka, I. T.

339, Beaumont, Texas—D. B. Bullock, age 21 years; at trade four years; learned trade on Saturday News, Beaumont; worked in Livingston, Texas, Ensley, Ala., and on Journal, Beaumont, Texas; never applied for admission before. E. N. McNabb, age 27 years; at trade four years; learned trade in office of A. Haxhausen, Houston, Texas; worked in office of Volney Pattee, Beaumont; never applied for admission before. S. R. Nicks, age 21 years; learned trade and now working in Gazette office, Woodville, Texas; never made application before.

340, Nelson, B. C.—Joseph G. Patten, age 26 years; at trade ten years; worked at Alexandria, Ont., Grand Forks and London, B. C.; applied for admission to union in 1900, but left town before application was acted upon.

341, Spartanburg, S. C.—J. B. Chambers, age 25 years; at trade five and a half years; learned trade in Union, S. C. J. H. Loyless, age 15 years; at trade two years; learned trade in Spartanburg; worked in Kaurens and Greenwood, S. C.; for apprentice membership.

350, Joplin, Mo.—Etta Coleman, age 26 years; at trade twelve years; learned trade in Aurora, Mo.; worked in Webb City and Joplin, Mo.; at present working in Tulsa, I. T. Arthur Thomas, age 20 years; at trade six years; learned trade in Webb City, Mo. J. G. Belisle, age 33 years; learned trade at Rich Hill, Mo.; formerly a member of Fort Worth Union, but allowed card to lapse while working in unorganized towns.

352, Phœnix, Ariz.—Jacob Mitchell, age 48 years; at trade thirty-two years; learned trade in office of The Southwest, Springfield, Mo.; never

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belonged to union; made application at Tucson, Ariz., in 1883, but left before being obligated.

355, Bellingham, Wash.—E. G. Cook, age 53 years; learned trade in Red Oak, Iowa; never worked in a union town.

364, Coshocton, Ohio—T. J. Zern, age 34 years; at trade fifteen years; worked on Press, Cleveland, and in office of Lansing Company, Norwalk, Ohio; formerly member of Cleveland Union, but allowed card to lapse on account of going into other business.

375, Prescott, Ariz.—Joseph B. Steffy, age 34 years; at trade fifteen years; learned trade at Punxsutawney, Pa.; now working on Prescott Courier. W. H. McClintock, age 29 years; at trade twelve years; learned trade in Macomb, Ohio; formerly member of Roswell (N. M.) Union No. 519, now defunct; went into other business and let card expire.

377, Atlantic City, N. J.—Walter E. Cosby, age 25 years; at trade eight years; worked in offices of A. C. Fell Printing Company, Altenus & Co. and J. M. Boyer, Philadelphia, Pa.

379, Ithaca, N. Y.—Joseph E. Erwin, age 21 years; at trade seven and a half years; worked in Jenkintown, Pa., and on Republican, Hudson, N. Y. F. W. Arnes, age 30 years; at trade twelve years; worked in DeRuyter, Chenango Falls and on Post-Express, Rochester, N. Y. C. H. Roberts, age 29 years; at trade fifteen years; worked in Addison, N. Y., Mansfield and Troy, Pa.

385, Greenville, S. C.—W. H. M. Kinch, age 18 years; learned trade in Pickens, S. C.; worked in Grafton, W. Va. Erin P. Epting, age 18 years; learned trade in Williamston, S. C. Henry Fleitner, age 18 years; learned trade in Greenville.

388, Walla Walla, Wash.—L. Terry, age 39 years; at trade twenty years; learned trade on the Texas New Era; worked on Daily News, Dallas, Texas; was admitted to union at Washington, D. C., in 1888; took traveling card from Dallas in 1893, since which time has not worked at trade.

391, Guelph, Ont.—A. J. Markey, age 30 years; at trade twelve years; learned trade at St. Mary's; worked on Beacon, Stratford; Journal, St. Mary's; Express, Woodstock. Archie McClure, age 21 years; at trade six years; learned trade in Tiverton; worked on Times, Niagara, and in Kincardine, Ont.

398, Billings, Mont.—V. H. Beeman, age 27 years; at trade nine years; learned trade in Miles City, Mont.; worked in Faribault, Minn., and Red Lodge, Mont. formerly a member of Chicago Union, but allowed card to lapse while working in unorganized towns.

399, Plainfield, N. J.—William M. Banghart, age 31 years; learned trade in Portland, Pa.; worked in Bound Brook, N. J.; never made application before. Arthur H. Caldwell, age 49 years; at business all his life; worked in office of C. B. Wood, Worcester, Mass.; never applied for admission before.

402, Barre, Vt.—Fitch R. Wiley, age 19 years; at trade four years; worked in Claremont, N. H.

416, St. Catherines, Ont.—George E. Seace, age 50 years; at trade thirty-four years; learned trade on Advertiser, Brantford, Ont.; worked in Orangeville, Brantford and Welland, Ont.; belonged to Hamilton Union twenty-five years ago; never worked in union town since.

427, Vicksburg, Miss.—R. A. Taylor, age 21 years; at trade seven years; learned trade in Yazoo City, Miss.

438, New Decatur, Ala.—C. A. Schaffter, age 54 years; at trade forty years; learned trade on Banner, Bluffton, Ind.; worked at Selina and Jasper, Ala.; was a member of Chicago Union, but allowed card to lapse while working in unorganized towns. C. H. Davis, age 37 years; at trade fifteen years; learned trade in Beaumont, Texas; worked in Dalton, Ga.

447, Pine Bluff, Ark.—A. L. Hurd, learned trade in Anthony, Kan.; has worked in Pond Creek, O. T.

448, LaCrosse, Wis.—Rudolph Roeck, age 19 years; at trade four years; learned trade on Herold, Milwaukee, Wis. John Knothe, age 30 years; at trade eight and a half years; learned trade in LaCrosse; worked in Green's Stamp and Print Shop, Milwaukee, Wis., and in office of Jones & Kroeger Company, Winona, Minn.; formerly a member of LaCrosse Union.

449, Calgary, Alberta, N. W. T.—A. C. W. Thomas, age 30 years; at trade twenty years; served apprenticeship in Portage-la-Prairie; worked in Free Press office, Winnipeg, in 1896; has been running an office for four years last past at Didsbury, Alberta.

456, Washington, Pa.—Jess H. Roberts, age 32 years; at trade sixteen years; learned trade in Waynesburg, Pa.; made application to Fairmont (W. Va.) Union, but left before action was taken.

462, Nebraska City, Neb.—H. O. Barr, age 55 years; at trade forty-three years; learned trade in Wapakoneta, Ohio; worked in Lima, Ohio, Talmage and Plattsmouth, Neb.; now working in Nehawka, Neb.; never applied for admission before. Ray VanHorn, age 19 years; at trade four years; learned trade in Glenwood, Iowa; worked in Seward, Neb., and Shenandoah, Iowa; never applied for admission before.

470, Pittsburg, Kan.—Charles Johnson, age 42 years; learned trade on Patriot, Carthage, Mo.; worked in Kansas City and Joplin, Mo., and Oklahoma City, Okla.; formerly member of Kansas City Union, but allowed card to lapse; no unions at Oklahoma City or Joplin when working in those cities; has not worked at printing trade for the past eight years.

471, Sherman, Texas—J. A. Smith, age 28 years; at trade twelve years; learned trade in Mount Pleasant, Texas; worked in Mount Pleasant and Sulphur Springs, Texas, and Chandler, Okla.; made application at Oklahoma City, but left before application was acted upon.

473, Moberly, Mo.—E. E. Ely, age 39 years; at trade twenty-four years; learned the business at Catlettsburg, Ky.

481, Iola, Kan.—John H. Bell, Yates Center, Kan.; at trade fifteen years; learned trade in Yates Center, Kan.; worked in office of Bigby Ramsey, Kansas City, Mo., and on Ledger, Tacoma, Wash.

489, Livingston, Mont.—J. W. Schloesser, age 28 years; at trade seven years; learned trade in Washington, Iowa. W. A. Hoskin, age 25 years; at trade seven years; learned trade in Campbellford, Ont.; worked in Orbridge, Ont.

502, Crookston, Minn.—P. J. Ryan, age 22 years; at trade five years; learned trade in office of Shol & Morrissey, St. Paul, Minn.; worked in offices of West Publishing Company and Dispatch, St. Paul, Minn.

503, Stamford, Conn.—John W. Hoysradt, at trade fifteen years; learned the business in Amenia, N. Y.; has worked in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Montpelier and Burlington, Vt. E. E. Stockbridge, at trade eighteen years; learned the business in Manchester, N. H.; former member of Boston and Manchester unions; allowed card to lapse while in other business.

526, Oskaloosa, Iowa—Cliff B. Stanley, age 22 years; at trade five years; learned trade in Earlham, Iowa; worked as apprentice in Pueblo and Denver.

541, Oregon City, Ore.—H. B. Cartlidge, at trade twelve years; learned trade in Gillespie, Ill.

572, Marshall, Texas—Claude F. Drake, formerly a member of Chattanooga Union; was expelled at Birmingham, Ala., in 1895; has been in business for himself since that date in Gadsden and Decatur, Ala., and Bunkie, La.

574, Hot Springs, Ark.—Charles G. Moore, learned trade in Examiner and Day offices, Waco, Texas, in 1887; has resided in Hot Springs for

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twelve years, seven of which has been out of printing business; formerly member of defunct Hot Springs Union.

589, Santa Cruz, Cal.—Frederick W. Beecher, age 26 years; at trade four years; learned trade in Santa Cruz.

592, Fort Collins, Colo.—A. B. Chase, age 32 years; at trade eighteen years; learned trade on Journal, Lawrence, Kan.; has worked in Des Moines, Iowa, and Denver, Colo.

599, Herrin, Ill.—Henry Huhn, jr., West Frankfort, Ill., age 27 years; at trade nine years; learned trade in Huntingburg, Ind.; worked in office of Buckeye Index Company, Cleveland, Ohio, and Lebanon, Ill.; formerly member of Cleveland (Ohio) and Belleville (Ill.) unions; was suspended for non-payment of dues.

603, Fort Dodge, Iowa—G. P. Wood, at trade nine years; has worked in Albert Lea, Traer and Ames, Iowa.

643, Waterville, Me.—Thomas B. Barron, learned trade in Augusta, Me.; worked five years at business.

644, Bluefield, W. Va.—Houston Eoff, age 18 years; at trade four years; learned trade in Christiansburg, Va.; now working on Bluefield Daily Telegraph.

REJECTIONS, SUSPENSIONS, EXPULSIONS, REINSTATEMENTS.

2, Chicago, Ill. (Mailers)—Charles M. Burke, C. S. Spurgin, suspended for non-payment of dues.

4, Albany, N. Y.—A. M. Bray, E. T. Bonville, J. E. Carroll, R. E. Hart, W. H. Lamb, A. J. Murphy, Joseph McAllister, Henry McBride, E. A. McClare, C. F. Richelieu, F. W. Shute, W. J. Walls, suspended for non-payment of dues.

7, Pittsburg, Pa.—Emil Hurst, Edward Dilmore, expelled for non-payment of dues.

8, St. Louis, Mo.—Mrs. Anna Fitzpatrick, rejected; unfair. M. E. Hook, rejected for incompetency.

12, Baltimore, Md.—S. Grover Wilson and George H. Cooper, suspended for non-payment of dues.

17, New Orleans, La.—W. H. Colman, W. L. Short, suspended for non-payment of dues. Horace M. Goddard, expelled for non-payment of dues. George W. Barr, reinstated.

23, Milwaukee, Wis.—Henry Dame, A. E. Koerner, R. C. McUmber, Frank Pierce, suspended for non-payment of dues.

36, Oakland, Cal.—R. V. Stanfield, F. J. Stanfield, expelled for violation of section 45, International Typographical Union general laws and running an unfair office; charges were preferred by Stockton Union No. 56. Miss Edyth Cooper, suspended for non-payment of dues.

40, St. Joseph, Mo.—J. J. Noah, suspended for non-payment of dues.

85, St. John, N. B.—Edward Sagem, Thomas Rutter, George McCafferty, William Clark, William Weyman, reinstated.

101, Washington, D. C.—J. F. Morrow, rejected on account of bad record; objection made by Atlanta Union.

126, Butte, Mont.—C. J. Lincke, expelled for non-payment of dues.

127, Hartford, Conn.—W. L. Seymour, suspended for non-payment of dues.

153, Meridian, Miss.—J. W. Dement, reinstated.

161, Fall River, Mass.—M. Percy Wilbur, Mrs. Ella Shaw, suspended for non-payment of dues.

172, San Antonio, Texas—T. A. Ferlet, J. F. Williams, suspended for non-payment of dues.

182, Akron, Ohio—Hattie Doughty, reinstated.

285, Ansonia, Conn.—J. W. Morgan, suspended for non-payment of dues.

311, Grand Forks, N. D.—William H. Forde, reinstated.

326, Rutland, Vt.—E. A. Dodge, A. N. Rainville, J. W. Reardon, L. W. Loyzelle, suspended for non-payment of dues.

330, Chicago, Ill.—Frank Matousek, suspended for non-payment of dues.

344, Green Bay, Wis.—William Atkinson, Mrs. O. W. Wood, suspended for non-payment of dues.

371, Rome, Ga.—U. B. Woodward, rejected for conduct unbecoming a union man.

375, Prescott, Ariz.—O. Jackson, reinstated.

419, Anniston, Ala.—L. R. Hurst, suspended for non-payment of dues.

441, Salem, Ohio—C. A. B. Tice, reinstated.

450, Columbus, Ind.—Harry Harland, C. A. Bond, suspended for non-payment of dues.

501, Moscow, Idaho—George Ellis, suspended for non-payment of dues.

525, Benton Harbor, Mich.—F. L. Gale, F. E. Beers, suspended for non-payment of dues.

566, Salida, Colo.—W. H. Kelly, expelled for misappropriation of union funds.

572, Marshall, Texas—W. F. Speight, rejected because of previous record.

588, St. Augustine, Fla.—Sadie Skinner, suspended for non-payment of dues. J. D. Goldsmith, expelled for non-payment of dues and conduct unbecoming a union man.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Alexandria, Ind.—President, T. N. French; secretary-treasurer, Art G. French.

Atlanta, Ga.—President, Wade P. Harding; vice-president, C. C. Houston; recording secretary, W. S. Wardlaw; secretary-treasurer, Walter H. Grant; sergeant-at-arms, Henry Corbett; arbitrator, W. S. Wier; delegates federation of trades, W. S. Wier, G. D. Ross, Press Huddleston, Jerome Jones, R. L. Whites; delegates allied printing trades council, Ed L. Sutton, T. J. Counts, H. L. Bass; auditing and finance committee, Press Huddleston, J. J. Hobby, P. B. Green.

Battle Creek, Mich.—President, J. F. Waldron; vice-president, Godfrey Laframboise; secretary-treasurer, A. Frank Oxley; sergeant-at-arms, A. K. Noyes.

Bellefontaine, Ohio—President, Frank Gibbard; vice-president, Frank Nowell; secretary-treasurer, Ruby Titsworth; recording secretary, P. W. Carter; sergeant-at-arms, Arthur Moore.

Buffalo, N. Y.—President, Charles E. Kinskey; vice-president, William G. Murphy; financial secretary, William J. McLaughlin; recording secretary, John J. Fehringer; treasurer, Thomas O'Donnell; sergeant-at-arms, William Jensen; auditing committee, John L. Fair, W. P. Kilcawley, D. J. Murray; membership committee, Herman Hartel, F. C. James, Michael Wolf.

Butte, Mont.—President, John B. Nary; vice-president, Jerry Maxwell; financial secretary, Thomas Reynolds; recording secretary, R. A. Pelkey; treasurer, A. J. Rummell; executive committee, Otto Zeising, Ernest Lanstrum, Hugh Blake, Charles A. Scheere; auditing committee, F. W. Freeman, Floyd Bushnell, J. J. Monahan; delegates to central labor council, James Hogan, Charles A. Scheere, John B. Nary; alternates, S. W. Teegarden, Jerry Maxwell, Martin Hanson; delegates to allied printing trades council, Jerry Maxwell, Otto Zeising, J. J. Monahan; home industry committee, Richard Hathaway, Ernest Lanstrum, A. U. McClellan; sick committee, F. W. Freeman, Mrs. Kirkpatrick, John A. Davies; investigating committee, E. A. Lanstrum, Frank Cleaves, Albert Evans; JOURNAL correspondent, Richard Hathaway; Labor Temple trustees, P. J. Geraghty, Floyd Bushnell, O. G. Wood.

Butte, Mont. (Mailers)—President, Leo LaRue;

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vice-president, William Johns; secretary-treasurer, James L. Adams.

Calgary, Alberta, N. W. T.—President, W. J. Thompson; vice-president, H. M. Diggon; secretary, John Pearson; treasurer, J. W. Tomlinson; sergeant-at-arms, A. Booth; auditors, J. D. McAra, S. E. Walt, J. H. Dickinson; delegates to trades and labor council, J. H. Dickinson, H. C. W. Smith, J. Pearson.

Carlinville, Ill.—President, C. E. Spears; vice-president, John Moran; recording secretary, Sophia Clyde; secretary-treasurer, F. W. Burgdorff; sergeant-at-arms, Amanda Smith; executive committee, John Moran, John F. Kiefer, F. Flournoy.

Champaign-Urbana, Ill.—President, W. T. Flaningam; vice-president, F. C. Spellman; secretary-treasurer, J. M. Collins; recording secretary, S. T. Beard.

Chanute, Kan.—President, Guy S. Herr; vice-president, Fletcher McClary; secretary-treasurer, Wilfrid Cavaness; recording secretary, L. A. Woods.

Charlotte, N. C.—President, George B. Justice; vice-president, J. C. Weam; secretary-treasurer, L. W. Pridgen; recording secretary, John M. Graham; chaplain, T. M. Alexander; sergeant-at-arms, R. R. Boorg; auditing committee, George H. Bomar, S. M. Pettus, W. W. Haywood.

Cheboygan, Mich.—President, Frank B. Clarke; vice-president, Valroy M. Moreau; secretary-treasurer, James P. Lewis; recording secretary, George W. Braham; sergeant-at-arms, Robert T. Kluwe; auditing committee, A. William Zorn, A. K. Ness, V. M. Moreau.

Chicago, Ill. (Bohemian)—President, Jan Kubecek; vice-president, V. Rasek; secretary, Frank Janecek; financial secretary and treasurer, Frank Hora; sergeant-at-arms, Joseph Prosek; organizer, Rudolph Janda; editor official journal, Fr. Hora; business agent official journal, James Rabak; committee on printing, V. Rasek, Charles Spatny; delegates to allied printing trades council, Joseph Cech, George Otto, A. J. Chramosta; auditing committee, V. Keclik, J. Janecki, Frank Palecek; committee on agreements, Fr. Hora, Jan Kubecek, A. J. Chramosta, Charles Spatny, Rudolph Janda.

Chicago, Ill. (Mailers)—President, William McInerney; vice-president, J. J. Semmers; recording secretary, James P. McNichols; financial secretary, John M. Wendt; sergeant-at-arms, Elmer Lundquist.

Cleburne, Texas—President, C. A. Ragland; vice-president, Clyde Buchanan; secretary-treasurer, Lonnie Adams; executive committee, F. N. Graves, W. F. Black, J. C. Bridges; relief committee, R. C. McKie, B. E. Ragland, A. P. Ransom; sergeant-at-arms, A D. Wells.

Columbia, S. C.—President, W. T. Walker; vice-president, R. L. Harris; secretary-treasurer, J. P. Selby.

Cripple Creek, Colo.—President, C. V. Woodward; secretary, F. R. Foster; executive committee, John Pfefferle, H. M. Carlin, Wallace Walker.

Danville, Ill.—President, W. H. Rhodes; vice-president, John Conlon; financial secretary, Thomas K. Heath; recording secretary, J. C. Henderson; sergeant-at-arms, France Harper; executive committee, Fred Dale, George Thomas, Frank Snyder, John Conlon; auditing committee, N. M. Naylor, O. E. Harper, D. E. Cusick; delegates to trades and labor council, O. E. Harper, W. H. Rhodes, John Conlon.

Denton, Texas—President, A. A. Abney; vice-president, B. E. Drake; secretary-treasurer, S. M. Richardson; sergeant-at-arms, H. F. Browder; executive board, J. W. Bailey, S. M. Richardson, W. S. Ray, W. B. Byrd, Otis Geers.

Detroit, Mich.—President, G. W. Dickson; vice-president, William Haight; recording secretary, John Pendergast; financial secretary, J. H. Walker.

Dubuque, Iowa—President, John W. Close; vice-president, Fremont Rickey; financial secretary, D. W. Frazier; recording secretary, George G. Seward; treasurer, George Pohl; cemetery trustee, T. B. Hines; delegates to trades and labor congress, J. W. Close, M. H. Hayes, J. M. Conley, George G. Seward, F. W. Thompson; sergeant-at-arms, Cormack Rourke.

Duluth, Minn.—President, William Ferguson; vice-president, Walter Eastman; recording secretary, Ed Hughes; financial secretary, A. Murphy; sergeant-at-arms, Harry Witchall; trustees, C. W. Carlson, Carl Boerner, R. L. West; delegates to trades assembly, James Murray, John A. Barron, John McDonald; auditors, G. A. Bergstrom, L. Ewald, William Bergman; delegate to state federation of labor, "Kid" Burwell.

El Paso, Texas—President, D. M. Wells; vice-president, E. Foster; secretary, Max Cohen; treasurer, E. Foster; executive committee, H. S. Maple, C. C. Martin, H. B. Lawson; auditing committee, A. D. Greene, W. T. Cyrus, A. Hull.

Everett, Wash.—President, G. H. Buckner; vice-president, Otto Fancher; secretary-treasurer, S. J. Hart, sergeant-at-arms, N. S. Gale.

Fort Madison, Iowa—President, J. M. Largent; vice-president, J. H. Wagner; recording secretary, Josephine Hoerr; secretary-treasurer, Beatrice L. Johnson; sergeant-at-arms, J. L. Etzhorn.

Goldfield, Nevada—President, C. H. Peterson; vice-president, Edgar Holz; secretary-treasurer, C. O. Glanville; sergeant-at-arms, J. M. Campbell.

Greenfield, Ind.—President, Harry Stringer; vice-president, Eli Gillingham; financial secretary, S. A. Kenagy; recording secretary, Ed Robeson; executive committee, Ed McCaddon, Ed Robeson, Eli Gillingham.

Greenville, Texas—President, Noble Weaver; vice-president, Ben Huskabay; financial secretary, A. A. Clark; recording secretary, Bob Story; sergeant-at-arms, W. F. Davis; delegate to Toronto, J. A. Hodge; alternate to Toronto, W. F. Morrow.

Hartford, Conn.—President, E. H. Rathbun; vice-president, W. P. Holt; recording secretary, D. A. Fitzpatrick; treasurer, A. F. Miles; financial secretary, S. T. Pfund.

Henderson, Ky.—President, H. A. Nesbit; vice-president, W. G. Harper; financial secretary, Robert Cheaney; recording secretary, M. L. Hutchen; sergeant-at-arms, R. R. Hutchen.

Hudson, N. Y.—President, W. E. Best; vice-president, George Shaw; recording secretary, F. M. Wurster; financial secretary, E. W. Rogers; sergeant-at-arms, Charles Wayne; delegate, F. M. Wurster.

Huntington, W. Va.—President, Lew F. Chapman; vice-president, J. L. Taylor; secretary-treasurer, J. L. Boswell; recording secretary, Miss Ella Cardwell; sergeant-at-arms, C. O. Flowers; executive committee, Lew F. Chapman, C. O. Flowers, J. L. Boswell, Frank Hager, D. H. Hoffman.

Jamestown, N. Y.—President, James S. McCallum; vice-president, Daniel P. Westcott; secretary-treasurer, Gust C. Magnuson; recording secretary, F. H. White; executive committee, Fred W. Dewey, F. H. White, Carl Ohman; membership committee, August Johnson, Floyd Smith, Grover Link; delegates to central labor union, J. R. Palmeter, August Johnson, Louis Ruden.

Joplin, Mo.—President, M. H. Gardner; vice-president, George B. Brewer; financial secretary, J. S. Armstrong; recording secretary, J. A. Briswalter; executive committee, Lon Troxell, Charles Stearns, C. C. Carter, W. R. Snowberger; finance committee, George Snitzer, Frank Myers, Charles Stearns; sergeant-at-arms, N. D. Ackerman; delegates to central labor union, Charles Stearns, Lon Troxel, George Snitzer, J. S. Armstrong, M. H. Gardner.

Kokomo, Ind.—President, E. T. Hamilton; vice-president, Joe Mercer; recording secretary, E. M. Martin; financial secretary, B. C. Nicholson; sergeant-at-arms, R. N. Lindsay; trustees, Floyd Wilcox, L. E. Holman; delegates to trades council, B. C. Nicholson, H. E. Jones, L. E. Holman.

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Lake Charles, La.—President, Frank A. Smith; secretary-treasurer, George W. Brayton.

Lincoln, Neb.—President, F. C. Greenley; vice-president, H. G. Peat; financial secretary, F. M. Hebbard; recording secretary, Albert Strain; executive committee, Fred Ihringer, H. C. Luce; sergeant-at-arms, J. G. Sayer; delegates to allied printing trades council, Messrs. Creel, Radebaugh and Ingraham; delegates to central labor union, F. M. Coffey, J. E. Mickel, W. A. Ingraham.

Los Angeles, Cal.—President, Stanley B. Wilson; vice-president, C. E. Brown; secretary-treasurer, G. W. Bowman; sergeant-at-arms, N. H. Murray; board of directors, R. L. Criswell, T. F. G. Dougherty, William H. Shaw; application committee, John Miles, W. W. Vallandigham, C. R. White; auditing committee, T. C. Carr, D. W. Moore, J. W. Nevatt; delegates to allied printing trades council, T. D. Fennessy, H. J. Harper, W. F. Howe; delegates to central labor council, John Dormer, Francis Drake, W. W. McLeod, F. M. Baldauf.

Madison, Wis.—President, E. S. Waldschaky; vice-president, M. Stephenson; secretary-treasurer, Walter Reiner.

Montreal, P. Q.—President, Charles Beattie; vice-president, John Cantwell; financial secretary, John Beckingham; recording secretary, J. F. O'Callaghan.

Morristown, N. J.—President, Fred J. Sharrette; vice-president, John Vorholz; financial secretary, J. Davis; recording secretary, F. Niper; sergeant-at-arms, Willie Wulfus.

New York, N. Y.—President, P. H. McCormick; vice-president, W. J. Brennan; secretary-treasurer, J. F. Healy; assistant secretary, T. J. Robinson; trustee, C. M. Conlon; auditors, J. F. Dennin, P. J. Haggerty, John Mullins; delegates to International Typographical Union convention, W. H. McKee, John Tolan, Sam Thompson, W. J. Robinson.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—President, W. H. Martin; vice-president, O. S. Wilson; secretary, W. M. Anderson; treasurer, Miss Jo Coffin.

Orange, N. J.—President, Thomas F. Nihill; financial secretary, John M. Hague; recording secretary, P. A. Miller; treasurer, William L. Force; sergeant-at-arms, Louis J. Camisa; delegates to federated trades council, Edward Lannen, William W. Ogle, P. A. Miller.

Oregon City, Ore.—President, Harry Chappel; vice-president, A. E. Frost; secretary-treasurer, Harry Malon.

Pasadena, Cal.—President, William Korstian; secretary-treasurer, George Linney; recording secretary, William Kratka.

Philadelphia, Pa.—President, Alfred D. Calvert; vice-president, T. George Middleton; secretary-treasurer, Charles S. Clayton; finance committee, H. W. Buchanan, William Tyas, William F. Knott, Winfield S. Donat; doorkeeper, Mendel Rabuchin; trustees, Warren Cleaver, Hugh A. Stewart, Joseph C. Gibbs, Benjamin S. Benner.

Pittsburg, Kan.—President, Harry C. Purcell; vice-president, W. A. Chabin; secretary-treasurer, Walter Graves; recording secretary, Clinton Payne; delegates to trades council, Fred D. Schoffner, Harry C. Purcell, W. A. Chabin.

Salida, Colo.—President, W. S. Loomis; vice-president, A. E. Wilkins; secretary-treasurer, J. B. Nichols; sergeant-at-arms, F. C. Sullivan; executive committee, J. C. Cavender, Henry Gabbe, Harry Pritchard; eight-hour committee, Charles Coleman, A. E. Wilkins, J. C. Cavender, Henry Gabbe, W. S. Loomis.

San Jose, Cal.—President, J. J. Craig; vice-president, W. N. Fischer; secretary-treasurer, J. W. Bowman; sergeant-at-arms, M. J. O'Brien; executive committee, W. N. Fischer, W. H. Donovan, G. N. Bond; delegates to federated trades, R. L. Telfer, J. W. Bowman, R. A. Fry, L. J. Woodward, jr., C. R. Alexander; alternates, C. F. Hoke, M. J. O'Brien, F. C. Porter.

Schenectady, N. Y.—President, Dennis M. Mahar; vice-president, Edward Stack; recording secretary, Charles H. Schwartz; financial secretary, George E. Shannon; sergeant-at-arms, John Horstman; executive committee, Eugene Suits, O. E. Alberts; delegates to trades assembly, C. H. Schwartz, Louis Hompf, F. Brunell, A. Gilchrist.

Seattle, Wash.—President, J. T. Gilmour; vice-president, A. G. Anderson; secretary-treasurer, J. B. Murphy; recorder, G. A. Rice; trustees, F. A. Rust, O. K. Souder, Robert Southerland; executive committee, F. W. Bowen, H. F. Krelle, James Ramsey; auditing committee, S. J. Bartholomew, A. H. Balin, H. M. Souder; delegate to International Typographical Union, A. H. Blain; delegates to central labor union, R. M. McCullough, A. G. Anderson, J. O. Burdick.

Sioux City, Iowa—President, M. E. Ingman; vice-president, W. H. Duncan; member executive board, Henry Michelstetter; recording secretary, George H. Fletcher; corresponding and financial secretary, Samuel J. McCullough; treasurer, Earl T. Hoyt; sergeant-at-arms, James O'Connor; board of trustees, Frank T. Crum, F. W. Blagg, Charles Lemaster; auditing committee, D. J. McKibbin, E. E. Paddock, W. C. Akers.

St. Augustine, Fla.—President, F. H. McNall; vice-president, J. F. Whitney; secretary-treasurer, H. P. Davies; recording secretary, C. Groh; sergeant-at-arms, J. H. Masters; executive committee, C. Thompson, J. F. Whitney, J. L. Brooks, C. Groh, G. Russell.

Syracuse, N. Y.—President, James Taylor; vice-president, G. A. Sheppard; recording secretary, A. M. Knickerbocker; secretary-treasurer, G. W. Fitch; reading clerk, John Y. Clanton; sergeant-at-arms, D. H. Moynihan; delegates to trades assembly, T. M. Gafney, J. J. Holland, C. A. Yarton; auditing committee, A. M. Knickerbocker, A. W. Delano, A. A. Myall.

Toronto, Ont.—President, Edward M. Meehan; vice-president, James Simpson; corresponding secretary, A. E. Thompson; treasurer, Edward J. How; financial secretary, Thomas C. Vodden; sergeant-at-arms, Robert Munn; trustees, Charles H. Darling, Hugh Stevenson; board of relief, William Church, E. J. How, John McMahon, George Macdonald, S. J. White; executive committee, John Armstrong, R. S. Burrows, John Chinn, George W. Dower, J. T. Edworthy, D. Macdougall; auditors, Thomas Heaton, W. J. Nelson, H. W. Thompson; delegates to International Typographical Union convention, George Crammond, John Cronin; delegates to Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, George W. Dower, James Simpson; delegates to allied printing trades council, John Cronin, R. R. Elliott, Thomas C. Vodden; delegates to district labor council, John Armstrong, R. O. Burrows, John Cronin, George W. Dower, R. R. Elliott, C. H. Kingdon, G. A. Martin, William Moebus, W. J. Nelson, H. J. Pollard, James Simpson, Thomas C. Vodden, W. J. Wilson.

Washington, Pa.—President, H. L. Chesley; vice-president, H. E. Bartlett; secretary-treasurer, J. M. Lydic; sergeant-at-arms, John S. Charlton; delegates to trades assembly, L. W. Rank, W. K. Jones.

Windsor, Ont.—President, George Marentette; vice-president, A. Primeau; secretary-treasurer, G. F. Eagleden; recording secretary, C. E. Percy; sergeant-at-arms, A. Saline; executive committee, James Crandon, Fred Hughes, W. Batten; auditing committee, C. Cameron, R. Bryden, A. Primeau; delegates to trades and labor council, J. Dickinson, William Mordon, A. Primeau.

Worcester, Mass.—President, Freeman Saltus; vice-president, William W. Cormack; recording secretary, Wil'iam P. Cantwell; financial secretary, Arthur B. Morton; treasurer, Andrew J. Duggan; sergeant-at-arms, John B. Olmstead.

Zanesville, Ohio—President, Neil M. Beckley; vice-president, H. H. Munger; corresponding and financial secretary, Charles W. Dutro; treasurer, George B. Clarkson; reading clerk, David P. Mercer; sergeant-at-arms, Thomas R. Beckley; trustees, William H. Davis, Roy W. Hocking; member auditing committee, W. C. Ballenger.

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Financial Statement

REPORT OF SECRETARY-TREASURER.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., June 21, 1905.

To Subordinate Unions:

The following is a report of the receipts and expenditures from May 21 to date, and the accounts herewith presented should correspond with the books of the respective unions to which they are credited. Secretaries are requested to compare the accounts printed herein with their books, and should error or omission be found, notice of same should be promptly forwarded to this office.

RECEIPTS.

May 21.	Balance regular funds	$70,469 76
May 21.	Balance Cummings memorial fund	11,279 07
1,	Indianapolis—For May	173 20
2,	Philadelphia—For May	440 00
3,	Cincinnati—For May	246 40
4,	Albany—For May	158 00
5,	Columbus—For May	99 20
	For supplies	3 00
6,	New York—For May	2,714 00
7,	Pittsburg—For May	224 80
8,	St. Louis—For May	387 20
	For transportation C. H. Anderson	19 00
9,	Buffalo—For May	144 00
10,	Louisville—For May	80 00
11,	Memphis—For May	62 00
12,	Baltimore—For May	192 00
13,	Boston—For May	559 60
14,	Harrisburg—For May	30 80
15,	Rochester—For May	104 00
	For supplies	30
	For card in Journal	3 00
16,	Chicago for May	1,200 00
	For supplies	18 00
17,	New Orleans—For May	128 00
18,	Detroit—For June	168 00
19,	Elmira—For May	16 80
	For supplies	3 50
20,	Nashville—For May	71 20
	For Cummings memorial	11 00
21,	San Francisco—For April and May	663 60
22,	Dubuque—For May	20 00
23,	Milwaukee—For May	121 20
	For supplies	4 60
	For apprentice subscriptions	1 80
24,	Jackson—For May	6 00
25,	Baton Rouge—For May	6 00
	For supplies	1 50
	For Cummings memorial	5 00
27,	Mobile—For May	29 60
	For supplies	15
	For Cummings memorial	10 00
28,	Galveston—For May	31 60
29,	Peoria—For May	40 40
30,	St. Paul—For May	148 00
31,	Fond du Lac—For May	6 00
32,	Norfolk—For May	35 60
	For supplies	8 40
33,	Providence—For May	76 40
	For supplies	1 50
34,	Columbia—For May	18 40
35,	Evansville—For May	21 60
36,	Oakland—For May	51 60
39,	Grand Rapids—For May	62 00
40,	St. Joseph—For May	39 60
	For supplies	15
41,	Augusta—For May	12 40
42,	Minneapolis—For May	141 20
	For supplies	6 00
43,	Charleston—For May	22 00
45,	Leavenworth—For May	9 60
46,	Sacramento—For May	46 00
47,	New Haven—For May	58 80
	For supplies	1 65
	For Journal subscriptions	9 90
	For Cummings memorial	15 00
48,	Atlanta—For May	83 60
	For supplies	1 50
49,	Denver—For May	$174 80
50,	Valley City—For May	23 60
	For supplies	2 55
51,	Lawrence—For April	18 40
52,	Troy—For May	55 60
	For supplies	1 00
53,	Cleveland—For May	234 00
	For supplies	50
54,	Raleigh—For May	24 00
	For supplies	1 80
55,	Syracuse—For May	89 60
56,	Stockton—For May	14 80
	For supplies	4 80
57,	Dayton—For May	66 40
	For supplies	10 00
58,	Multnomah—For May	86 40
59,	Quincy—For May	24 00
	For supplies	2 40
60,	Roanoke—For May	20 40
	For supplies	1 50
61,	Cambridge—For May	20 00
	For supplies	70
62,	Utica—For May	56 80
63,	Toledo—For May	62 00
64,	Lafayette—For May	15 60
65,	Washoe—For May	9 20
	For supplies	2 60
66,	Portland—For May	24 80
67,	Lockport—For April	12 00
68,	Keokuk—For May	8 00
	For supplies	50
69,	Newark—For May	10 80
70,	Lancaster—For May and June	55 20
	For supplies	60
	For Cummings memorial	2 50
71,	Trenton—For May	43 20
72,	Lansing—For May	30 40
73,	Ottumwa—For May	11 20
	For supplies	20
75,	Burlington—For May	13 60
76,	Terre Haute—For May	39 60
77,	Erie—For May	29 60
	For supplies	1 00
78,	Fort Wayne—For May	32 00
	For supplies	15
79,	Wheeling—For June	33 60
	For transportation of O. Howard	44 40
80,	Kansas City—For May	100 80
81,	Bay City—For May	14 00
	For supplies	15
	For Cummings memorial	5 00
82,	Colorado Springs—For May	44 40
83,	Hebrew-American—For April, May	46 00
84,	San Bernardino—For May	8 40
85,	St. John—For May	17 60
86,	Reading—For May	40 80
	For Cummings memorial	50
87,	Houston—For May	56 80
88,	Hannibal—For May	8 40
89,	Chattanooga—For May	30 40
	For Cummings memorial	15 00
	For supplies	25
90,	Richmond—For May	76 00
	For supplies	1 50
91,	Toronto—For May, part June	378 80
92,	Little Rock—For May	36 00
93,	Macon—For May	17 20
94,	Jersey City—For May	45 20
95,	Helena—For May	14 00
96,	Glens Falls—For April	13 20
	For supplies	50
97,	Peru—For April	8 00
98,	Bedford—For April and May	8 00
99,	Jackson—For May	17 20
100,	Norwich—For May	12 00
101,	Columbia—For May	702 80
102,	Ottawa—For May	114 40
103,	Newark—For May	124 00
104,	Birmingham—For April	40 00
105,	Goldfield—For May	5 60
106,	Madison—For May	6 80
	For Cummings memorial	1 50

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107, Tri-City—For May	$57	60
For supplies	9	00
108, Hagerstown—For June	6	40
For supplies		25
109, Pittsfield—For March	2	80
110, Union Hill—For April	8	00
111, Knoxville—For May	18	80
112, Scranton—For May	95	20
113, Atchison—For May	8	00
114, Annapolis—For May	2	80
115, Salt Lake—For May	41	20
116, Kenosha—For May	5	60
117, Springfield—For May	48	40
118, Des Moines—For May	70	80
119, Jefferson City—For May	9	60
122, Kalamazoo—For May	20	80
For Cummings memorial	5	00
123, Wilmington—For May	25	20
For supplies	4	00
124, Bloomington—For May	13	60
For Cummings memorial	10	00
125, Durham—For June	3	60
126, Butte—For May	28	00
For supplies		15
127, Hartford—For April	20	40
128, South Bend—For June	20	40
129, Hamilton—For April, part June	91	20
130, Halifax—For May	16	00
132, Camden—For May	18	80
133, London—For April	24	00
134, Paducah—For May	8	00
136, Duluth—For May	32	00
137, Johnstown—For May	16	40
138, Austin—For May	32	40
139, Stratford—For May	7	20
For supplies		50
140, Bismarck—For May	7	60
For Cummings memorial	3	25
141, Williamsport—For May	22	00
142, Olympia—For May	6	00
For supplies	1	50
143, Danbury—For May	6	40
144, Fresno—For May	18	40
145, Jacques-Cartier—For April and May	118	00
146, Charleston—For May	20	80
For supplies	9	50
148, Wichita—For May	16	00
149, Saratoga—For May	8	40
150, Elizabeth—For May	29	20
152, Manchester—For May	23	60
For supplies		50
153, Meridian—For May	10	80
154, Ann Arbor—For May	14	40
155, Shreveport—For May	16	00
156, Bowling Green—For May	5	60
158, Springfield—For May	8	00
For supplies		15
159, New London—For May	13	60
160, Columbia—For May	5	60
161, Fall River—For June	32	00
162, Jacksonville—For May	32	80
For supplies	1	50
163, Superior—For May	8	80
For Cummings memorial	5	00
164, Kewanee—For May	4	80
For supplies		50
165, Worcester—For May	53	60
166, Adrian—For May	6	00
167, Schenectady—For May	30	40
168, Muskegon—For May	8	40
169, New Albany—For May	4	40
170, Tacoma—For May	42	00
171, Elgin—For May	13	60
172, San Antonio—For May	39	20
For supplies	3	00
For Cummings memorial	6	00
173, Dallas—For May	68	80
For Cummings memorial	25	00
174, Los Angeles—For May	132	40
For supplies	3	00
175, Pueblo—For May	22	00
176, Montreal—For May	144	80
For supplies		35
177, Springfield—For May	46	00
For supplies		85
179, Leadville—For May	5	20
180, Sioux City—For May	32	80
181, Meadville—For May	9	60
182, Akron—For May	$39	60
183, Savannah—For May	6	00
For Cummings memorial	2	00
184, Wyoming—For May	6	00
186, Fargo—For May	12	40
For supplies	1	50
187, Wilkes Barre—For May	64	40
188, Waco—For April	10	00
For supplies		35
189, Blue Grass—For April and May	30	40
For supplies		35
191, Winnipeg—For May	82	00
For supplies	4	80
192, Cedar Rapids—For May	26	00
193, Spokane Falls—For May	50	40
194, Joliet—For May	30	00
For supplies	1	50
For Cummings memorial	16	25
195, Paterson—For May	29	60
196, Logansport—For April	12	80
For supplies	1	50
197, Janesville—For May	4	40
For supplies		15
198, Fort Worth—For May	32	00
199, Zanesville—For May	18	40
200, Youngstown—For May	20	80
201, Victoria—For May	16	00
For supplies		35
202, Seattle—For May	99	60
203, Bluff City—For May	10	40
204, Limestone City—For April and May	18	80
205, Jamestown—For May	8	40
206, Sedalia—For May	8	40
207, Eureka—For May	14	00
For supplies	1	00
208, Cambridge—For April	8	00
209, Lincoln—For May	46	40
210, Capital—For May	15	20
211, Oshkosh—For May	12	40
For Cummings memorial	6	50
212, Pawtucket—For May	16	00
213, Rockford—For May	18	40
214, Pendleton—For May	5	60
215, Decatur—For May	20	80
216, Springfield—For May	57	60
For supplies		15
217, Murphysboro—For May	6	40
218, Sioux Falls—For May	19	60
For supplies	1	50
219, Canton—For May	24	00
221, San Diego—For April	15	60
222, Montgomery—For April	5	60
For supplies		50
224, Brockton—For May	32	00
225, McKeesport—For May and June	7	20
226, Vancouver—For May	30	00
227, Cripple Creek—For May	8	40
228, Norwood—For May	33	20
For supplies		50
229, Crawfordsville—For May	5	20
230, Danville—For May	19	60
231, San Jose—For May	15	20
232, Binghamton—For May	51	60
233, Niagara Falls—For May	16	80
For Cummings memorial	20	30
234, Corsicana—For May	3	20
235, Rahway—For May	13	20
For supplies	1	50
236, Ogden—For May	24	40
237, Sandusky—For April	5	20
238, Steubenville—For May	13	60
239, Carbondale—For May	2	00
240, Altoona—For May	24	00
For supplies	2	05
241, Hanover—For June	2	80
For supplies		15
242, York—For May	12	40
243, Hutchinson—For June	7	20
244, Cumberland—For May	10	40
For supplies	1	00
245, Woonsocket—For May	12	00
For Cummings memorial	2	50
246, Winona—For May	9	60
248, Peterborough—For May	15	20
249, Fort Smith—For May	12	80
For supplies		15
250, Beaver Valley—For May	14	00
252, Bridgeport—For May	21	20

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254,	Riverside—For May	$4 40
251,	Muscatine—For May	7 60
255,	Anaconda—For May	13 60
256,	Great Falls—For May	9 60
258,	Easton—For May	14 40
259,	Waltham—For May	8 00
260,	Findlay—For May	7 60
	For Cummings memorial	11 00
261,	Italian—For May	12 40
262,	Uniontown—For June	6 40
263,	Asheville—For May	8 80
265,	Ottawa—For May	5 60
266,	Elkhart—For May	8 00
267,	Frankfort—For May	2 80
268,	Fulton County—For May	8 00
270,	New Castle—For May	8 80
	For Cummings memorial	2 50
271,	Boise—For May	14 00
272,	Norwegian-Danish—For May	10 80
274,	Amsterdam—For May	7 20
275,	Victor—For April and May	5 60
276,	New Bedford—For May	10 40
277,	Missoula—For April	6 00
279,	Alexandria—For May and June	6 40
280,	Marietta—For June	9 60
281,	Marlboro-Hudson—For May	4 80
282,	Sterling—For May	9 60
283,	Oklahoma City—For May	20 00
284,	Anderson—For May	12 00
285,	Ansonia—For May	6 80
286,	Marion—For May	17 60
287,	Frankfort—For May	6 80
288,	Galesburg—For May	18 40
289,	Titusville—For May	3 60
290,	Hamilton—For May	8 40
294,	Waukegan—For May	8 00
295,	Newport—For April	4 00
298,	Massillon—For May	8 00
299,	Tampa—For May	8 00
300,	Port Huron—For May	16 40
301,	Richmond—For June	11 20
302,	Quebec—For May	33 60
303,	Cleburne—For May	6 40
305,	Newburgh—For May	13 20
306,	Alton—For May	8 00
308,	Watertown—For May	21 20
309,	McKinney—For June	6 00
310,	Lowell—For May	28 80
311,	Grand Forks—For May	8 00
312,	Las Vegas—For April and May	5 60
313,	Texarkana—For April	4 40
314,	Meriden—For May	10 00
	For supplies	1 90
315,	Poughkeepsie—For May	14 00
	For supplies	50
316,	North Adams—For May	9 60
317,	Woodstock—For May	4 00
318,	East Liverpool—For May	10 40
319,	Taunton—For May	7 20
	For supplies	1 00
321,	Connellsville—For May	7 20
323,	Hoboken—For May	17 20
324,	Racine—For May	7 20
325,	Cohoes—For May	9 60
328,	Streator—For May	6 40
329,	Waterbury—For May	18 00
330,	Bohemian—For May	29 20
331,	Elwood—For May	2 40
332,	Muncie—For May	23 20
	For supplies	75
333,	Denison—For May	9 20
	For supplies	3 75
334,	Clinton—For May	9 60
336,	Oneida—For May	6 40
337,	Nanaimo—From April to June	8 00
338,	Charlotte—For May	18 80
339,	Beaumont—For April	15 60
	For supplies	65
340,	Nelson—For April	3 20
341,	Spartanburg—For April and May	13 60
	For supplies	25
342,	Canton—For May	4 80
	For supplies	1 70
344,	Green Bay—For May	8 40
345,	Olean—For April and May	15 60
346,	Burlington—For May	11 20
347,	Wabash—For May	4 40
348,	Girard—For May	4 00
349,	Waterloo—For May	$10 00
	For supplies	1 00
350,	Joplin—For May	8 00
	For supplies	30
351,	Sharon—For May	8 40
352,	Phœnix—For May	16 40
353,	Newport News—For May	6 40
	For supplies	1 50
355,	Whatcom—For June	20 40
	For supplies	3 35
356,	Jacksonville—For May	5 20
	For supplies	1 00
359,	Sault Ste. Marie—For May	4 40
363,	Jackson—For April and May	8 40
364,	Coshocton—For May	19 60
365,	Nashua—For May	9 60
368,	Litchfield—For June	4 00
369,	Taylorville—For May	5 20
370,	El Paso—For May	9 60
	For supplies	60
371,	Rome—For May	4 80
372,	Clarksburg—For May	7 60
373,	Durango—For May	3 60
375,	Prescott—For May	7 60
	For supplies	50
376,	Minot—For charter and outfit	10 00
377,	Atlantic City—For May and June	24 00
378,	Brantford—For May	7 60
	For supplies	1 50
379,	Ithaca—For May	24 00
	For supplies	1 50
380,	Augusta—For May	24 00
	For supplies	15
381,	Boone—For May	6 00
383,	Martins Ferry—For April	4 00
384,	Montpelier—For May	6 40
385,	Greenville—For May	8 80
	For Cummings memorial	5 75
386,	Little Falls—For May	6 00
387,	Mount Vernon—For May	5 60
	For supplies	1 00
388,	Walla Walla—For April and May	16 00
389,	Vallejo—For April and May	12 00
	For Cummings memorial	5 50
390,	Pontiac—For May	7 20
391,	Guelph—For June	7 60
392,	Pittston—For May	3 20
	For supplies	60
393,	Brockville—For May	4 00
394,	Santa Barbara—For May	4 80
395,	Vincennes—For April and May	16 00
	For supplies	65
	For Cummings memorial	10 00
396,	Canandaigua—For May	7 20
397,	Greensboro—For May	11 20
	For supplies	1 90
399,	Plainfield—For April	7 20
400,	Sunbury—For April	5 20
401,	Hazleton—For May	3 20
402,	Barre—For May	6 80
	For supplies	35
403,	Tulsa—For charter and outfit	10 00
404,	Tyler—For May	4 00
405,	Santa Fe—For May	8 40
	For Cummings memorial	2 50
406,	Mason City—For May	4 80
408,	Ottawa—For May	6 00
410,	Everett—For May	7 60
411,	Galt—For June	4 40
412,	Kokomo—For May	5 20
413,	Sayre—For June	4 00
414,	Marshalltown—For May	4 80
415,	Butler—For May	4 00
416,	St. Catharines—For May	8 00
	For supplies	15
417,	Fort William—For charter and outfit	10 00
419,	Anniston—For April and May	9 60
	For supplies	40
420,	Mansfield—For May	10 40
423,	Newburyport—For May	5 60
424,	Orange—For May	14 00
425,	Canon City—For May	5 60
	For supplies	30
426,	Bristol—For May	8 00
	For supplies	40
427,	Vicksburg—For May	11 20
	For supplies	75
428,	Warren—For May	15 20

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429,	Battle Creek—For May	$9 60
	For supplies	15
432,	Stillwater—For April	3 60
433,	Dover—For May	4 80
437,	Franklin—For April	9 60
	For supplies	1 45
438,	New Decatur—For May	2 80
439,	Bakersfield—For June	8 00
441,	Salem—For June	10 80
443,	Mascoutah—For May	6 40
444,	Champaign—For May	8 40
445,	Oswego—For April	6 40
446,	Bangor—For May	12 80
447,	Pine Bluff—For May	7 20
448,	La Crosse—For May	21 60
	For supplies	1 00
449,	Calgary—For May	15 60
450,	Columbus—For May	4 40
451,	Valdosta—For charter and outfit	10 00
452,	New Kensington—For part May	80
453,	Norwich—For May	8 40
454,	Huntington—For May	7 60
456,	Washington—For May	11 20
458,	Carlinville—For May	4 80
459,	St. Thomas—For May	6 80
461,	Cairo—For May	9 20
462,	Nebraska City—For May	5 60
463,	Middletown—For June	16 00
465,	Tucson—For June	6 40
466,	West Chester—For May	7 20
467,	Dawson—From June to August	10 80
468,	Yonkers—For May	12 80
469,	Greenfield—For May	4 40
470,	Pittsburg—For May	4 00
	For supplies	20
471,	Sherman—For May	10 80
	For supplies	50
472,	Palestine—For May	4 00
473,	Moberly—For May and June	16 00
474,	Ashtabula—For May	4 40
475,	Redding—For May	2 80
476,	Slavonic—For May	3 60
477,	Niles—For June	2 80
478,	San Juan—For March	2 80
479,	Centralia—For April and May	9 60
480,	Tiffin—For May	6 00
481,	Iola—For June	2 40
482,	Mineola—For May	2 80
483,	Portsmouth—For May	12 40
487,	Middletown—For charter and outfit	10 00
488,	Princeton—For June	4 40
489,	Livingston—For May	2 80
490,	Shawnee—For May	10 80
492,	Bellaire—For May	8 40
493,	Henderson—For May	6 40
494,	Abilene—For May	6 40
497,	Alliance—For May	3 60
	For supplies	3 60
498,	Lead—For May	3 60
499,	Deposit—For charter and outfit	10 00
500,	Opelika—For May	2 40
501,	Moscow—For April	2 40
	For supplies	08
502,	Crookston—For April and May	5 60
503,	Stamford—For May	8 00
	For Cummings memorial	5 00
504,	Astoria—For April	3 20
507,	Princeton—For May	3 60
509,	Greenville—For May	15 20
510,	Lynchburg—For May	8 00
	For supplies	25
511,	Batavia—For May	6 40
513,	De Soto—For March and April	8 40
515,	Iowa City—For May	8 00
516,	Norwalk—For May	8 80
518,	Marion—For May	4 00
519,	Winchester—For May	1 60
520,	Mattoon—For May	7 60
521,	Palo Alto—For May	4 40
	For supplies	35
522,	Morristown—From March to May	10 40
523,	Tarrytown—For June	8 40
	For supplies	1 20
524,	Freeport—For May	12 80
	For supplies	3 75
525,	Benton Harbor—For May	8 00
526,	Oskaloosa—For April and May	17 60
529,	Norwalk—For April and May	6 40
531,	Hudson—For May	$5 20
532,	Lewiston—For May	8 00
533,	Huntington—For May	6 40
534,	Allentown—For February	3 20
535,	Bessemer—For May	2 80
536,	Auburn—For May	20 80
538,	Washington—For May	6 00
541,	Oregon City—For April and May	4 40
542,	Shelbyville—For May	4 80
543,	Watsonville—For May	10 40
544,	Douglas—For May	3 60
545,	Waukesha—For May	5 60
548,	Lancaster—For May	6 40
	For Cummings memorial	2 50
549,	Corning—For April	2 80
550,	Windsor—For April	6 80
551,	Bozeman—For April and May	5 60
552,	Long Branch—For May	5 20
	For supplies	1 50
553,	Greenville—From February to April	8 80
556,	Wilmington—For May	10 80
	For supplies	06
557,	Lewistown—For April and May	5 60
558,	Natchez—For April and May	6 00
559,	San Angelo—For May	3 20
560,	Charleston—For June	3 20
561,	Huron—For May	2 80
562,	Pierre—For May	40
563,	Harrisburg—For May	4 00
	For supplies	12
565,	South McAlester—For May	7 20
566,	Salida—For May	2 80
568,	Lake Charles—For May	7 60
	For apprentice subscription	60
569,	Painesville—For May	4 00
570,	Crowley—For May	2 40
571,	Chickasha—For May	3 20
573,	Aberdeen—For May	4 40
574,	Hot Springs—For May	12 00
575,	Greensburg—For May	6 80
576,	San Luis Obispo—For May	4 40
577,	Santa Rosa—For May	8 40
580,	Marion—For May	4 80
	For supplies	15
581,	Fort Madison—For May	4 40
	For supplies	12
582,	Nome—From May to August	20 00
583,	Pasadena—For May	13 20
584,	Redlands—For April	5 20
585,	Wausau—For May	7 20
586,	Greeley—For May	4 00
587,	Guthrie—For charter and outfit	10 00
588,	St. Augustine—For May	3 20
589,	Santa Cruz—For May	6 80
590,	Park City—For May	4 00
591,	Pekin—For April and May	10 00
	For supplies	60
592,	Fort Collins—For May	4 40
	For supplies	5 40
593,	Brainerd—For May	4 40
595,	Athens—For May	6 80
596,	Houghton—For May	14 80
598,	Morgantown—For May	5 60
599,	Herrin—For May	3 20
	For supplies	86
600,	Petaluma—For May	2 40
602,	Greenville—For June	2 80
603,	Fort Dodge—For May	4 40
605,	Mitchell—For May	9 60
607,	Millville—From February to April	12 00
	For supplies	5 00
608,	Chanute—For April	4 40
610,	Columbia—For May	4 80
612,	Appleton, etc.—For May	12 00
	For supplies	3 10
613,	Bellefontaine—For May	4 00
615,	Manistee—For April	5 20
	For supplies	2 80
617,	Wallace—For March and April	11 20
618,	Watertown—For May	4 40
	For Cummings memorial	3 00
619,	Fremont—For May	6 40
	For supplies	1 00
624,	San Mateo—For May	4 00
	For supplies	75
625,	Salisbury—For May	4 40
628,	Somerville—For May	4 80
629,	Bowling Green—For April	4 00

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630, St. Cloud—For May	$6 40
632, Cheboygan—For April and May	7 20
633, Florence—For April	3 20
635, Poplar Bluff—For May	4 00
638, Stroudsburg—For May	2 80
641, Ennis—For May	3 20
642, Hackensack—For May	6 80
643, Waterville—For May	4 40
644, Bluefield—For May	6 40
645, Elyria—For charter and outfit	10 00
646, Denton—For April and May	10 80
For supplies	5 90
647, Sault Ste. Marie—For May	2 00
648, Fayetteville—For May	2 80
649, Ardmore—For balance May	4 00
650, Long Beach—For April and May	12 00

GERMAN-AMERICAN.

1, Philadelphia—For May	16 45
2, Cincinnati—For May	17 85
3, St. Louis—For May	28 00
4, Buffalo—For May	10 85
5, Rochester—For May	2 80
6, Cleveland—For May	12 95
7, New York—For May	94 50
8, Newark—For May	9 10
9, Chicago—For May	35 00
10, Milwaukee—For May	30 10
11, Baltimore—For May	12 60
12, Louisville—For May	3 50
For Cummings memorial	5 50
13, St. Paul—For May	3 50
14, Indianapolis—For May	6 65
15, Evansville—For May	5 60
16, Pittsburg—For May	9 10
18, Belleville—For May	3 50
19, Columbus—For May	3 15
21, Detroit—For May	9 80
24, Toledo—For May	3 85
25, Wheeling—For May	2 45

MAILERS.

1, Boston—For May	39 60
2, Chicago—For May	76 80
For supplies	30
For Cummings memorial	5 00
3, St. Louis—For June	28 80
4, Minneapolis—For April	2 80
5, Toronto—For May and June	22 40
6, New York—For May	152 00
For supplies	15
8, Denver—For May	9 20
9, Los Angeles—For May	2 40
10, Indianapolis—For May	1 20
14, Detroit—For March	2 80
15, St. Joseph—For May	3 60
16, Louisville—For May	8 00
18, San Francisco—For April and May	45 60
20, ——— ———	3 60
21, Portland—For May	1 60
25, Butte—From March to May	10 80
26, Albany—For May	2 40

TYPEFOUNDERS.

1, New York—For May	8 80
3, Chicago—For May	6 80
7, San Francisco—For May	4 40

NEWSPAPER WRITERS.

1, Boston—For May	39 20
2, Columbus—For May	16 00
5, New York—For May	4 80
9, Milwaukee—For May	4 00
10, Montreal—For April and May	8 80
12, Butte—For May	9 20
17, Danville—Assessment donated	7 50
18, Dawson—For May	2 00

MISCELLANEOUS.

Duluth A. T. C.—For supplies	1 00
Philadelphia A. T. C.—For supplies	10 00
Newark A. T. C.—For supplies	10 80
Cleveland A. T. C.—For supplies	15 00
Superior A. T. C.—For supplies	15 75
Utica A. T. C.—For supplies	20 80
International Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union—For May	254 10
Interest on U. S. bonds	75 00
Interest on deposit Fletcher's Nat. Bank	355 07
Cummings Memorial—Interest on deposit Drexel & Co.	$68 10
Cummings Memorial—Interest on deposit American National Bank	61 33
Fees of applicants from unorganized towns—Neil Moorhead, $2; H. Golisch, $2; C. E. Hughes, jr., $2; G. B. Dakin, $2; J. P. Fredinnick, $2; J. E. Cary, $2; F. E. West, $2; H. E. Armstrong, $2; W. W. Traxley, $2; W. P. Byrn, $2; H. E. Berry, $2	22 00
Per capita tax collected on cards—E. N. Littlefield, $2; E. M. Kennedy, $2.40; K. Iffland, 80c; T. A. Allen, $2; A. Herlik, $2.40; R. W. Jackson, $2.40; H. F. Coons, $2.40; F. T. Ellis, $2.80; L. Crickboom, $2.40; J. B. Noel, $2.80; G. S. McAfee, $5.20; W. H. Webb, $2.40; B. J. Shivell, $3.20; W. P. Shelley, $2.40; H. A. Calmelat, $1.20; G. E. Ward, $2.80; H. G. Smith, $5.20; W. T. Galliher, $2.40; C. Washburn, $4.80; J. M. Randall, $2.40; H. B. Spoon, $2.40; R. S. McTaggart, $2.40; W. J. Hemby, $2; J. T. Thompson, $1.60; J. O. Sebire, $2.40; L. A. Owen, $1.20; C. W. Strickler, 80c; M. F. Delvin, $2.40; C. C. Clark, $2.40; E. Bingham, $4; W. G. Sainsbury, $2.40; E. S. Pace, $2.40; H. Bridges, $2.40; John Mishy, $1.20; W. J. Tefft, $1.60	86 00
General Fund—Sale of buttons and sundry supplies to individuals	69 30
The Typographical Journal—	
Individual subscriptions	12 90
Advertising	378 80
Total	$102,485 67

EXPENDITURES.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OR DEFENSE FUND.

Pittsburg No. 7—Order council	$61 00
Los Angeles No. 174—Order council	600 00
Meriden No. 314—Benefits	15 75
Palestine No. 472—Benefits	83 00
P. J. Boyle—Expenses to Kearny, Nebraska City, Hastings, Beatrice, Grand Island, York	142 44
S. H. Alter—Expenses to Lock Haven and Bellefonte	38 86
B. G. Brady—Expenses to and services and expenses in Louisville	192 95
F. J. Bonnington—Expenses to Grass Valley and Nevada City	33 55
J. W. Cline—Expenses to Moberly	21 70
J. C. Devereux, jr.—Expenses to Minot and Wahpeton, $47.70; services and expenses in St. Paul, $11.55	59 25
T. H. Dolan—Expenses to Somerset and Myersdale	23 78
T. D. Fennessy—Expenses to Long Beach, San Pedro, Ocean Park, Santa Monica, etc.	42 75
G. W. Ficks—Expenses to Everett	20 80
J. J. Freel—Expenses to Binghamton	46 54
J. W. Hays—Expenses to Columbus, Vincennes, Kokomo, Atlanta, Chattanooga, and services in Indianapolis	220 43
M. S. Hayes—Expenses to Elyria and Fremont	26 30
H. S. Hudspeth—Part expenses to West Point, Columbus, Hattiesburg, etc.	56 00
A. E. Hill—Expenses to Atlanta and Charlotte	92 10
C. L. Leache—Expenses to Marshall	41 35
J. E. McLoughlin—Expenses to Troy, Amsterdam, Gloversville, Orange, Stamford, Paterson, Albany, Utica, etc., and services and expenses in New York	293 99
J. J. Mulcahy—Part expenses to Chicago, New York, Boston, etc	150 00
R. F. Radley—Expenses to South McAlester, Guthrie, Ardmore, Durant, Shawnee, El Reno, Chandler and Tulsa	174 55
C. T. Scott—Expenses to Hartford, Fall River, Newport, Worcester, Lowell, New Haven, Waterbury, Meriden, Lynn, Manchester, etc	246 65

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S. T. Woodrow—Expenses to Haddonfield and Salem..... $38 95
W. S. Wardlaw—Services in Atlanta.... 16 00
D. M. Wells—Services and expenses in El Paso..... 48 60
T. H. Wheaton—Expenses to Deposit.. 28 70
Order executive council..... 48 95
Eight-Hour Day Committee—Hollenbeck Press, 10,000 circulars, four kinds, $56.25; 5,000 one-cent, 5,000 two-cent stamped envelopes and printing, $173; postage on circulars and buttons, $90; 6,000 two-cent stamped envelopes, $127.20; Whitehead & Hoag, 32,230 buttons, $298.60; Bobbs-Merrill Co., rubber bands, $2.75; clerical work addressing and mailing letters, circulars, buttons, $227.50; J. W. Bramwood, expenses to Detroit, $27.90; Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City, $68.55; J. M. Lynch, expenses to St. Paul, Chicago, St. Louis, $100.25; Detroit, $27.90; Hugo Miller, expenses to St. Louis and Kansas City, $44.90; Detroit, $32.24; Southeastern Eight-Hour Convention, $50 ..... 1,327 04
Text-Book Committee—N. E. McPhail, rent of typewriter, $2.50; expenses to Fall River, $6.50; envelopes and letterheads for Charles Perry Taylor, $7.25. 16 25
Copyright Law Committee—J. J. Sullivan, expenses to New York..... 58 50
Postal Telegraph Co.—May messages.... 73 67
Western Union Telegraph Co.—May messages 5 33
Central Union Telephone Co.—Long distance tolls..... 7 05
Messages sent by executive council from St. Louis and Kansas City..... 9 29

CUMMINGS MEMORIAL FUND.

Denver Typewriter Co.—Rent of typewriter, three months..... 10 50
C. F. Seitz—Composition on reports.... 6 30
Merchants Publishing Co.—Carbon paper, rubber bands, paste..... 1 35
Bagley-Tully Co.—1,000 circulars..... 3 00
Smith-Brooks Co.—500 two-cent stamped envelopes and printing, 500 postals and printing, 800 circulars, 2,500 six-page folders, 11 changes..... 76 00
H. E. Garman—Services..... 10 00

HOME FUND.

Cash transferred J. W. Bramwood, secretary-treasurer 4,767 30

GENERAL FUND.

Iliff Stationery Co.—Ink and rubber bands 2 20
Harrington & Folger—3,000 secretary's reports, 3,000 applications..... 13 00
M. M. Hasness—2 bottles stamping ink.. 50
Charles Auch—Cleaning adding machine 1 25
Clerk Hire—Four weeks ended June 17.. 566 50
Indianapolis Box Factory—50 charter tubes 1 75
J. A. Nichol—Scrap book..... 1 00
Indianapolis Electrotype Foundry—Section of job case..... 75
Indiana Electrotype Co.—Labels..... 49 40
Addressograph Co.—100 inches rubber type, setting 567 addresses..... 29 15
R. Francis Co.—Sponge..... 25
Indianapolis Light and Power Co.—Light and power for May..... 7 90
Nuernberger & Rettig—Labels..... 13 76
Newton Claypool—June office rent..... 200 00
Bobbs-Merrill Co.—Four perpetual pencils, carbon paper, two books on labor. 5 93
Indiana Towel Co.—Towels for May.... 2 90
Typewriter Exchange—Dozen ribbons... 7 50
Sentinel Printing Co.—Two bottles ink, dozen erasers, 200 secretary's cash books, 100 secretary's ledgers..... 186 10
American Lead Pencil Co.—One dozen perpetual pencils, one dozen refills.... 3 00
G. J. Mayer—Seals..... 9 45
E. H. Campbell—Office supplies..... $3 00
W. J. Spires—Expenses to Chicago in re filing system..... 18 00
Hollenbeck Press—Composition and electro large label, $2; 105 books treasurer's warrants, $13; 3,000 treasurer's reports, $8.50; 10,000 traveling cards, $110; 10,000 yearly working cards, $65.50; 3,000 two-cent stamped envelopes and printing for the secretary, $67; 10,000 letterheads, three colors, for the secretary, $45; 1,000 cards, three colors, for the president, $4.75; 500 clasped envelopes and printing, $4.25; 12,000 letterheads, three colors, for the president, $54.50; 5,000 mail-bag tags, $3; 3,000 box labels, $4.25; 500 mail and express reports, $2.75; binding six volumes of Journal, $7.50; 200 records of unions and binder, $8.75; 1,000 postal cards and printing, $12; 2,500 delinquent notices, three kinds, $12.05; 1,000 receipts, $3.75; 25 tabs blank paper, 50c; 250,000 per capita tax stamps, $60; 2,000 postal cards and printing, two kinds, $25; 2,000 charter petitions, $14; 10,000 organizing folders, $33.75; 1,700 two-cent envelopes and printing, Organizers McLoughlin, Wells, Scott, Dolan, Devereux, Wilson, Brady, $49.75..... 611 55
J. M. Lynch—May salary..... 150 00
J. W. Bramwood—May salary..... 150 00
J. W. Hayes—May salary..... 12 50
Hugo Miller—May salary..... 40 00
American Federation of Labor—May per capita tax..... 237 56
Officers reports—Extra clerical work.... 38 35
Postage, $42.45; expressage, $32.78; exchange, $6.55; to date..... 81 78

TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL FUND.

Stafford Engraving Co.—Half-tone..... 1 50
Contributed articles..... 3 00
Clerk Hire—Four weeks ended June 17, 1905, three clerks..... 198 00
Indiana Paper Co.—Wrapping paper.... 45 01
Rapid Addressing Machine Co.—10,000 stencils 12 50
Postage 235 98
Hollenbeck Press—Stock, composition, press work, binding and malling 43,350 copies No. 6, Vol. XXVI..... 2,040 63

BURIAL FUND.

6101. Milwaukee No. 23—On account death G. A. Schlett..... 70 00
6102. New York No. 6—A. J. Pierce..... 70 00
6103. New York No. 6—Joseph Donnelly 70 00
6104. New York No. 6—T. J. Milmore... 70 00
6105. St. Louis No. 8—W. M. Lynn..... 70 00
6106. Columbia No. 101—H. L. Davison. 70 00
6107. Columbia No. 101—A. K. Mundheim 70 00
6108. Rome No. 371—J. B. Roser..... 70 00
6109. Detroit No. 18—W. W. Stewart.. 70 00
6110. Jacksonville No. 162—Charles Allen 70 00
6111. Richmond No. 90—E. C. Spencer.. 70 00
6112. Cincinnati No. 3—J. U. O'Rourke. 70 00
6113. Freeport No. 524—C. A. Chamberlin 70 00
6114. Pasadena No. 583—F. N. Sutliff... 70 00
6115. Columbia No. 101—G. A. Plummer 70 00
6116. St. Louis No. 8—F. A. Henry..... 70 00
6117. Milwaukee No. 23—John Otto.... 70 00
6118. Oakland No. 36—R. W. Weeks.... 70 00
6119. Atlantic City No. 377—A. J. Robinson 70 00
6120. Boston No. 13—P. J. Powers..... 70 00
6121. Scranton No. 112—L. G. Davis.... 70 00
6122. Boston No. 13—Henry Lamar..... 70 00
6123. Sherman No. 471—Daniel Grant.. 70 00
6124. St. Louis No. 8—F. C. Fenn..... 70 00
6125. Dallas No. 173—B. F. Singleton.. 70 00
6126. Newburgh No. 305—C. I. Hedges.. 70 00
6127. Detroit No. 18—C. E. Roepke.... 70 00
6128. Cleveland German-American No. 6—Louis Altmann..... 70 00

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6129. Sacramento No. 46—N. McCormick	$70	00
6130. Washington No. 456—G. W. Brice	70	00
6131. Niagara Falls No. 233—A. E. Lovett	70	00
6132. Atlanta No. 48—Mrs. J. I. Patton.	70	00
6133. Denver No. 49—C. Turton	70	00
6134. Oakland No. 36—J. H. Cooper	70	00
6135. Albany No. 4—J. J. Tiernan	70	00
6136. Fall River No. 161—Lucien Morin	70	00
6137. Cincinnati No. 3—W. A. Reinschmidt	70	00
6138. Columbia No. 101—S. F. Elwood	70	00
6139. Columbia No. 101—A. P. Marston	70	00
6140. Toronto No. 91—J. H. Granger	70	00
6141. New York No. 6—J. Harrison	70	00
6142. New York No. 6—J. S. McDonald.	70	00
6143. New York No. 6—O. S. Downs	70	00
6144. New York No. 6—Thomas McDonald	70	00
Total	$17,292	17

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS.

Defense fund	$3,718	50
Burial fund	3,527	93
General fund	3,295	63
Home fund	4,767	30
Typographical Journal fund—Subscriptions, $2,331.25; advertising, $378.80; union cards, $3	2,713	05
Special defense fund	2,359	45
Cummings memorial	354	98
Total	$20,736	84

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES.

Cummings memorial fund	$107	15
Defense fund—Benefits and expenses	4,356	07
Burial fund	3,080	00
General fund—Miscellaneous expenses	2,445	03
Home fund—Transferred to treasurer	4,767	30
Typographical Journal fund	2,536	62
Total	$17,292	17

RECAPITULATION.

Balance on hand May 21, 1905, regular funds, $70,469.76; Cummings memorial fund, $11,279.07	$81,748	83
Receipts to June 21, 1905	20,736	84
Total	$102,485	67
Expenditures	17,292	17
*Balance on hand	$85,193	50

*Of the balance on hand, $11,526.90 is in the Cummings memorial fund.

MONTHLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., June 21, 1905.

In compliance with section 3, article v, of the by-laws, the following is published:

REGULAR FUNDS.

Balance on hand May 21, 1905	$70,469	76
Receipts to date	20,381	86
Total	$90,851	62
Expenditures	17,185	02
Balance	$73,666	60

ASSETS.

Union National Bank, deposit	$10,000	00
Fletcher Nat'l Bank, deposit	31,361	40
Invested in U. S. bonds	31,956	25
Deposited with postoffice	225	00
Cash on hand	123	95
Total	$73,666	60

CUMMINGS MEMORIAL FUND.

Balance on hand May 21, 1905	$11,279	07
Receipts to date	354	98
Total	$11,634	05
Expenditures	107	15
Balance	$11,526	90

ASSETS.

Drexel & Co., deposit	$5,068	10
American National Bank, deposit	6,458	80
Total	$11,526	90

J. W. BRAMWOOD, Secretary-Treasurer.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., June 21, 1905.

State of Indiana, County of Marion, ss:

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of May, 1905. Witness my hand and notarial seal.

[SEAL] ALBERT SMITH, Notary Public.

My commission expires August 19, 1908.

REPORT OF SECRETARY-TREASURER UNION PRINTERS' HOME.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., June 22, 1905.

To the Board of Trustees of the Union Printers' Home:

GENTLEMEN—The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Home fund from May 23 to June 22, 1905, inclusive:

RECEIPTS.

May 23.	Balance in fund	$8,158	45
May 31.	Interest, Drexel & Co.	75	25
May 31.	Interest, American Nat'l Bank	24	27
May 31.	Cash from secretary-treasurer I. T. U.	311	00
June 5.	Sale of photo, per Charles Deacon		75
June 6.	Cash from secretary-treasurer I. T. U.	1,163	00
June 17.	Cash from secretary-treasurer I. T. U.	2,000	00
June 21.	Cash from secretary-treasurer I. T. U.	1,293	30
Total		$13,026	02

EXPENDITURES.

Shields-Morley Grocery Co.—Groceries.	$283	14
Ira J. Morse—Vegetables, fruits, butter, eggs, etc.	229	06
H. A. Brown Commission Co.—Vegetables, fruit, butter and eggs	151	85
O. E. Hemenway—Meats, butter and eggs	60	50
Puck Soap Co.—Soap	18	75
Seldomridge Bros.—Flour, corn meal, hay and grain	159	88
Colorado Packing and Provision Co.—Meats	483	54
Sanderson Commission Co.—Fish	19	68
Robinson Drug Co.—Drugs, powder blowers	58	40
Holbrook & Perkins—Suits, hats and furnishings	237	30
F. A. Vorhes—Shoes	54	82
T. E. Manning—May shoe repairs	2	50
Colorado Springs Electric Co.—Lights for May	71	54
Union Ice and Coal Co.—Ice and coal	57	75
Houck-Davidson Coal Co.—Coal	147	30
Giddings Bros.—Cotton, needles, cheesecloth, etc.	28	84
Ottenheimer & Co.—Table linen, bed linen, etc.	237	09
Wrought Iron Range Co.—Baker's bowl	3	20
G. S. Barnes & Son—Tinware, cutlery, etc.	9	30
Lowell-Meservey Hardware Co.—Glass, putty, etc.; steamer to order	84	75
St. John & Barnes—Steam fittings	4	70
E. M. Portner—Carpenter work	46	25
John Schneider—Repairs on wagon	2	50
New York Electric Co.—Electrical batteries and installation	7	28
Western Electric Co.—Electrical supplies	19	14
Queen City Pottery—Flower pots	11	78
J. W. Fletemeyer—Wine and whiskey	13	00
Out West Printing Co.—Envelopes and office supplies	25	40
R. Ashby—Spectacles and repairs	8	75
J. W. Sheafer—Legal advice	35	00
Northfield Land and Water Co.—Water rent to July 1	250	00

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Continental Oil Co.—Gasoline	$18 80
J. M. Lynch—May salary	33 33
J. W. Bramwood—May salary	33 33
Barnes-Crosby Co.—Fifty electros Home buildings	23 63
Exchange to May 31	8 75
Charles Deacon—May salaries Home employes	1,163 00
Charles Deacon—Buttermilk and yeast, $5.33; brooms, $2.80; freight on linen, electrical supplies, flower pots, $19.98; machinist's labor, 72c; cleaning tents, $4.60; freight on books, $1.88; pensions to inmates, $262.50; transportation Messrs. Anderson, Creswell, McManus, Hull, Hill, Dunn, Rogers, Quick, $185.90; balance May salaries, $40; laundry wax, 15c; postage, $3; tobacco for inmates, $7.50; freight and expressage, $2.85; want ads, 50c; car tickets, $4; insect powder, $3.75.	545 46
Total	$4,649 29

RECAPITULATION.

Balance in fund May 23, 1905	$8,158 45
Receipts to June 22, 1905	4,867 57
Total	$13,026 02
Expenditures	4,649 29
Balance	$8,376 73

The balance reported consists of $1,546.46 on deposit with American National Bank, Indianapolis, $6,331.78 deposited with Drexel & Co., Philadelphia, and $498.49 in the hands of Superintendent Deacon, the expenditure of which is yet to be reported.

Respectfully submitted,
J. W. Bramwood, Secretary-Treasurer.

Indianapolis, Ind., June 22, 1905.

State of Indiana, Marion County, ss:
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22d day of June, 1905. Witness my hand and notarial seal.
[SEAL] Albert Smith, Notary Public.
My commission expires August 19, 1908.

SUPERINTENDENT DEACON'S CASH ACCOUNT FOR MAY.

RECEIPTS.

May.		
1.	Cash on hand	$143 95
9.	J. W. Bramwood—Current expenses	300 00
24.	J. W. Bramwood—Current expenses	300 00
24.	Sale of photo	75
	Total	$744 70

EXPENDITURES.

May.		
1.	Postage	3 00
1.	Edward Smedley & Son—Brooms	2 80
2.	Hattie Lowry—Services	1 25
5.	Mrs. L. M. Smith—Services	2 50
6.	I. T. U. pensions	64 50
6.	Mrs. Maggie Lynn—Cleaning tents	1 80
8.	Transportation Charles H. Anderson	19 00
10.	Thomas Hazlitt—Buttermilk	2 63
11.	C. G. Strang—Machinist labor on valve stem and thimble	72
11.	Transportation Harry L. Creswell	24 15
13.	Transportation H. P. McManus	30 75
13.	Transportation Charles O. Hull	30 75
13.	I. T. U. pensions	63 00
15.	Harry Brown—Baker	22 50
15.	Insect Exterminator Co.—Insect powder	3 75
15.	Transportation William H. Dunn	2 50
16.	Ella Collins—Services	8 75
17.	H. Cohen—Dishwasher	1 67
17.	C. Barthes—Baker	3 33
18.	Mrs. Maggie Lynn—Cleaning tents	2 80
19.	Freight on books donated	1 88
20.	Freight on flower pots	1 30
20.	Transportation C. W. Hill	17 25
20.	I. T. U. pensions	66 50
24.	Freight on linen, spreads, etc	16 20
27.	Freight on electrical supplies	1 00
27.	I. T. U. pensions	68 50
27.	Transportation Henry Rogers	$30 75
27.	Transportation Luther T. Quick	30 75
29.	Freight on flower pots	1 48
29.	A. L. Patton—Tobacco for inmates	7 50
29.	Cash transferred J. W. Bramwood	75
29.	Charles Deacon—Sundries as follows:	
	Yeast	2 70
	Freight and expressage	2 85
	Want ad	50
	Car tickets	4 00
	Laundry wax	15
	Total	$546 21
	Cash on hand	198 49
	Total	$744 70

DONATIONS TO CUMMINGS MEMORIAL FUND.

The following is a list of the contributions to the Cummings memorial fund from May 20 to June 21, 1905:

May 20, 1905	Amount in fund	$11,279 07
	Interest on deposit—American National Bank	129 43
20,	Nashville	11 00
25,	Baton Rouge	5 00
27,	Mobile	10 00
47,	New Haven	15 00
70,	Lancaster, Pa	2 50
81,	Bay City	5 00
86,	Reading	50
89,	Chattanooga	15 00
106,	Madison	1 50
122,	Kalamazoo	5 00
124,	Bloomington	10 00
140,	Bismarck	3 25
163,	Superior	5 00
172,	San Antonio	6 00
173,	Dallas	25 00
183,	Savannah	2 00
194,	Joliet	16 25
211,	Oshkosh	6 50
233,	Niagara Falls	20 30
245,	Woonsocket	2 50
260,	Findlay	11 00
270,	New Castle	2 50
385,	Greenville	5 75
389,	Vallejo	5 50
395,	Vincennes	10 00
405,	Santa Fe	2 50
503,	Stanford	5 00
548,	Lancaster, Ohio	2 50
618,	Watertown, Wis	3 00
12,	Louisville—German-American	5 50
2,	Chicago—Mailers	5 00
	Total	$11,634 05

EXPENDITURES.

Denver Typewriter Co.—Rent of typewriter	$10 50	
C. F. Seitz—Composition on reports	6 30	
Merchants' Publishing Co.—Carbon paper, rubber bands, paste.	1 35	
Bagley-Tully Co.—1,000 circulars.	3 00	
Smith-Brooks Co.—500 two-cent stamped envelopes and printing; 500 postals and printing; 800 circulars; 2,500 six-page folders; 11 changes	76 00	
H. E. Garman—Services	10 00	
Total		$107 15
Balance		$11,526 90

Respectfully submitted,
J. W. Bramwood, Secretary-Treasurer.

All contributions should be sent to J. W. Bramwood, secretary-treasurer, Newton Claypool building, Indianapolis, Ind., who has been designated as custodian of the fund.

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International Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union

PRESIDENT'S NOTES.

The president, at the request of Binghamton (N. Y.) Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union No. 20, recently visited that city and negotiated an agreement and scale of wages for electrotypers and stereotypers. The new agreement went into effect at once in the Press, Herald, Republican, Leader and Herald Company offices. The scale is as follows:

ELECTROTYPERS.

Molders and finishers, not less than $3.50 per day.

Builders and backers up, first year, $15 per week.

Builders and backers up, second year, $16 per week.

Builders and backers up, third year, $17 per week.

Builders and backers up, fourth year, $17.50 per week.

Builders and backers up, fifth year, $18 per week.

Eight and one-half hours shall constitute a day's work from May —, to January 1, 1906.

From and after January 1, 1906, eight hours shall constitute a day's work.

Seven hours shall constitute a night's work.

Six days or nights shall be a week's work.

Overtime shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half.

Work on Sundays and legal holidays shall be paid for at double time rates.

Day work shall be work done between 7:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.

Night work shall be work done between 6 P. M. and 6 A. M.

Each electrotype establishment shall be entitled to one apprentice.

Any electrotype establishment employing two or more journeymen in the molding room and two journeymen in the finishing room shall be entitled to one molder apprentice and one finisher apprentice.

The scale of wages for electrotypers' apprentices shall be as follows:

First year, not less than $1 per day or night.

Second year, not less than $1.25 per day or night.

Third year, not less than $1.75 per day or night.

Fourth and fifth years, not less than $2 per day or night.

STEREOTYPERS.

First year, not less than $16.50 per week.

Second year, not less than $17 per week.

Third, fourth and fifth years, not less than $18 per week.

Not over eight hours shall constitute a day's work.

Not over seven hours shall constitute a night's work.

Day work shall be work done between 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

Night work shall be work done between 5 P. M. and 4 A. M.

Work on evening newspapers on Sundays and Labor day shall be price and one-half.

Six days or nights shall constitute a week's work.

Overtime shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half.

Each establishment employing one or more journeyman stereotypers shall be entitled to one apprentice.

The scale of wages for stereotypers' apprentices shall be as follows:

First year, not less than $1 per day or night.

Second year, not less than $1.25 per day or night.

Third year, not less than $1.75 per day or night.

Fourth and fifth year, not less than $2 per day or night.

JAMES J. FREEL.

DELEGATES TO CONVENTION.

To be held in Chicago, Ill., August 14, 1905:

1, Thomas J. Carroll, Edward F. Duffy, Winfield T. Keegan, Henry A. Moreland.
2, J. J. Hoar, Charles O'Hara, W. E. Parle.
3, John J. Gieres, John Kamin, August D. Robrahn, William H. Sampson.
4, A. F. Brown, William N. Julien, L. P. Straube.
5, Thomas Mangan.
6, George E. Raynor, H. S. Stark.
7, August F. Motz.
8, John Hohner, F. J. Seitz.
9, Thomas Shanahan.
10, Charles M. Schilling.
11, Daniel M. Nelligan.
12, George Eifert.
13, J. W. White.
16, George S. Bircher.
17, Jesse G. Buck, C. O. Buckingham.
18, Hugh C. Marley.
19, D. J. Murray.
20, Herbert J. Lewis.
21, W. S. McDougall.
23, Charles F. Sweeney.
24, Thomas S. Granville.
25, James Clayton.
28, H. E. Hill.
29, William B. Kramer.
30, Charles F. Markey.
31, H. W. Neall.
32, Fred J. Burkel.
34, E. J. McIlhiny.
36, E. S. Daly, W. L. Morris.
38, August Behmer.
39, Frank Stough.
40, George F. Lane.
41, Daniel D. Gordon.
42, A. W. Mehaffey.
44, W. H. Kirby.
46, Frederick Leighton.
48, M. J. Graham.
55, Mathias Wagner.
56, George L. Riley.
66, Thomas E. Marshall.
67, P. H. Nelson.
69, J. J. Campbell.
72, George F. Merrick, Elmer S. Jackson.

REPORT OF SECRETARY-TREASURER.

The May receipts were as follows:

1, New York—For May	$176	10
2, Boston—For May	41	10
For supplies		75
4, Chicago—For May	50	40
5, Cincinnati—For May	10	50
For supplies	4	00
6, Kansas City—For May	16	80
For supplies		90
7, Philadelphia—For May	15	90
8, St. Louis—For May	16	80
10, Baltimore—For April	8	40
11, Boston—For April	19	80
For supplies	4	00
13, Denver—For May	9	30
14, Columbus—For May	4	80
16, St. Paul and Minneapolis—For April and May	15	60
18, Newark—For May	3	90
19, Washington—For May	9	30

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20,	Binghamton—For June	$3 30
21,	Toronto—For May	14 70
23,	Syracuse—From February to May	7 20
	For supplies	20
24,	Omaha—For May	6 60
	For supplies	50
25,	Buffalo—For April and May	9 00
26,	Baltimore—For April	4 20
27,	Hartford, etc.—For May and June	11 40
28,	Albany and Troy—For April and May	24 60
29,	San Francisco—For April and May	42 00
30,	Indianapolis—For May	4 20
31,	Cincinnati—For May	25 50
	For supplies	60
32,	Louisville—For May	5 70
33,	Montreal—For May	3 60
34,	Battle Creek—For April	6 90
	For supplies	1 45
35,	Cleveland—For May	7 20
36,	St. Louis—For May	20 40
39,	Toledo—For April	4 50
	For supplies	60
40,	Des Moines—From February to May	13 80
41,	Sioux City—For May	3 00
42,	Atlanta—For May	7 80
	For supplies	1 60
44,	Springfield—For May	4 20
45,	St. Paul and Minneapolis—For May	4 20
	For supplies	60
46,	Utica—For May	1 50
48,	Portland—For May	3 30
51,	Memphis—For April	3 60
52,	Fall River—For April	2 40
	For supplies	25
53,	Providence—For March and April	12 60
54,	Detroit—From January to April	25 50
	For supplies	60
55,	Springfield—For May	3 90
56,	Pittsburg—For May	11 40
58,	Los Angeles—For April	6 00
59,	Winnipeg—For May and June	7 20
60,	Butte—For May	1 50
62,	Lincoln—For May	4 50
63,	Galveston-Houston—For May	5 10
65,	Seattle—For May	5 10
	For supplies	80
66,	Richmond—For May	5 40
67,	Colorado Springs—For May	2 10
68,	Pittsburg—For May	3 30
69,	Elmira—For April and May	3 60
72,	Philadelphia—For March	21 60
	L. P. Stroude—Buttons	1 25
	Bank interest	13 83
	Total	$794 23

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Omaha, Neb. (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—President, Harry Fox; vice-president, J. M. White; recording secretary, S. L. Rowzee; secretary-treasurer, W. W. Moore; sergeant-at-arms, George Rappley; delegate to International Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union convention, Thomas S. Granville; alternate, W. G. Dakin; executive committee, J. M. White, F. A. Zimmerman, W. Bloom.

Orange, N. J.—President, Thomas F. Nihill; financial secretary, John M. Hague; recording secretary, C. A. Miller; treasurer, William L. Force; sergeant-at-arms, L. J. Camisa.

San Francisco (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—President, James J. Kenny; vice-president, William Flynn; corresponding secretary, William Patton; recording secretary, F. Colton; financial secretary, Frank Bellington; delegate to the International Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union, Chicago convention, to be held in August, William B. Kramer; alternate, James J. Kenny; delegates to labor council, James J. Kenny and McArthur Johnson; executive committee, William Kramer, J. Smith, William Flynn, J. R. Roland and J. J. Kenny; newspaper members' committee, William Patton, James J. Kenny and J. P. Fitzsimmons; electrotypers' members' committee, George Royal, William Kramer and E. Wands; trustees, Harry D. Pohlmann, William Flynn and J. P. Fitzsimmons; sergeant-at-arms, J. Williams.

MISCELLANEOUS.

International Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union card No. A566, issued by Chicago Stereotypers' Union No. 4 to Julius Lattner, has been lost and a duplicate issued. The original card, if found or presented for deposit, should be returned to William N. Julien, 2390 North Forty-second avenue, Chicago, Ill.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

GENERAL OFFICERS—EXECUTIVE BOARD.

President—James J. Freel, 1839 Eighty-fifth, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Vice-President—J. Fremont Fry, care News, Indianapolis, Ind.
Jesse W. Moreland, 159 Mount Auburn street, Cambridge, Mass.
M. J. Shea, 44 V street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
Secretary-Treasurer—G. W. Williams, 534 Warren street, Boston, Mass.

SECRETARIES OF LOCAL UNIONS.

1, New York (Stereotypers)—G. W. Farnum, 347 East One Hundred and Twentieth.
2, Boston, Mass. (Stereotypers)—G. Fred Moore, box 3350.
3, Chicago, Ill. (Electrotypers)—O. C. Baer, 1596 N. Sacramento avenue.
4, Chicago, Ill. (Stereotypers)—W. N. Julien, 2390 North Forty-second avenue.
5, Cincinnati, Ohio (Stereotypers)—Frank Hegner, 947 West Eighth street.
6, Kansas City, Mo. (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—O. McFarland, care Times stereotyping room.
7, Philadelphia, Pa. (Stereotypers)—B. J. Brady, 1316 N. Hutchinson.
8, St. Louis, Mo. (Stereotypers)—H. Heinz, 224 Walnut.
9, Detroit (Stereotypers)—Herbert O'Connor, 20 Division.
10, Baltimore, Md. (Stereotypers)—C. M. Schilling, 915 Woodley.
11, Boston, Mass. (Electrotypers)—F. L. Murray, 27 Putnam avenue, Cambridge, Mass.
12, Milwaukee, Wis. (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—G. N. Mihm, 2616 Chestnut.
13, Denver, Colo. (Stereotypers)—Harry Kitto, 532 West Fifth avenue.
14, Columbus, Ohio (Stereotypers)—W. G. Knopf, 330 St. Clair avenue.
15, Dayton, Ohio (Electrotypers and Stereotypers)—H. C. Pohl, 129 Wortman avenue.
16, St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn. (Stereotypers)—H. J. Gerrish.
17, Washington, D. C. (Electrotypers)—H. C. Poppe, 17 T, N. W.
18, Newark, N. J. (Stereotypers)—Henry Sander, 51 Lincoln.
19, Washington, D. C. (Stereotypers)—D. J. Murray, The Brunswick.
20, Binghamton, N. Y. (Stereotypers)—E. P. Cahill, 30 Prospect avenue.
21, Toronto, Ont. (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—W. J. Farr, 124 Broadview avenue.
22, Cleveland, Ohio (Stereotypers)—J. E. Hoffman, 157 Yonker avenue.
23, Syracuse, N. Y.—C. F. Sweeney, 531 West Calvin.
24, Omaha, Neb. (Electrotypers and Stereotypers)—S. L. Rowzee, Bee office.
25, Buffalo, N. Y. (Stereotypers)—J. E. Whitby, 214 Front avenue.
26, Baltimore, Md. (Electrotypers)—George W. Beever, 1702 Federal.
27, Hartford, New Haven, Bridgeport and Meriden, Conn. (Stereotypers)—G. W. Languth, box 161, Hartford, Conn.
28, Albany and Troy, N. Y. (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—H. E. Hill, 207 Elm, Albany, N. Y.
29, San Francisco, Cal. (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—William Patton.
30, Indianapolis, Ind. (Electrotypers)—C. F. Markey, 379 N. Colorado avenue.

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31, Cincinnati Ohio (Electrotypers)—Henry Boehman, 850 West Liberty.
32, Louisville, Ky. (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—F. J. Burkel, 725 Preston.
33, Montreal, Que. (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—A. Polequin, 3 Cote avenue.
34, Battle Creek, Mich. (Electrotypers)—C. A. Chatfield, 24 Michigan avenue, north.
35, Cleveland, Ohio (Electrotypers)—L. M. Odell, 73 Noyes.
36, St. Louis, Mo. (Electrotypers)—John F. Hoyer, 1311 Sullivan avenue.
37, Akron, Ohio (Electrotypers)—Henry Scheffer, 470 Rhodes avenue.
38, Indianapolis, Ind. (Stereotypers)—W. T. Burke, 117 Kansas.
39, Toledo, Ohio (Stereotypers)—Charles Fisher, 907 Norwood avenue.
40, Des Moines, Iowa (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—G. F. Lane, 1310 Cottage.
41, Sioux City, Iowa (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—D. D. Gordon, 817 Main.
42, Atlanta, Ga.—A. W. Mehaffey, 174 Pulliam.
43, Springfield, Ill. (Stereotypers)—E. L. James, care Illinois State Journal.
44, Springfield, Mass. (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—H. J. Bagg, 44 Webster.
45, St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn. (Electrotypers)—H. J. Gerrish, 195 Aurora avenue.
46, Utica, N. Y. (Stereotypers)—Thomas O'Neil, 44 Mohawk.
47, Peoria, Ill. (Stereotypers)—F. L. Moore, R. F. D. No. 4.
48, Portland, Ore. (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—M. J. Graham, care Journal stereotyping room.
49, Rochester, N. Y. (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—William Spofford, Rural Home Company, 11 Aqueduct.
50, Ottawa, Ont. (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—A. Riendeau, care Government Printing Bureau.
51, Memphis, Tenn. (Stereotypers)—Tom Faugl, 543 N. Second.
52, Fall River, Mass. (Stereotypers)—Leroy Johnston, 14 Grinnell.
53, Providence, R. I. (Stereotypers)—S. F. Honan, 224 Ives.
54, Detroit, Mich. (Electrotypers)—Theodore Neisch, 58 Kerchival avenue.
55, Springfield, Ohio (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—Arthur Kirk, 121 South Factory.
56, Pittsburg, Pa. (Stereotypers)—J. O. E. Lawton, 2835 Wylie avenue.
57, New Orleans, La. (Stereotypers)—M. A. Rice, 2109 Callioppe.
58, Los Angeles, Cal. (Stereotypers)—J. W. Butterfield, Colegrove, Cal.
59, Winnipeg, Man. (Stereotypers)—P. W. Bowen, box 376.
60, Butte, Mont. (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—A. O. Ogstead, care Miner.
61, St. Joseph, Mo. (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—Clyde C. Kelley, 712 Warsaw.
62, Lincoln, Neb. (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—A. E. Small, 1840 South Fifteenth.
63, Galveston, Texas (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—H. E. Ketchum, 2024 Avenue L.
64, Fort Wayne, Ind. (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—J. J. Metker, 508 Wallace.
65, Seattle, Wash. (Stereotypers)—L. A. Miller, care Star.
66, Richmond, Va. (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—Thomas E. Marshall, 502 N. Thirty-fourth.
67, Colorado Springs and Pueblo, Colo. (Stereotypers)—W. G. Snyder, care Telegraph, Colorado Springs.
68, Pittsburg, Pa. (Electrotypers)—Charles Seth, 121 Rochelle, Knoxville Boro, Allegheny County, Pa.
69, Elmira, N. Y. (Stereotypers)—C. G. Brown, 744 West Church.
70, Columbus, Ohio (Electrotypers)—Louis Benkert, 135 East Cherry.
71, Salt Lake, Utah (Stereotypers)—R. E. Tisdale, care Herald stereotype room.
72, Philadelphia, Pa. (Electrotypers)—W. D. Matthews, 2518 South Carlisle.

VIEWS OF A COUNTRY PRINTER.

Sometimes our surroundings give color to thoughts and to what we write. Being a union printer living in a country town causes me to ask the question why the city unions have not exerted themselves and spent some cash on unionizing every country printing office possible.

The four to six towns nearest to me should be organized into a union, using the most central place in the group for a meeting place. The army of the opposition is recruited from these untrained sources in the country town districts. Much good to the January, 1906, move could be accomplished in the next few months by some thorough and hurried work in the outlying districts all over America.

My membership is with the Atlanta Union No. 48. I learned the printing trade when a boy and left it for twenty-five years, and would not even go into a printing office, knowing of the danger of falling back again into the work.

If printers would breathe more pure outdoor air and less tobacco smoke, the Home would not be filled with so many young men dead and labeled "tuberculosis." Just the simple habit of practicing deep breathing for three minutes a day will save every young printer from this dread disease.

The night of drunkenness, carelessness, counting crossties and general depravity is far spent, and printers everywhere should awake and walk forth clad in the habiliments of their hard-earned dollars in their pockets and in bank, and expressed in good clothes and a genteel appearance, and if a printer is just forever joined to his idols of depravity and going about a pauper, he should never be given a job. The standard has been allowed to run too low, to the ruin of many bright men and good printers. When you raise the standard and require a printer to at least have a one-dollar bill attached to his card, with dues paid to date, it will be a step forward, and these matters should be brought to the attention of every young union printer. Save your money.

There is another peculiar trait of a "traveling," bankrupt printer who hits a country town. He talks and talks of a scale of wages from $15 to $18 a week, and this causes the boys way out in the country towns to whom they appeal for aid to ask why they don't hold these jobs about which they are always talking.

No, brother typos; let's raise the standard; stop joking about serious things, and for heaven's sake quit filling your lungs with smoke from coffin-tack cigarettes and dying early with tuberculosis. Let me repeat: Breathe air, and not smoke, into your lungs; reach out after the higher things of life, and learn the great lesson about the cash you work for, be it $5 or $18 a week—save it! A printer needs cash just like other successful people, and the only way most people get money is to work for it—and then do you save it!

If any reader of these lines can send a fourteen or fifteen-year-old orphan printer boy down this way, he can get a good home and all else that will be coming to him. L. F. Scott.

Conyers, Ga.

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Official Directory

INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

Headquarters—Rooms 640-650 Newton Claypool building, Indianapolis, Ind. Long Distance Telephone, Main, 2886.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

President—James M. Lynch, Newton Claypool building, Indianapolis, Ind.

First Vice-President—J. W. Hays, box 522, Minneapolis, Minn.

Second Vice-President—Hugo Miller, Indianapolis, Ind.

Third Vice-President—James J. Mulcahy, 2821 Cass avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Fourth Vice-President—E. J. Bracken, 1137 Highland street, Columbus, Ohio.

Fifth Vice-President—P. G. Nuernberger, 313 Giddings street, Ravenswood, Chicago, Ill.

Secretary-Treasurer—J. W. Bramwood, Newton Claypool building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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Vice-President—Thomas McCaffery, 11 Boulder Place, Colorado Springs, Colo.

Secretary and Treasurer—J. W. Bramwood, Newton Claypool building, Indianapolis, Ind.

L. C. Shepard, 8 Pleasant street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

H. H. Rogers, 1138 Adams street, Chicago, Ill.

W. J. White, 4053 Twenty-third street, San Francisco, Cal.

Thomas F. Crowley, room 12, Hulbert block, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Agent—George P. Nichols, 535 North Carrollton avenue, Baltimore, Md.

DELEGATES TO FEDERATION OF LABOR.

James M. Lynch, Newton Claypool building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Frank Morrison, 423-425 G street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

M. S. Hayes, Citizen office, Cleveland, Ohio.

Frank Foster, 116 Eliot street, Boston, Mass.

Victor L. Berger, 614 State street, Milwaukee, Wis.

ORGANIZERS.

Beattie, Charles, 29 Montcalm street, Montreal, P. Q.

Bonnington, F. J., room 19, 533 Kearny street, San Francisco, Cal.

Boyle, P. J., 1228 South Eleventh street, Omaha, Neb.

Birdsall, F. C., box 681, Denver, Colo.

Brady, Bert G., 325 North East street, Indianapolis, Ind.

Clancy, P. L., 24 Allen street, Halifax, N. S.

Colbert, Michael, 276 Belden avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Devereux, J. C., jr., 915 Thomas street, St. Paul, Minn.

Dolan, T. H., 6 Terrace street, Pittsburg, Pa.

Fancher, John E., 618 W. Twelfth street, Sioux Falls, S. D.

Fennessy, T. D., 831 East Twentieth street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Haight, William S., 55 Eleventh street, Detroit, Mich.

Hayes, Max S., 1 Blackstone building, Cleveland, Ohio.

Hill, Albert E., 313½ Cedar street, Nashville, Tenn.

Hogan, J. W., 162-163 Pennsylvania Block, Butte, Mont.

Howell, G. H., care Oregonian, Portland, Ore.

Hudspeth, H. S., box 1627, New Orleans, La.

James, W. R., box 543, Toronto, Ont.

Kinskey, C. E., 6 Chapin block, Buffalo, N. Y.

Leache, C. L., R. F. D., No. 2, Austin, Texas.

McLoughlin, J. E., 18 Chambers street, New York city, N. Y., or 1271 Bushwick avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Parrish, L. A., 550 Mt. Vernon avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

Radley, R. F., 135 Twelfth street, Station A, Dallas, Texas.

Rodier, J. A., 384 St. Andre street, Montreal, P. Q.

Rust, F. A., 1506 Second avenue, Seattle, Wash.

Scott, Charles T., 1 Cross street, Beachmont, Mass.

Shields, R. P., 802 South Water street, Wichita, Kan.

Wardlaw, W. S., box 266, Atlanta, Ga.

Wells, D. M., box 94 or corner Dallas and Montana streets, El Paso, Texas.

Wilson, H. B., box 337 Calgary, Alberta, Can.

Wilson, W. B., 269 South Front street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Woodrow, S. T., 3 North Third street, Camden, N. J.

TRADE DISTRICT UNIONS.

Mailers' Trade District Union—Secretary, Robert T. Allen, box 1817, Boston, Mass.

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Committee on Government Ownership and Control of the Telegraph—A. L. Randall, 1510 North Capital street, chairman; F. C. Roberts, 220 K street, N. W.; W. N. Brockwell, 522 Tenth street, N. E.; John B. Dickman, 1107 New Jersey avenue, N. W.; John A. Huston, 15 L street, N. E.. All of Washington, D. C.

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ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCILS.

LIST OF SECRETARIES.

["In a jurisdiction where more than one trade holds a charter from the International Typographical Union, they shall create a joint standing committee, to consist of three members from each body * * *."—Section 120, General Laws.]

Akron, Ohio—A. R. Sheehan, care Werner Co.

Albany, N. Y.—W. H. Patterson, 126 First street.

Atlanta, Ga.—E. L. Parham, 12½ North Broad.

Baltimore, Md.—Robert A. Williamson, 1315 Mosher street.

Battle Creek, Mich.—George Wilson, 16 Howard street.

Belleville, Ill.—Andrew Schwarz, care St. Clair Printing Company.

Bellingham, Wash.—F. T. Baltuff, 714 High street.

Binghamton, N. Y.—George Irving, care Herald.

Birmingham, Ala.—R. P. Schoppert, 136 Sixtieth street.

Bloomington, Ill.—L. C. Spurgin, 604 West Nill st.

Boston, Mass.—D. J. McDonald, room 19, 82 Water street.

Brockton, Mass.—W. W. Adams, 47 West Rossetter street.

Buffalo, N. Y.—C. E. Kinskey, 6 Chapin block.

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Butte, Mont.—A. C. Evans, 826 West Copper st.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa—R. G. Stewart, 64 Kimball building.
Charleston, S. C.—M. J. Conklin, box 504.
Chicago, Ill.—L. P. Straube, room 302, 134 East Van Buren.
Cincinnati, Ohio—R. H. Curl, 17 Fisher block.
Cleveland, Ohio—George E. Lee, 1 Blackstone building.
Colorado Springs, Colo.—H. J. Cocks, 718 South Weber street.
Columbus, Ohio—C. W. McCahill, 227 Neil street.
Decatur, Ill.—J. H. King, care Hostetler Printing House.
Denver, Colo.—H. E. Garman, box 1447.
Des Moines, Iowa—P. E. Spencer, box 48.
Detroit, Mich.—Joseph Arnold, 82 Henry street.
Duluth, Minn.—John M. McDonald, Duluth Heights.
East Liverpool, Ohio—Alex Wilson, 174 Thompson avenue.
Elizabeth, N. J.—L. B. Mathews, 550 Second avenue, Roselle, N. J.
Elgin, Ill.—R. M. Lord, 313 Center street.
Evansville, Ind.—W. L. Jaus, 400 John street.
Fall River, Mass.—D. F. Shea, 455 Peckham st.
Fort Worth, Texas—R. W. Walker, 406 Fifth ave.
Galveston, Texas—H. E. Ketchum, 2024 avenue L.
Grand Rapids, Mich.—William R. McLeod, care Germania.
Hartford, Conn.—George A. Clintsman, box 856.
Helena, Mont.—R. L. Fisk, care Record.
Indianapolis, Ind.—Joseph Gibson, 620 Fayette st.
Jackson, Mich.—John A. Welch, 213 Ten Eyck st.
Jacksonville, Fla.—H. A. Jackson, 321 E. Second.
Joliet, Ill.—E. W. Coppage.
Joplin, Mo.—Edward Pickering, 201 North Byers avenue.
Kansas City, Mo.—G. G. Crawford, 3829 Michigan avenue.
Knoxville, Tenn.—M. J. Breen, 506 South Gay street.
Lafayette, Ind.—S. H. Saltzgaber, 1505 Main st.
Lincoln, Neb.—W. H. Creal, 1445 North Twenty-second street.
Little Rock, Ark.—G. C. Alley, 113 West Third.
Los Angeles, Cal.—M. M. Lyon, 3112 Eagle st.
Louisville, Ky.—J. Schneider, 447 W. Jefferson.
Lowell, Mass.—John W. Maguire, 25 Whipple st.
Memphis, Tenn.—W. N. Page, 526 Cooper avenue.
Meriden, Conn.—T. E. Lawler.
Milwaukee, Wis.—George R. Foster, 967 Sixth st.
Minneapolis, Minn.—E. Raschke, care Bureau of Engraving, 15 Seventh street.
Nashville, Tenn.—Ira E. Boylin, 606 S. Summer st.
New Haven, Conn.—D. K. Fitzgerald, box 701.
Newark, N. J.—H. J. Gottlob, box 122.
New Orleans, La.—W. A. Sherwood, box 1627.
New York, N. Y.—George A. Chambers, 843 Washington street.
Niles, Mich.—A. W. Hudson.
Oakland, Cal.—Frank O'Neill, 1447 Milvia street, Berkeley, Cal.
Omaha, Neb.—D. G. Craighead, 2409 Hamilton st.
Oswego, N. Y.—Frank R. Fitzgerald, 56 E. Eighth.
Paterson, N. J.—James B. Esty, 47 Lexington avenue, Passaic, N. J.
Pawtucket, R. I.—John Gilleece, Lonsdale, R. I.
Peoria, Ill.—W. S. Bush, 103 Main street.
Philadelphia, Pa.—A. M. Fasy, 925 Morris street.
Pittsburg, Pa.—W. J. McAfee, care Burgess Printing Company, 963 Liberty avenue.
Portland, Maine—Arthur Ingersoll, 45 Quebec st.
Portland, Ore.—Hugh M. Glen, care Telegram.
Providence, R. I.—C. F. Martin, 80 Chestnut st.
Pueblo, Colo.—C. E. Donnelley, box 118.
Raleigh, N. C.—L. F. Alford, 125 East South st.
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Rochester, N. Y.—G. E. Faulkner, 42 Finch street.
Sacramento, Cal.—J. Gibfried, 1425 K street.
Salt Lake City, Utah—V. R. Macknight, box 491.
San Diego, Cal.—G. G. Schierholz, 827 D street.
San Francisco, Cal.—D. F. Powers, room 20, 533 Kearny street.
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Shreveport, La.—C. A. Cox, care Williams Printing Company.
Sioux City, Iowa—F. H. Lawrence, 1700 W. Fifth.
Sioux Falls, S. D.—H. Patterson, care Journal.
Springfield, Ill.—Bert Winter, 1018 South Fifteenth street.
Springfield, Mass.—Walter H. Kirby, 124 Spring street.
Springfield, Ohio—O. B. Miller, 15 S. Mechanic st.
St. Louis, Mo.—C. P. Connolly, 1394 Blackstone avenue.
St. Paul, Minn.—John W. Bakula, 299 Lisbon st.
Superior, Wis.—O. A. Digle, care Telegram.
Syracuse, N. Y.—F. W. Kinsey, 117 Phelps place.
Tacoma, Wash.—Eugene Goodrich, 9 South C st.
Toledo, Ohio—C. S. Brown, box 17.
Toronto, Ont.—John Armstrong, 65 Colborne st.
Trenton, N. J.—Charles Harrison, jr., 923 Carteret avenue.
Utica, N. Y.—C. W. Lettinger, 713 Mary street.
Vancouver, B. C.—J. F. McConnell, 408 Georgia.
Waco, Texas—J. L. McDonald, box 216.
Washington, D. C.—Elmer Johnson, 2009 Flagler street.
Waterbury, Conn.—G. M. Cooley, 13 W. Farm st.
Watertown, N. Y.—F. H. Roof.
Wheeling, W. Va.—W. C. Jones, 63 Indiana st.
Worcester, Mass.—N. L. Davis, 33 Coral street.

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Gadsden No. 517—L. E. Chandler.
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New Decatur No. 438—L. E. Beckley, care Advertiser.
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Tuscaloosa No. 361—J. H. Hawkins, box 288.

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Nome No. 582—George Maynard, care News.

ARIZONA.

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Globe No. 367—W. G. Scott, care Belt.
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Prescott No. 375—W. D. Tinker, box 476.
Tucson No. 465—F. S. Moreno, box 147.

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Fort Smith No. 249—E. A. Scogins, box 72.
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Little Rock No. 92—Sterling Moore, box 258.
Pine Bluff No. 447—T. A. Wilson, box 235.
Texarkana No. 313—W. S. Grant, 1219 Laurel.

CALIFORNIA.

Bakersfield No. 439—C. S. Clare, 721 M street, Kern City, Cal.
Eureka No. 207—George Keeling, box 48.
Fresno City No. 144—A. D. Marshall, box 818.
Grass Valley No. 601—Paul Dodge, box 366.
Long Beach and San Pedro No. 650—H. R. Palmer, 227 E. Third, Long Beach.
Los Angeles No. 174—G. W. Bowman, 208 Potomac building, 217 South Broadway.
Marysville No. 223—Edw. Heisch, care Democrat.
Oakland No. 36—C. E. Backess, box 161 Fruitvale P. O., Cal.
Palo Alto No. 521—Frank Kasson, 522 Emerson.
Pasadena No. 583—George Linney, 777 N. Fair Oaks avenue.
Petaluma No. 600—C. E. Moon, box 371.
Redding No. 475—J. J. Heath, box 384.

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Sacramento No. 46—T. A. Cody, box 392.
San Bernardino No. 84—Sydney Waite, 132 Fifth.
San Diego No. 221—W. W. Hinds, 1167 Union.
San Francisco No. 21—H. L. White, room 19, 533 Kearny.
San Jose No. 231—J. W. Bowman, Whitton ave., East San Jose.
San Luis Obispo No. 576—F. S. Finney, 670 Pismo.
San Mateo No. 624—Edward E. Cordy, box 186.
Santa Barbara No. 394—J. F. R. Arellanes, 205 East Cota.
Santa Cruz No. 589—Arthur Chubb, 13½ Spruce.
Santa Rosa No. 577—George B. Clark, box 344.
Stockton No. 56—H. S. Hornage, box 140.
Vallejo No. 389—R. W. Walker, box 231.
Watsonville-Salinas No. 543—G. A. Blizzard, 150 Second, Watsonville.

CANADA.

Berlin, Ont., No. 366—C. C. Delion, box 70.
Brantford, Ont., No. 378—E. R. Sayles, 56 Albion.
Brockville, Ont., No. 393—S. W. Bell, box 561.
Calgary, Alberta, N. W. T., No. 449—John Pearson, box 1029.
Chatham, Ont., No. 460—A. J. Owens, box 211.
Dawson City, Y. T., No. 467—J. Harmon Caskey, care Daily News.
Edmonton, Alberta, N. W. T., No. 604—H. C. Deeton.
Fort Williams, Ont.—W. A. McPherson.
Galt, Ont., No. 411—J. C. Wilson, box 193.
Greenwood, B. C., No. 358—G. A. Evans, box 26, Grand Forks, B. C.
Guelph, Ont., No. 391—P. J. Golds, box 574.
Halifax, N. S., No. 130—G. H. Merlin, box 492.
Hamilton, Ont., No. 129—J. J. Burns, 230 North John.
Jacques-Cartier No. 145—Henri Cardinal, 997 St. Denis.
Limestone City No. 204—Allen Stroud, 91 Rideau, Kingston, Ont.
Lindsay, Ont., No. 296—J. W. Richards, Lindsay, North.
London, Ont., No. 133—W. A. Hunter, 196 Rectory.
Montreal, Que., No. 176—John Beckingham, box 734.
Nanaimo, B. C., No. 337—R. P. Craig, box 25.
Nelson, B. C., No. 340—President, C. V. Dake; vice-president, W. J. Hill; financial secretary, W. G. McMorris, box 484; sergeant-at-arms, L. W. Ackley; treasurer, C. H. Ink; executive committee, W. J. Hill, C. V. Dake. Union meets last Sunday in each month.
Ottawa, Ont., No. 102—Michael Powell, box 436.
Peterborough, Ont., No. 248—J. G. Perry, box 730.
Port Arthur, Ont., No. 539—C. E. Roberts, box 47.
Quebec No. 302—President, Eugene J. Cote; vice-president, Joseph Dempsey; financial secretary, Alfred Larose, 337 Arago street; secretary, F. Petitclerc; treasurer, Ed Little, P. O. box 263.
Rossland, B. C., No. 335—Fred Barker, box 335.
Sarnia No. 421—J. W. Whitcombe.
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., No. 647—E. G. Price, care Star.
Stratford, Ont., No. 139—Peter McDougall, care Beacon.
St. Catherines, Ont., No. 416—E. J. Warner, box 940.
St. Hyacinthe, Que., No. 579—C. J. Lussier, box 359.
St. John, N. B., No. 85—C. N. Brittain, box 352.
St. Thomas, Ont., No. 459—Robert Porter, box 1116.
Toronto, Ont., No. 91—President, Edward M. Meehan; vice-president, James Simpson; corresponding secretary, A. E. Thompson; financial secretary, T. C. Vodden; treasurer, Ed J. How; chairman board of relief, William Church. Address all officers box 543. Union room, Room 17, 11½ Richmond street. Union meets first Saturday in month, in Labor Temple.
Vancouver, B. C., No. 226—President, R. J. Wilson; treasurer, John Watkins; financial secretary, W. H. Hunt, box 66. Union meets fourth Monday in every month.
Victoria, B. C., No. 201—G. M. Watt, box 209.
Windsor, Ont., No. 550—G. F. Eagleden, box 778.
Winnipeg, Man., No. 191—George H. Moore, box 770.
Woodstock, Ont., No. 317—Walter James, box 425.

COLORADO.

Canon City No. 425—T. B. Cumbow, care Record.
Colorado Springs No. 82—President, W. J. Snider; financial and corresponding secretary, J. A. J. Birdsall, box 813.
Cripple Creek No. 227—F. R. Foster, 326 Bennett avenue.
Denver No. 49—President, John E. Collett; vice-president, J. J. Stirling; financial secretary, F. C. Birdsall; recording secretary, William Tanner; box 681.
Durango No. 373—H. M. Andrews, care Wage Earner.
Fort Collins No. 592—H. B. Hatch, 319 Matthews.
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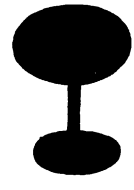

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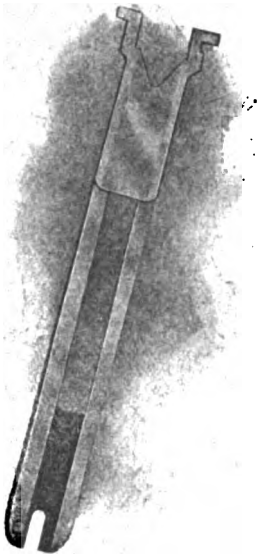

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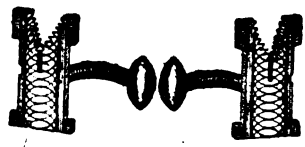

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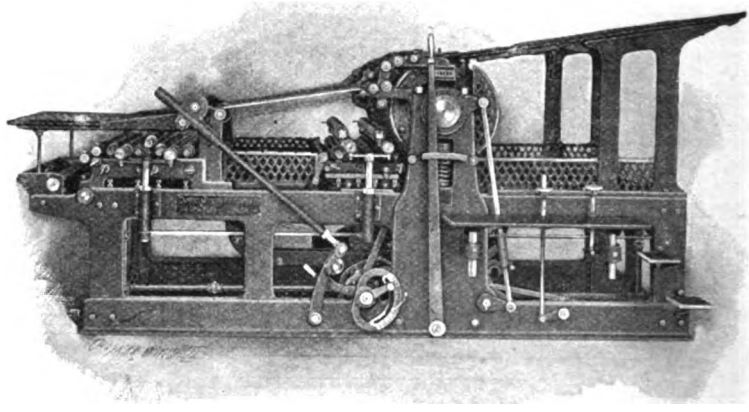
The Century



To the Man who Pays the Piper

Have you any greater waste than the time your presses are stopped for "making ready"? Most make ready is due to a weak impression or to uneven bed or cylinder. If your presses are not absolutely accurate and inflexibly rigid of impression, day after day you will be wasting "make ready" money, and will never know that it is a weak press that is bleeding your payroll to death. There *is* a scientifically accurate and inflexible press.

If your presses each had been able to turn off a thousand additional impressions per day, how many times during the past year could you have named lower figures upon jobs that your estimate didn't catch? There *is* a press that will do a thousand more a day than any other machine.

The Campbell Company

HENRY A. WISE WOOD, PRESIDENT

334 DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS No. 1 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY
189 FLEET STREET, LONDON, E. C., ENGLAND

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AUG 7 1905

The Typographical Journal

J. W. BRAMWOOD, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA
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A GLIMPSE AT THE OFFICERS' REPORTS.

THE reports of the officers of the International Typographical Union to the fifty-first session at Toronto are contained in a pamphlet just mailed to the delegates-elect. The document comprises 129 pages the size and style of THE JOURNAL, and abounds with a fund of information that should be absorbed by every member who wishes to be posted on the affairs of the organization. The president's report comes first in order in the book, and it is followed by reports from the several vice-presidents. Then about twenty-five pages are taken up with the report of the International secretary-treasurer. The rest of the space is given to reports of the organizers, federation delegates and various committees.

There is a distinct note of enthusiasm for the eight-hour movement running through the report of every one of the officers, that is the feature of this year's book. Remarkable progress is shown in the application of businesslike methods to the conduct of the affairs of the organization. There is not one discordant note in the book—even the St. Louis incident has been turned to good.

President Lynch opens his report by discussing the eight-hour campaign. His introductory paragraph is significant of the tone of his whole report. It follows:

> There is but one subject before the International Typographical Union—the establishment of the principle of not more than eight hours for all members of the organization. All other problems, all other questions, all other propositions are incident to the great economic advancement that we are attempting, and which has met with success in many instances.

The list of unions having the eight-hour day and those that have arranged for it is incorporated in the same form as in the monthly bulletins that are sent out from headquarters.

President Lynch briefly summarizes the International Typographical Union eight-hour movement from its inception, traces it through the St. Louis convention and the referendum, and reiterates his familiar slogan—Organize! The fact that the United Typothetæ of America has persistently neglected to confer toward an amicable adjustment of the question at issue is brought out.

The six-city conference and the Detroit conference are noted, and then the St. Louis incident is taken up and the official correspondence and telegrams are given. As an exhibit in connection with the president's report, copies of the telegrams and letters sent to St. Louis by various local unions in protest against its action are presented.

An outline of the Philadelphia situation is given, in which the position of the executive council in its determination to abide by the International laws is clearly set forth.

Under the head "Arbitration" the president says in part:

> As indicated in another portion of this report, our relations with the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, and especially those newspapers having arbitration contracts, have been pleasant and profitable during the past year. We have had several scales arbitrated, and numerous minor matters have been adjusted between the commissioner of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association and the president of the International Typographical Union. As a matter of fact, to my mind the chief value of the arbitration arrangement is the opportunity it affords for the settle-

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ment of these minor contentions which formerly caused infinite trouble, often leading to costly and useless strikes.

In connection with the subject of arbitration a list of newspapers holding arbitration agreements is published. The Kansas City mailers' case is discussed at length, and a review of the national board of arbitration awards is given.

The liberty of the press, as involved in a proposed boycott on a union paper for its published opinions, is discussed by President Lynch, and such action is condemned by him.

The practice of "interchanging, exchanging, borrowing, lending or buying of matter previously used, either in the form of type or matrices, between newspapers or job offices not owned by the same individual, firm or corporation, and published in the same establishment," is taken up. The president says:

Section 135 of our general laws "relegates the use of plates and plate supplement matter" to subordinate unions, with power to act. Section 136 applies to the "practice of interchanging, exchanging, borrowing, lending or buying of matter previously used, either in the form of type or matrices, between newspapers or job offices, not owned by the same individual, firm or corporation, and published in the same establishment," and makes such practice unlawful, but it is provided that the reproduction of such type or matrices shall be deemed a compliance with the law. While it may be held that the principle enunciated should be generally applied, it must be admitted that the law itself covers, mainly, local conditions. The comic supplement and colored supplement, replete with both illustrations and text, and supplied from the larger cities in matrix or printed form, are being more generally used. Recently, the information was given your president that one well-known newspaper has some three hundred customers for its comic and colored or feature supplements. Under the law of several local unions, it is required that the typed portion of these supplements shall be reset; still other, and the greater number, of our local unions are silent on the subject; the type is not reset and the use of the supplements is permitted, free from union penalty. As has been pointed out, the condition has changed from a local to a general one, and there should be some pronouncement of policy by the convention. It may be maintained that the use of the supplements should be prohibited, or at least penalized to such an extent as to make their appearance as a part of a daily or Sunday newspaper unprofitable, unless they are produced in the office of the publication with which they appear. Before reaching this conclusion the membership should carefully study the problem. It is admitted that the use of "boiler plate" did not injure, but on the contrary most emphatically helped our trade. Because of this plate hundreds of papers, with the addition of local and telegraph news, type set in the office of publication, not only were enabled to enter unexploited fields, but prospered, incidentally giving employment to hundreds of compositors. Is it not reasonable, then, to assume that the unrestricted use of the comic and feature supplements will permit weak and struggling newspapers to continue in the field and gradually gain strength and standing? The more newspapers, the more opportunity for employment for our members, and we should pause and consider well before taking any action that will harass or throttle publications that might otherwise be a source of livelihood for an important proportion of our membership. It may be that the supplements will curtail opportunity for employment in isolated instances, but it is the general good that should be considered.

The splendid fight being waged on the Los Angeles Times is discussed and recommendation is made that the fight be continued in the same vigorous way.

President Lynch discusses the scale statistics compiled by Secretary Bramwood, and reproduces several of the most important tables. As this matter has been covered by the secretary-treasurer in THE JOURNAL, and as the reports are accessible to every member of the organization, comment here is unnecessary.

Under the head "Organization," the International president quotes a letter to organizers, and shows that we are gaining strength under fire. From this part of his report the following is quoted:

It is a fact that, despite the increased International per capita tax, the eight-hour assessment, supplemented in many instances by local assessments, and the feeling of uneasiness natural to a campaign for shorter hours, we have not only retained our membership, but have made a gain, small though it is. There is now under way an organizing effort initiated by local unions acting on suggestions from headquarters, and the fruits of this work do not appear in the membership total for 1904-1905. It took time to get this great movement started, and we know from the reports received that it is more than justifying itself in the results thus far apparent.

Under the head "Some Office Work" is the following:

During the year just ended there were issued from the president's department 23,010 official, typewritten letters. The following eight-hour circulars were distributed throughout the jurisdiction: 10,000 No. 8, 10,000 No. 9, 35,000 No. 10, 20,000 No. 11, 3,000 No. 12, and 18,000 circulars under the following titles, "Golden Nuggets," "Boost," "Organize." Attached to the latter were blanks showing the plan used by Chicago Typographical

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Union to obtain the names and addresses of non-union printers in the jurisdiction of No. 16 and adjacent territory. The plan referred to has been adopted by many locals. Total number of circulars distributed, 96,000; making 23,375 packages. One thousand nine hundred and sixty-seven boxes of buttons, containing from 15 to 1,000 buttons, a total of 50,000, were mailed to secretaries and presidents of locals, eight-hour committeemen and chairmen of chapels. Ten thousand eight-hour buttons, of special design, were furnished our Canadian unions.

Every effort has been made to answer all correspondence promptly and furnish information requested. Here I desire to repeat the statement made in my report to the St. Louis convention, i. e., that in many cases members of local unions present to the International officers for advice local situations and questions that should first be passed upon by local unions. In all such instances correspondents are directed to bring these matters before their unions, and if then dissatisfied the privilege of appeal is suggested. The International president will not interfere with the rights and prerogatives of local unions. Correspondents must bear this in mind.

Several court decisions are dealt with that have affected our interests; label propaganda touched on; the Union Printers' Home is given attention; our agreement with affiliated unions is discussed, and several other matters covered. The president's report ends with the following:

TO THE COLORS.

This is the eight-hour convention. Let eight hours be its rallying cry.

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT.

First Vice-President John W. Hays reports a very successful year's work. He spent some time at Madison, Wis., helping to push the bill for a state printing plant. This bill seemed to have good chances of success, but after much time had been spent in working to get it through, it was pointed out by the attorney-general of the state that such a law would be unconstitutional and the matter was dropped. Vice-President Hays represented President Lynch on the national arbitration board at Kansas City and Zanesville, Ohio. Visits were made to a number of cities in Wisconson, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, Illinois, Virginia and West Virginia. Trouble over the enforcement of a scale at Winnipeg, Man., required the services of the vice-president for some time. In each instance where the vice-president was called on to adjust trouble, a satisfactory settlement was arrived at. Mr. Hays closes his report with the hope for a successful convention and the inauguration of the eight-hour day.

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT.

Secretary Miller, for the Typographia, reports his organization as being in the best of shape, the only German printing office of any consequence in the country that is out of the German Union being the Philadelphia Demokrat. The amount in the general treasury has been increased from $22,790 to $25,095, or a little over $25 per capita. Secretary Miller discusses the injustice which he says was put upon the German members by the St. Louis convention in passing an amendment to the old law governing German work, which places the members of the Typographia in the position of working on German composition in English offices for a lower scale than provided by the local Typographia. He announces that an amendment will be submitted to the Toronto convention that will have for its object the abolishment of this injustice.

THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT.

Vice-President Mulcahy, for the mailers, announces that his branch of the trade has made wonderful improvement during the year. Seven new unions have been organized, and increases in scale gained in several instances. A steady, consistent increase in membership is reported.

FOURTH VICE-PRESIDENT.

Vice-President Bracken, of the newspaper writers, reports that matters are moving along in a quiet way. Mr. Bracken says the writers will be found in the front ranks in the eight-hour fight. The gentleman has a suggestion which he offers to the membership that may prove of interest to many. He advocates the purchase of printing machinery and all necessary stock to equip a large office, this material and stock to be put into use wherever our members are on strike or are locked out, in order that the public may not suffer through a cessation of the printing business. This, Mr. Bracken argues, would remove a source of criticism of strikes.

FIFTH VICE-PRESIDENT.

Vice-President Nuernberger, of the typefounders, reports that nothing of importance

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has transpired in his branch during the past year. He says in part:

It may interest members of the International Typographical Union to know that the cost of manufacturing type has been reduced somewhat, while the price of type has been increased, or the weight of fonts has been reduced, thus increasing the price per pound and giving the employing typefounders a greater profit than ever, and the printer pays the bill.

THE SECRETARY-TREASURER.

By way of introduction, Secretary-Treasurer Bramwood opens his annual report with a table giving the complete record of the receipts and expenditures of the International body for the year just ended. It follows:

RECEIPTS—June 1, 1904, to May 31, 1905.

1904. June 1. Balance regular funds		$36,357 62
Balance Cummings memorial fund		5,140 49
1905. May 31. Per capita tax from typographical unions	$186,873 42	
Per capita tax from German-American unions	3,948 00	
Per capita tax from mailers	4,398 35	
Per capita tax from typefounders	413 35	
Per capita tax from newspaper writers	647 15	
Per capita tax from International Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union, as per agreement	3,252 30	
Cash returned by Terre Haute No. 76	34 85	
Cash returned by Santa Cruz No. 589	31 50	
Cash returned by J. J. Mulcahy	41 20	
Interest on bonds and bank deposits	803 07	
Membership fees from unorganized towns	192 00	
Hugo Miller, desk room	60 00	
Issuing duplicate cards	50	
Supplies and charter fees	5,322 12	
Joint Conference Board, postage returned	15 30	
Rebate on insurance	2 40	
Baltimore No. 12, fine	25 00	
Guthrie No. 587, donation to eight-hour fund	11 32	
Sale of old furniture and plates	142 70	
The Typographical Journal, ads and subscriptions	31,312 70	
*Printers Home Fund, transportation of inmates returned	154 80	
Donations to Cummings memorial	6,833 53	
Interest on Cummings memorial fund	171 68	
		$244,689 24
Total		$286,187 35

* This item consists of $17.75 from Chicago No. 16 for the transportation of O. Schupp; $41.75 from Sacramento No. 46, for Louis Curtis; $17.40 from Des Moines No. 118, for T. C. Eaton; $30.40 from Los Angeles No. 174, for J. P. Conway; $18.00 from Omaha No. 190, for William Parrott, and $29.50 from Boise No. 271, for William Irvine.

EXPENDITURES—June 1, 1904, to May 31, 1905.

Executive Council—Strike benefits, special assistance, traveling expenses of officers and organizers and expenses of committees	$39,603 16	
Burial benefits	39,690 00	
Printers' Home fund—Cash transferred to J. W. Bramwood, secretary-treasurer	56,235 95	
The Typographical Journal	29,426 77	
Officers' salaries	4,300 00	
Per capita tax and assessment to American Federation of Labor	4,227 14	
†Clerk hire, auditors' services, canvassing votes, office rent, light, janitors' services, insurance, new furniture, telephone, sundry office expenses and supplies	12,535 01	
Organizing literature and stationery for organizers	351 30	
†Stationery for headquarters and vice-presidents	431 13	
†Miscellaneous printing	865 95	
†Postage, expressage, exchange	1,641 83	
†Postal cards and stamped envelopes used at headquarters	934 05	
Printing and distributing 44,300 copies convention proceedings	2,598 67	
Printing and distributing 25,000 copies constitution and by-laws	912 37	
Printing and mailing officers' reports	628 84	
Printing and mailing annual scale report	770 73	
Daily proceedings and other convention expenses	2,778 78	
Expenses of delegates to American Federation of Labor	1,437 60	
Expenses of Cummings memorial committee	132 25	
Canvassing and printing vote for International officers	185 11	
Expenses of meeting with pressmen, binders and stereotypers, and pro rata share joint fund	45 18	
Los Angeles No. 174, account assessment	2,164 80	
Membership fees returned	8 00	
Registration of label, California and Tennessee	37 00	
Premium on bond secretary-treasurer	80 00	
Hugo Miller, Secretary of German Typographia—Amount due from general fund for year ended July 31, 1904, as per existing agreement	67 00	
Supplies purchased for resale	2,900 89	
Cummings memorial fund—Expenses of committee, November 1, 1904, to May 31, 1905	832 85	
		$205,832 41
Cash balance May 31, 1905, regular funds	$69,052 09	
Cummings memorial fund	11,312 85	
		80,354 94
Total		$286,187 35

† Expenses of this character incurred by International eight-hour committee are not included here.

The total receipts of the executive council and joint defense fund for the year, including the balance from the previous twelve months, were $47,109.03, and the expenditures were $39,603.16, leaving a balance to the credit of the fund of $7,505.87.

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Under the head "Our Membership," the secretary-treasurer says:

The continued success of the International Typographical Union, and its steady increase in membership, despite the opposition of various employers' associations, citizens' alliances, etc., must be encouraging and gratifying to every member of the organization. Though our progress has not been startling or sensational, an increment in the membership is shown by the following statement, based upon the per capita tax payments for the twelve months ending May 31, 1905:

Typographical—English and German	45,435
Mailers	1,047
Typefounders	98
Newspaper Writers	154
Total	46,734

From the above table it is apparent that the average paying membership for the fiscal year was 46,734, an increase of 569 over the average for the preceding year, and 4,298 greater than for the year 1903.

The following table shows how the increase in membership during the past year compares with former records:

Year.	Members.
1891	*25,165
1892	*28,187
1893	*30,454
1894	*31,379
1895	*29,295
1896	28,838
1897	28,096
1898	28,614
1899	30,646
1900	32,105
1901	34,948
1902	†38,364
1903	42,436
1904	‡46,165
1905	46,734

* Including pressmen and bookbinders.

† Including stereotypers and electrotypers, seven months.

‡ Including photo-engravers, seven months.

Thus we find the International Union stronger numerically and financially than ever before in its history, notwithstanding that it has relinquished control over pressmen, pressfeeders, bookbinders, bindery girls, photo-engravers and stereotypers and electrotypers during the last fifteen years. The constant additions to the ranks of the organization and its financial gains are indicative of that substantiality which marks all progress.

The list of charters issued and suspended shows that forty-three new unions were formed, thirty-three surrendered their charters and twelve were suspended, but the net gain in membership through the operation was fifty-one.

For the purpose of comparison, a tabulated summary of the receipts and expenditures of the International union since the year 1901 is given. It is as follows:

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditures.
1891	$53,483 50	$57,296 26
1892	113,134 49	112,118 22
1893	127,764 14	120,984 95
1894	119,051 33	108,960 92
1895	92,902 66	89,650 72
1896	95,042 90	93,210 06
1897	110,519 53	135,162 97
1898	113,163 79	111,978 02
1899	128,436 70	*135,762 54
1900	177,484 79	185,033 57
1901	138,631 67	118,347 54
1902	151,141 23	145,760 31
1903	185,183 08	174,085 33
1904	240,005 00	252,817 38
1905	244,689 24	205,822 41
Total	$2,090,634 05	†$2,036,991 22

*Embraces loss in Indianapolis National Bank, $19,955.98.

†Includes sum transferred to treasurer Union Printers' Home, $532,741.28.

The balance in the special defense fund June 1, 1904, was $9,622.95; the fund's portion of the per capita tax to May 31, 1905, was $28,036.82; the donation by Guthrie Union was $11.32; making the total on May 31, 1905, $37,671.09.

The Home fund is reported as follows:

Fund's portion per capita tax to May 31, 1905	$56,081 15
Transportation of inmates returned	154 80
Total	$56,235 95
Transferred to Home Treasurer	$56,235 95

The balance in the general fund on June 1, 1904, was $4,341.18; the receipts to May 31, 1905, were $35,418.74; making a total of $39,759.92. The expenditures were $37,868.88, leaving a balance in the fund on May 31, 1905, of $1,891.04. Some of the expenses borne by the general fund during the current year were out of the usual order, to wit:

Federation assessment	$1,408 74
Removal of headquarters, new office furniture, desks, fixtures, etc.	1,488 70
Addressograph and supplies	285 16
Three new typewriters, desks and copyholders	384 00
Total	$3,566 60

The secretary-treasurer says: "With the exception of the assessment levied by the American Federation of Labor, the foregoing expenses are not likely to be duplicated for several years. Aside from this, the revenue accruing was slightly more than the demand on the general fund. There is no probability of a marked increase in

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the balance to the credit of the general fund on the present apportionment of per capita tax, but it should be able to bear its proportion of expense."

A slight decrease is noted by the secretary in the number of burial claims. In the twelve months ending May 31, 1904, benefits to the number of 578 were paid, as against 567 for the fiscal year closing May 31, 1905. The receipts of the fund to May 31, 1905, were $42,060.85; the expenditures were $39,690.00; leaving a balance of receipts over expenditures of $2,370.85, which, together with the balance carried over from last year, amounts to $19,927.78. The death rate for the year was 1.213 per cent. of the average membership, or a little more than 12 per 1,000. The average death rate since the establishment of the fund has been 1.219 per cent., about 12 per 1,000. A table giving the age and cause of death, and the number of deaths at certain ages, is appended.

The receipts of the TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL fund for the fiscal year were $31,312.70. The expenditures from the fund were $29,426.77. Including the balance of $170.38 carried over from last year, the total now in the fund is $2,056.31. This does not include $677.84 due from advertisers.

A summary of the receipts and expenditures of the Cummings Memorial fund shows:

Donations, June 1, 1902 to May 31, 1903	$410 21
Donations, June 1, 1903 to May 31, 1904	4,730 28
Donations, June 1, 1904 to May 31, 1905	6,833 53
Interest, June 1, 1904, to May 31, 1905	171 68
Total	$12,145 70
Expenses of committee	832 85
Balance in fund May 31, 1905	$11,312 85

A table showing the amounts contributed by different unions is included in this portion of the secretary-treasurer's report.

The Los Angeles Times fight is referred to, and the secretary-treasurer says in part:

An assessment of 5 cents per member per month was levied by a referendum vote for the benefit of Los Angeles No. 174, in its fight against the notoriously unfair Times, in December, 1902. The collections began with the month of January, and continued up to and including December, 1903. It amounted in all to $26,350.11. Of this sum, $24,185.31 had been transferred to Los Angeles Union up to May 31, 1904, and a balance of $2,164.80 remained in the hands of the secretary-treasurer on that date. During this year the balance named was forwarded to No. 174, and the assessment account closed.

Nineteen strikes, involving sixteen local unions, took place during the fiscal year. A summary is here given of the strike table:

Strikes won	7
Strikes lost	6
Arbitrated	1
Result not reported	1
Strikes pending	4
Total number	19
Number of men who returned to work when settlement was made	111
Number of men displaced	72
Number of men involved in pending disputes	73
Number of men interested in the 19 strikes	256

This statement does not include the disputes in which Chicago and New York electrotypers were engaged.

The expenses of the International Eight-Hour Committee are shown in the following table:

Circulars and cards	$453 50
Buttons and boxes	470 44
Clerical work	565 25
Stamped envelopes	560 95
Postage stamps	165 00
Traveling expenses of committee	186 09
Secret work	138 14
Total	$2,539 37

The remainder of the secretary-treasurer's report is taken up with the tabulated statements under the headings "Receipts from and Benefits Drawn by Local Unions" and "Membership of Subordinate Unions." These reports occupy over fourteen pages, and form a decidedly interesting feature.

A summary of the daily record of the mail and express matter sent out by the secretary-treasurer during the year shows:

MAIL.

Typewritten letters	23,409
Postal cards	11,830
Papers (exclusive of those mailed by printer)	12,638
Organizing literature, packages	443
Supplies, packages	3,916
Miscellaneous (receipts, circulars, etc.)	19,646

EXPRESS.

Organizing literature, packages	106
Supplies, packages	1,140
Total	73,135

The foregoing shows an increase of 2,332 in the number of typewritten letters sent

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out by the secretary-treasurer during the past year.

The expenses incurred in transacting the general business of the organization during the past fiscal year (exclusive of THE JOURNAL and the eight-hour committee) were:

Officers' salaries	$4,300 00
Office rent, light, insurance, telephones, new furniture, etc	4,578 11
Clerk hire, auditors' services	7,956 90
Stationery for headquarters and vice-presidents	431 13
Miscellaneous printing	865 95
Postage (exclusive of eight-hour circulars)	882 00
Stamped envelopes and postal cards	934 05
Expressage	297 10
Exchange	92 60
Telegrams (prior to November 1, 1904)	370 18
Supplies purchased for resale	2,900 89
Total cost	$23,608 91
Less receipts from supplies, interest and desk-room	6,187 19
Net cost	$17,421 72

Average cost per member, 37 cents.
Cost per member for officers' salaries, 9.2 cents.

In conclusion Secretary-Treasurer Bramwood says:

The Toronto convention will be an important one, as it will deal with questions of vital interest to the future welfare of the organization. There can be no question that the delegates to the fifty-first session will endeavor to solve the problems presented in such manner as will redound to the credit of the International Typographical Union.

I desire to thank the officers and members of subordinate unions for the spirit of co-operation manifested by them during the year.

REPORTS OF THE ORGANIZERS.

Organizer Birdsall reports a steady and gratifying growth in all lines of organized labor in Colorado. The work of organizing is being carried forward in good shape. The organizer says that of the thirteen unions in the state, six have the eight-hour day, and others have arrangements which will see it in effect by the first of January. In closing his report, Organizer Birdsall predicts a magnificent victory on the first day of January, 1906.

The report of Organizer Bonnington deals with the negotiations at Fresno, which resulted satisfactorily, and the agitation of the San Francisco Citizens' Alliance to return to the nine-hour day. The fight on the Los Angeles Times is referred to, and the organizer recommends that the Toronto convention provide for its continuance.

Organizer Brady has been visiting local unions in Indiana, Illinois, Ohio and Kentucky, and has been instrumental in securing many new wage contracts and substantial increases. Visits have been paid to every local in the state of Indiana, and the organizer finds eight-hour sentiment unanimous. The organizer is now located at Louisville, Ky., where a campaign of organization is being carried on that promises to be successful.

Organizer Boyle visited Chilicothe, Mo., Nebraska City, Neb., Kearney, Hastings, Beatrice and Columbus, and was instrumental in encouraging the printers working in these cities. He secured a number of applications for membership, and has things in such shape that several charters will be applied for in a short time.

Organizer Colbert submits an extended report, which deals mainly with his work in the state of Illinois. Much good is reported and many increases in wage contracts were secured through the co-operation of the organizer. On May 2 the organizer started on a special trip through the state of Illinois, and visited every union in the state. He reports that he found our members united on the eight-hour question. The affiliation of the country printer is discussed and urged by the organizer.

Organizer Devereux deals with the trouble that occurred on the Lead (S. D.) Daily Call. The successful outcome of the matter is reported. The organizer was instrumental in securing the eight-hour day for Superior and Ashland, Wis. Several new unions were formed and a number of membership certificates issued.

Organizer Dolan has been working principally in the state of Pennsylvania, where he was able to help settle a number of disputes without serious trouble in the shape of strikes, that weapon being resorted to in but two instances, the unions being victorious in both cases.

Organizer Fennessy reports conditions in southern California as good. He devotes considerable space to a discussion of the affiliating of country printers, along which line he has been highly successful.

Organizer Hayes has been able to put

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new life into several Ohio unions that were beginning to lag. The organization of the country printer is also urged by Mr. Hayes.

Organizer J. W. Hays devoted most of his time to Minnesota and Wisconsin. The arbitration case of the Courier-Journal and the Times, in the city of Louisville, was handled by the organizer, as a representative of President Lynch on the national board of arbitration. Trouble in a number of places was averted by the co-operation of the organizer.

Organizer Hill speaks hopefully of labor conditions in the south. His work has been in that territory exclusively, and he says the spirit of organization is rife in Dixie. The organizer has had a busy year and has been uniformly successful in the many cases that were referred to him for settlement.

Organizer Hogan has been very successful in securing eight-hour contracts in Idaho and Montana. He reports conditions in his territory as being good.

Organizer Hudspeth says the spirit of organization is spreading among the printers of Mississippi and Louisiana, and the prospects for the successful inauguration of the shorter workday are bright.

Organizer James has visited all the unions between the Niagara and Detroit rivers, with the exception of Woodstock, and finds them in healthy condition. He reports active work by the eight-hour committees of the unions he has visited.

Organizer Leache has been visiting many country towns and has secured a number of applications. The organizer has devised a card scheme for the registering of the non-unionists and it is bringing results.

Organizer McLoughlin reports a busy and successful year. He helped a number of unions to secure an increase in wages, and several to get the eight-hour day.

Organizer Radley reports conditions in Texas, Indian Territory and Oklahoma as encouraging.

Organizer Rust has been successful in his negotiations in Washington and Oregon. The inauguration of the eight-hour day is expected with but little trouble.

Organizer Rodier is working around Montreal, and expects to soon report the application for charter by several small unions.

Organizer Scott has very thoroughly covered New England, and has a satisfactory report to make of conditions in that part of the country. The work of affiliating the country printer is going on in good style.

Organizer Wilson reports the printing trade in the state of Michigan as never more prosperous. The state is well organized.

Organizer Woodrow helped to settle trouble for a number of unions in Pennsylvania, and is working for the organization of the country printer, in preparation for the shorter workday.

REPORT OF FEDERATION DELEGATES.

The delegates to the American Federation of Labor from the International Typographical Union submit a very comprehensive report. The total receipts of the American Federation of Labor for the year ended September 30, 1904, were $220,995.97, and the expenses $203,991.15, leaving a balance of $103,017.94 on hand October 1, 1904. The average paid-up membership was 1,676,200—a gain of 210,400 over the previous year. The indorsement of the eight-hour movement of the International Typographical Union by the American Federation of Labor is given in full. The strong report of President Gompers on the subject, and the resolutions submitted by the committee and unanimously adopted by the convention, are presented.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The report of the committee on copyright law shows that during the year five bills amending the copyright law were introduced in congress, but only one of these became a law. Conferences between the committee and a committee of American publishers have been productive of much good, and the prediction is made that the committee will be able to accomplish much with the co-operation of these men.

The committee on government ownership and control of the telegraph reports its inability to secure recognition for its measure on account of the pressure of

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other business before the last session of congress. It requests all organizations to take up the government ownership question and help to push it.

The report of the Cummings' Memorial committee reviews the steps already taken in the gathering of this fund, and urges local unions to do their share in making the movement a success. A most thorough and active canvass is being made, and the committee says the fund promises to be ready for use in a short time.

The label committee on text books has been very successful in gathering statistics on the matter in their care, which will be useful in future work in this line. The answers to the circulars sent out by the committee have been prompt and comprehensive. The committee recommends that the question of the label on school books be taken up by the joint conference board at its next sitting.

THE UNION PRINTERS' HOME.

The board of trustees of the Union Printers' Home reports that the business transacted at its annual meeting was of a routine character. Plans for further beautifying the Home grounds were taken up and endorsed. It was decided to install a duplex pump. Changes were ordered made in the piping to improve the heating facilities. Six additional tents were ordered for the use of tuberculous patients. Several other minor matters were disposed of. The offer of the portrait of William Aimison, from Nashville Union, was accepted, and it was ordered placed in the Jefferson Davis memorial room. Superintendent Deacon was instructed to confer with the fire chief of Colorado Springs relative to more adequate fire protection, and the recommendations of the chief were carried out at a later date. All residents of the Home were examined and testimony taken in regard to food provided, the service, etc.

Secretary-Treasurer Bramwood in his report gives the total receipts for the year as $69,202.62, and the expenditures as $60,732.69, which left a balance of $8,469.93 in the fund. The cost of improvements during the fiscal year was $6,157.50, and an additional $1,000 was expended in purchasing another cemetery plot.

A summary of the receipts and expenditures on account of the Home, from its inception to May 31, 1905, is given as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Contribution of Messrs. Childs and Drexel..	$10,000 00
Contributions and interest from June, 1886, to October 31, 1890	16,933 63
Contributions, assessments and interest from November 1, 1890, to April 30, 1892	52,889 37
Per capita tax and assessments from May 1, 1892, to June 30, 1898	144,893 87
Hospital annex assessment to June 30, 1898..	14,612 95
Julia A. Ladd bequest	1,045 00
Per capita tax and all receipts of fund from July 1, 1898, to May 31, 1905	330,304 20
Total	$570,080 02

EXPENDITURES.

Building and furnishing main building.	$70,114 44
Building and furnishing hospital annex	22,062 54
Building and furnishing superintendent's cottage.	3,400 00
Building laundry, machinery for same, etc..	12,241 55
Maintenance, salaries, repairs, improvements, etc., from opening of Home to May 31, 1905	453,771 56
Total	$561,610 09
Balance in fund May 31, 1905	8,469 93
Total	$570,080 02

The total cost per inmate of conducting the Home during the past year was $453.22.

In concluding his report the secretary-treasurer says:

> Aside from the building expenditures ($8,192.32) the cost of maintaining the Home was less than its revenue by $4,564.75. With the amount expended on the buildings, the expenses of the institution exceeded the revenue by $3,627.57. These figures clearly indicate that the present resources of the Home are barely more than adequate for the demands made upon them. While the number of inmates does not materially increase, and no extensive building operations are undertaken, additional revenue will not be needed. Another increase in per capita tax will be necessary with any marked increase in the demands on the Home fund.

In his report the superintendent of the Home gives a statement of the expenditures by months, showing a total of $58,862.65, divided as follows:

Groceries	$9,666 88	Transportation (Inmates)	$1,137 25
Meats	7,263 41	Transportation (Supt.)	62 65
Clothing	2,457 02	Salaries	13,624 50
Drugs	912 97	Telephone and telegraph	180 86
Heating and lighting	2,964 87	Laundry	280 58
Hay and grain	1,668 66	Water	488 36
Furnishing	3,280 85	Postage	33 00
Building	8,222 83	Dentistry	29 00
Wines and liquors	133 75	Spectacles and repairs	45 35
Books and stationery	371 58	Tobacco	64 25
Ice	235 67	Insurance	89 25
Pensions	3,202 00	Sundries	576 63
Burial	1,567 00		
Farm and garden	303 48	Total	$58,862 65

The average number of inmates for the year was 134. The furnishing account for

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the year was $3,280.85. The building account was $8,222.83. The burial account was $1,567.00. The transportation account was $1,137.25. The maintenance account was $40,668.38.

The pension account for the twelve months amounted to $3,202, as against $2,882; an increase of $320 over the preceding year.

The total number of meals served during the year was 178,203, at a cost for table supplies of $16,450.14. The net cost per meal per inmate was 9 cents.

The library of the home is rapidly growing.

Nineteen deaths occurred during the last year, fifteen of which were of tuberculosis. The tents which were erected for the use of this class of patients have proved a great benefit, and have helped in combating the dread disease.

The number of inmates in the Home on June 1, 1905, was 134.

In concluding the superintendent says the conduct of the Home residents was up to the usual high standard.

SEEKING A SPONSOR.

INQUIRY RELATIVE TO THE ALLEGED PASSAGE OF AN ANTI-EIGHT-HOUR RESOLUTION RESULTS IN EXPRESSIONS ON OTHER SUBJECTS.

SOME weeks ago the attention of the editor of THE JOURNAL was called to a circular that was being sent out by a state typothetæ in which a resolution against the eight-hour movement of the International Typographical Union was quoted as having been passed at the recent meeting of the National Manufacturers' Association at Atlanta, Ga. While the alleged resolution carried little weight, simply pledging the two hundred members present, as individuals, to oppose the movement, yet the assertion that any such matter had come before the meeting was a bit of news that could hardly be accounted for. Two members of the International Typographical Union, acting under orders from headquarters, were present at the sessions of the convention, and they firmly assert that no such resolution came before the meeting. Newspaper reporters who covered the meetings for the Atlanta papers deny any knowledge of the resolution. No mention of it was made in the press dispatches sent out in regard to the convention—and if it was really adopted, it seemed to THE JOURNAL that it would be "played up" by the daily press, particularly as the National Editorial Association is supposed to be on record with similar action. In order to get more light on the matter the editor of THE JOURNAL took the subject up with D. M. Parry, president of the association. Mr. Parry maintained that such a resolution was passed, and referred our inquiry to F. C. Nunemacher, of Louisville, an officer of the National Manufacturers' Association, one of the executive committee of the United Typothetæ of America, and reputed to be one of the vice-presidents of the Citizens' Industrial Alliance. The following correspondence is self-explanatory:

FIRST LETTER.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., June 29, 1905.

D. M. Parry, President National Association of Manufacturers, City:

DEAR SIR—In a circular, recently issued by the typothetæ of New Haven, Conn., the statement is made that the following resolution was unanimously adopted by your association at its recent meeting at Atlanta:

Whereas, The International Typographical Union has indicated that its members will, on January 1, 1906, demand of their employers throughout the country the establishment of an eight-hour workday (instead of nine hours as now) without proportionate adjustment of wages paid, coupled with the statement that where demands are refused work will cease immediately in the establishment so refusing, and such concerted action being, in the minds of this convention, in a measure a conspiracy to force the employing printers to accede to the demands made and contrary to the principles of equity and fair dealing; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, as individuals and consumers of printing, do hereby pledge to the employing printers of America our hearty co-operation and support during the crisis in their business, caused by this demand.

The press reports of your meeting made no men-

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tion of this resolution. One of your members has also informed me that he does not recall the resolution having been before the convention. If not inconsistent with the policy of your association, I would be glad to have you advise me whether or not the resolution in question was adopted.

Thanking you in advance for authoritative information on this point, I am

Very truly yours,

J. W. BRAMWOOD.

REPLY.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., July 5, 1905.

Mr. J. W. Bramwood, Secretary and Treasurer International Typographical Union, Newton Claypool Building, City:

DEAR SIR—I have yours of June 29, and according to the records of our association, the resolution which you refer to was unanimously adopted at the annual convention of the National Association of Manufacturers held at Atlanta May 16–18. The resolution was sent out by the Associated Press, and I think you must be laboring under a mistake when you say that no mention of the same was made in the press of the country.

In order that you may have a fuller idea of the resolution, I am referring your letter to Mr. Frank C. Nunemacher, of the Nunemacher Press, Louisville, Ky., with the request that Mr. Nunemacher write you if he thinks advisable. Mr. Nunemacher is a member of the executive committee of the National Association of Manufacturers, and is fully qualified to speak in the first person as to the weight of this resolution.

Very truly yours,

D. M. PARRY,
President.

ANOTHER LETTER.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., July 6, 1905.

D. M. Parry, President National Association of Manufacturers, City:

DEAR SIR—Your favor of July 5 is before me. In response, I have to thank you for the information contained in your letter. Since writing you, one of our representatives has interviewed the newspaper reporters of Atlanta who represented their respective papers at the recent meeting of your organization. All these reporters state that the resolution, quoted in my previous letter to you, did not come before the convention, and was not passed, unless action upon it was taken in secret session or by your executive committee. The Atlanta Journal, which made a special effort to give a complete report of your convention, made no mention of the resolution in question. The employing printers of the southeast held a meeting in Atlanta a day or two after your convention closed. Nothing was said at their meeting regarding the resolution presumably adopted by your convention.

Our exchange list comprises a large number of the prominent daily papers throughout the entire country. The press dispatches in these papers did not report the adoption of the resolution, which you say was passed unanimously by your convention. I would be pleased to have you give me the names of any of the daily papers which reported the resolution. This request and the foregoing statements are not made with the intention of contradicting your statements, but with a view to confirming them. This office has had numerous inquiries in regard to this resolution, and it is my desire to answer them intelligently.

Very truly yours,

J. W. BRAMWOOD.

REPLY TO SECOND LETTER.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., July 8, 1905.

Mr. J. W. Bramwood, Secretary International Typographical Union, City:

DEAR SIR—I have yours of July 6. Mr. F. C. Nunemacher, of the Nunemacher Press, Louisville, Ky., sends me a copy of his letter to you under date of July 6, and it would seem that he has fully answered you. However, upon inquiry, I find that the resolution referred to was carried by the Associated Press in full on the day that it was adopted by the convention, and that it was printed in several papers over the country. If the resolution did not appear in some papers, that should not be considered strange, in consideration of the fact that a great many newspaper publishers are under the coercive fear of the typographical union and will ofttimes decline to print news which might seem to antagonize it.

I hope that you will not have the impression that the National Association of Manufacturers is engaged in any secret or underhanded work such as you suggest in connection with the resolution. The executive committee of the association did not touch upon the typographical matter in any manner whatsoever. The members of the National Association of Manufacturers are self-respecting men, and I am quite sure that none of them would countenance an attempt to foist upon the country a secret resolution as having come from the convention. In any event such action would not have been necessary in this particular case, since the demand of the typographical union that the typothetæ pay nine hours' wages for eight hours' work does not appeal to good business judgment and a sense of fair play. It is well understood that this increase in wages must be collected from the rest of the people for the particular benefit of the members of the typographical union. If an individual should make such a demand in any line of human effort, it would be considered a hold-up pure and simple. That the demand should be made in the name of organized labor does not change the moral aspect of the proposition. The demand is nothing more or less than an effort to pilfer an unjust toll from the pockets of the consumer, and, since no man likes to have his pockets picked, whether by a labor trust or capitalistic trust, it is only natural that the typothetæ should have the support of every man in this country who believes in fair play. The International Typographical Union trust, when it attempts to hold up the consuming public, is not a whit better than any other trust.

The employing printers have asked you what compensation they shall receive for having their expensive machinery tied up an extra hour. What do you offer them in return for this loss?

I can not believe that the public will be enthusiastic in the support of your organization in this

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particular demand. I think that I can positively say that the three thousand factories which compose the membership of the National Association of Manufacturers will not evidence much zeal in assisting you to enforce the demands of the typographical union trust upon the consuming public.

Very truly yours,

D. M. PARRY,
President.

AND STILL ANOTHER LETTER.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., July 14, 1905.

D. M. Parry, President National Association of Manufacturers, Indianapolis, Ind.:

DEAR SIR—In reply to your letter of July 8, permit me to say that my object in writing you was to ascertain whether the resolution in question had been passed by the association over which you preside. In your reply to my first letter, you stated that the action on the resolution had been "sent out by the Associated Press," etc. In my reply dated July 6, your attention was called to the assertion of the Atlanta reporters that the resolution did not come before the convention, and that the Atlanta Journal, which made special efforts to present a complete report, failed to mention the resolution in question. In addition, I have the word of two gentlemen who attended every session of your convention, to the effect that the resolution was not passed, unless such action was taken by your executive committee. In my reply of June 6, you were asked to give me the name of one paper which reported the passage of the resolution in question, but you fail to respond to this request. A copy of the proceedings containing the resolution has been furnished me, but you will excuse me for saying that its presence there is not absolute proof of its passage by the convention.

As the matter stands, there is grave doubt in my mind relative to the passage of the resolution in question by your association. The silence of the press on the subject is especially noticeable. Your assertion that the reason for this is "that a great many newspaper publishers are under the coercive fear of the typographical union and will ofttimes decline to print news which might seem to antagonize it" is ridiculous, but I nevertheless hope you will give your views on that point to the press of the country.

Your opinion was not asked on the merits or demerits of the position of the International Typographical Union on the eight-hour question, nor did our organization request you or the manufacturers' association to endorse its attitude. I do not believe there is a member of the International Typographical Union who cares one iota for D. M. Parry's views on this or any other question. Most of them would prefer Mr. Parry's opposition to his support. It is well known that you are opposed to every effort of labor to improve its condition. You favor long hours and low wages, and oppose all effort at improvement. You believe in child labor and oppose state laws restricting its use. In fact, you are bitterly opposed to all progression of the laboring class, and continue to preach a doctrine based upon deception, hatred and oppression.

You go out of your way to insult the typographical union in your letter of July 8, and in so doing, again—as always—display your ignorance and bias. You call it the "International Typographical Union trust" and say that our demand for an eight-hour day "is nothing more or less than an effort to pilfer an unjust toll," etc. If your assertions are true, and you are so opposed to trusts, why did you not favor the passage of the anti-trust bill by the last Indiana legislature, and thus curb the acts of such unlawful combinations? But instead of that, you urged the defeat of the anti-trust law, on the pretended ground that it would tend to drive capital from the state, but for the real reason that you were afraid that the enforcement of such a law might prohibit certain "trade regulations" which now exist among manufacturers.

I realize that it is a waste of time to discuss economics or trade unionism with one who has so often displayed his illiteracy on these subjects. All progress of the masses of the people has been made despite the opposition of such as you, and so it will continue to the end. I have lived to see the hours of labor in many industries reduced from twelve and fourteen to nine and eight, and realize that it is only a question of time until the wage workers will enjoy a universal eight-hour day. The employment of child and woman labor has also been greatly restricted during the past forty-five years, and further legislation on these points will follow. And all this has been accomplished, and will be accomplished, over the puerile protest of such as you, who persist in preaching the doctrine of the dark ages.

As usual, you make statements on subjects with which you are unfamiliar, in your letter of July 8. It may surprise you—if anything will—to learn that at least 20,000 of the members of the International Typographical Union have enjoyed an eight-hour day, or less, for a number of years. It may also surprise you to learn that at the present time 32,000, or two-thirds of our members, are working eight hours per day, or less. Again, as you interject the wage question, it may be interesting to hear that in every instance thus far the members of the typothetæ have offered to increase wages if the eight-hour day was abandoned, and in some instances the increase in wages closely approximated what would be gained by the union, on a monetary basis, by concession of the eight-hour day. So you see it is not so much a question of wages with the typothetæ as you appear to think. Again, it may surprise you to learn that at least fifty per cent of our book and job members are engaged in offices outside of the typothetæ—in other words, the typothetæ only speaks for a portion of the book and job employers. You can readily verify this by making inquiry in Indianapolis. In this city the typothetæ offices only employ about one-third of our book and job members.

The fear "that the three thousand factories which compose the membership of the National Association of Manufacturers will not evidence much zeal in assisting you to enforce the demands of the typographical union trust upon the consuming public" will not in the least deter the International Typographical Union from its efforts to enforce

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the eight-hour day. According to the census reports, the membership of your association comprises but an infinitesimal part of the manufacturing establishments of the United States. Moreover, the majority of your members have too much common sense to be guided by the spirit of the resolution in question. Very truly yours,

J. W. BRAMWOOD.

LETTER FROM F. C. NUNEMACHER.

LOUISVILLE, KY., July 6, 1905.

Mr. J. W. Bramwood, Secretary and Treasurer International Typographical Union, Newton Claypool Building, Indianapolis, Ind.:

MY DEAR MR. BRAMWOOD—Mr. D. M. Parry, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, has referred to me your letter of June 29th, making inquiry as to whether or not the convention passed the resolution in which the association pledged to the employing printers of America the co-operation and support of its members during the crisis in their business caused by the demand for an eight-hour workday on the part of the International Typographical Union, and would say that this resolution was passed unanimously by the convention, of which fact I can bear testimony, as I was secretary of the resolution committee, and as such had the resolution typewritten after it had been passed by the committee, and handed it personally to the secretary of the convention and heard it read and voted upon.

As to your statement that the press reports of the convention made no mention of the resolution, would say that you are correct in this to a certain extent, for although I understand it was delivered with other resolutions to the representatives of the local and Associated Press, it did not appear in any Atlanta paper, although it was printed in full in the daily papers in a number of the largest cities and some of the smaller cities also, as I remember particularly Knoxville, Tenn., being mentioned by one gentleman in a conversation among some members of the association in which the omission of the resolution from the Atlanta papers was the subject of comment. The reason for failure to print it will no doubt be explained to you by the publishers in Atlanta, if you care to take it up with them.

In this connection permit me to say, as you and I, as representatives of the organizations with which we are officially connected, met together in the St. Louis conference in June, 1904, on this question of the eight-hour workday, that I regret personally that your organization has seen fit to take such action in this matter that is from all indications undoubtedly calculated to create ill feeling between employe and employer and drive us farther apart, when those in the lead should be doing all in their power to bring them closer together, and arrange so that our business can be conducted on most amicable relations and with the least possible friction.

Of course, you are familiar with the present attitude of the employers and the decided stand they have taken all over the country on the question of the present enforcement of the eight-hour day: and knowing the character of the men who have taken this stand, you and I and all concerned know that it will mean, unless concessions are made, a hard and bitter fight. The employers absolutely can not stand the advance and will resist it, and in their position and under similar circumstances any intelligent man would be forced to do the same. The responsibility of bringing discontent and perhaps need on our people is a serious question. All fair employers would most sincerely regret any hardships that might come to their employes through any struggle over this question, but if it is forced upon them, the responsibility will be with those who make it necessary, and I trust that you and your associates will decide to give the matter such reconsideration as will obviate the necessity of the antagonism that seems so imminent.

Very truly yours,

F. C. NUNEMACHER.

REPLY.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., July 15, 1905.

F. C. Nunemacher, care of Nunemacher Press, Louisville, Ky.:

MY DEAR MR. NUNEMACHER—It has been impossible for me to take up your letter of July 6 until today.

Your assertions relative to the passage, by the manufacturers' association, of the resolution opposing the introduction of an eight-hour day in the book and job trade, and pledging support to the United Typothetæ in its fight against such a movement by the International Typographical Union, have been duly noted. I am also in receipt of the proceedings of the manufacturers' convention, in which this resolution appears.

This matter has been taken up at some length with Mr. Parry, and I presume he will follow the same course as with my previous letter on this subject, and forward you a copy. After a full consideration of both sides of this question, as covered in the correspondence with Mr. Parry, I can but repeat the observation contained in my letter to that gentleman, dated July 14, to wit:

As the matter stands, there is grave doubt in my mind relative to the passage of the resolution in question by your association. The silence of the press on the subject is especially noticeable. Your assertion that the reason for this is "that a great many newspaper publishers are under the coercive fear of the typographical union and will ofttimes decline to print news which might seem to antagonize it" is ridiculous, but I nevertheless hope you will give your views on that point to the press of the country.

As to the efforts of the International Typographical Union to enforce an eight-hour day, and your reference to the St. Louis conference, in which we both took part, permit me to say that the United Typothetæ is alone responsible for the condition of affairs prevailing, and a continuation of its present policy will make it also responsible for any warfare that may result at a later period.

I heartily agree with you in the declaration that "those in the lead should be doing all in their power to bring them (employer and employe) closer together, and arrange so that our business may be conducted on most amicable relations, and with the least possible friction." This spirit has animated the members of the executive council of the

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International Typographical Union for many years, but it does not seem to meet with a kindly response at the hands of the United Typothetæ and its officers. It was in this spirit that Messrs. Lynch, Miller and Bramwood asked for a conference on the eight-hour question with representatives of the typothetæ at its St. Louis meeting last year. It was in this spirit that we met with your executive committee and urged the consideration and settlement of the eight-hour question in an amicable manner. We told you then that our members desired an eight-hour day in the near future, and said we felt that if the matter was approached in the proper spirit the details of its inauguration could be amicably arranged. We referred to the manner in which the arrangements for the nine-hour day were completed in 1898, and offered to proceed on somewhat similar lines. All overtures were rejected by the United Typothetæ. Individually and officially, your executive committee informed us that no concessions would be granted on this point. The United Typothetæ, in reply to our request, passed the following, with which you are no doubt familiar:

Resolved, That the United Typothetæ of America declares that it is opposed to any reduction of the fifty-four-hour week; and, be it further

Resolved, That the United Typothetæ of America will resist any attempt on the part of the International Typographical Union to reduce the present hours of labor.

The convention of the International Typographical Union last August adopted a preamble and resolutions on this subject, with which you are familiar. The preamble set forth our attempt to effect an amicable adjustment, and continued as follows, on that point:

Whereas, The overtures for peace thus made were refused and declined, and replied to with a threat, combined with a practical declaration of war should any effort be made to achieve the shorter workday, as witness the language of the resolutions adopted by the late typothetæ convention; and,

Whereas, We reaffirm and again demand the eight-hour day for our book and job members;

Resolved, That we again declare our entire willingness to negotiate with the United Typothetæ for an agreement under which the eight-hour day will become operative, and so instruct our eight-hour committee.

This action of the convention was ratified by the membership by an overwhelming vote, at a later date.

Since that time, local unions and eight-hour conferences, though declaring their firm adherence to the eight-hour day in no uncertain terms, have invariably favored an agreement between the United Typothetæ and International Typographical Union, and suggested and urged a conference for the purpose of considering the eight-hour day and deciding upon a plan for its inauguration that would be mutually acceptable.

What has been the position of the United Typothetæ? Not in a single instance has it favored a peaceable settlement. At the meetings of book and job employers in various sections—dominated in each instance by typothetæ members, and urged to action by officers of the United Typothetæ—resolutions have invariably been adopted to this effect:

Resolved, That we are unalterably opposed to the inauguration of the eight-hour day as proposed by the International Typographical Union, to be effective January 1, 1906, and under no circumstances will we submit to it.

In no instance has the United Typothetæ responded to the sentiment for a peaceable adjustment, which is noticeable in the resolution adopted by the International Typographical Union, and quoted above. The tone of the employers' meetings has been warlike, rather than pacific.

At the Detroit conference a resolution of similar import to that before mentioned was introduced by a union representative. Representatives of the United Typothetæ were present, as well as the executive council of the International Typographical Union. Bear in mind that this resolution came from the union's side. A conference could have been arranged at that time. Though your executive officers could not be ignorant of the fact that this resolution for a conference met with the approval of the executive council of the International Typographical Union, yet they maintained absolute silence on the subject.

Thus the matter stands. The union is on record for a peaceable adjustment, if possible, and favors negotiations for such a settlement, while the typothetæ still appears to be "opposed to any reduction of the fifty-four-hour week" and determined "to resist any attempt * * * to reduce the present hours of labor."

Let me say that the executive council of the International Typographical Union stands ready and willing—as it has since the action was taken—to carry out the spirit and terms of the resolution adopted by our membership and quoted in this letter. We are willing, and always have been, to negotiate for an amicable adjustment, in line with this resolution. It would be useless to hold a conference, however, unless the United Typothetæ representatives approach the subject in a friendly manner. Nothing could be accomplished if the typothetæ representatives refused to consider a reduction of hours and simply reaffirmed the resolutions adopted at the St. Louis meeting in June last.

It would seem that some of the members of the typothetæ have been disposed to view the declaration of the union for a conference and an amicable settlement in the light of insincerity, and as a showing of weakness. I believe you will agree with me that those holding such a view are laboring under a delusion. It can be readily demonstrated that those who oppose warfare, so long as there is the least possibility of maintaining peaceable relations, generally prove the best and most resourceful fighters, once the battle is opened.

In conclusion, permit me to say that the members of our executive council are unanimously of the opinion that if a conference for the purpose of considering and effecting an amicable adjustment of the eight-hour question is to take place in the immediate future, it should be held prior to August 5, and in a city to be mutually agreed upon.

Very truly yours,

J. W. Bramwood.

The labor movement is more a question of humanity than the almighty dollar.

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Note and Comment

San Francisco Union Wins.

We lift the forms of THE JOURNAL to present the following self-explanatory dispatch:

San Francisco, Cal., July 28, 1905.

But three former label offices, employing perhaps thirty compositors and forty pressmen and feeders, remain out. Eight additional offices reopened today as union eight-hour shops. Typothetæ says eight hours and our scale will prevail in all typothetæ offices, union and non-union, thus acknowledging complete defeat in nine-hour fight. F. J. Bonnington.

THE difference between the union scale and starvation wages is the price the non-unionist pays for "individual liberty." Rather a costly luxury.

THE press of San Francisco continues to support the printers of that city in their fight for the retention of the eight-hour day. Many splendid editorials are being printed along the line of those quoted from in last month's JOURNAL.

THE secretary of Vincennes (Ind.) Union No. 395 writes THE JOURNAL that the Knox County Democrat and A. V. Crott's job office of that place have been "closed" to union men in an effort to establish the "open shop." Funny way.

THE New York Association of Ex-Delegates to the International Typographical Union was organized July 16, with twenty-six members, and others coming in. Laws patterned after those of the Washington (D. C.) association were adopted. John F. Busche, '85, was elected president, and James M. Donohue, '94, secretary-treasurer.

"A CAPITALIST such as Collis P. Huntington, and his name is legion, after a long life spent in buying the aid of countless legislatures, will wax virtuously wrathful, and condemn in unmeasured terms 'the dangerous tendency of crying out to the government for aid' in the way of labor legislation. Without a quiver, a member of the capitalistic group will run tens of thousands of pitiful child laborers through his life-destroying cotton factories, and weep maudlin and constitutional tears over one scab hit in the back with a brick. He will drive a 'compulsory' free contract with an unorganized laborer on the basis of a starvation wage, saying, 'take it or leave it,' knowing that to leave it means to die of hunger, and in the next breath, when the organizer entices that laborer into a union, will storm patriotically about the inalienable right of all men to work."—Jack London, in "War of the Classes."

WE haven't seen any typothetæ circulars this month warning people to disregard newspaper reports. Perhaps the shoe is on the other foot this time, and the misleading reports carried by the press associations regarding conditions in San Francisco, Chicago and Philadelphia are more pleasing to the typothetæ than the truth would be. Don't swallow newspaper reports. Get your information from the "What We Are Doing" columns of THE JOURNAL. Selah!

ATTENTION of members is again called to the fact that any one is competent to propose changes in or additions to the International laws. In times past many such propositions, coming from individual members, not delegates, have been acted on favorably by the convention. A perusal of the proceedings of the last few conventions will verify this.

THE supreme court of Kansas has told the people of Kansas that they can not build their own oil refinery. It must be so, for the attorneys of the Standard Oil Company told the supreme court that the refinery law was unconstitutional.

THERE ought to be about fifty thousand printers in this country who call for the label when they buy anything. Can you account for your end of the proposition?

DON'T be afraid to work more than eight hours boosting the eight-hour movement.

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'Frisco Sitting on the Lid.

After the utter defeat of their plans at St. Louis, the typothetæ agitators proceeded posthaste to the Pacific coast and endeavored to mislead the proprietors of that town into believing that the public wanted a return to the nine-hour day. Co-operating with the notorious citizens' alliance of that city, John Macintyre, the secretary of the United Typothetæ, prepared to show the employing book and job printers how to "ru(i)n their business." The utter disruption of the local branch of the International Typographical Union was billed to come off some time during last month, and the nine-hour day was to be reinaugurated with imposing ceremonies. But most of the employers were evidently satisfied with the results they were securing under the decent workday, and but sixteen shops were found ready to enter into the infamous deal. Eighty-eight announced their willingness to continue the eight-hour workday. Among the sixteen shops that were induced to declare war were two large ones—the Crocker office, the largest on the coast, being one of them. In all about 150 printers were locked out. Then the typothetæ walking delegates were required to show their much-heralded ability of furnishing strikebreakers. This they undertook to do. Carloads of the "free and independent" were shipped from the east (see article in this department headed "How the 'Free and Independent' Rode to 'Frisco"); but on the arrival of these cars many union men were found in them, they having taken advantage of the typothetæ's personally conducted tour and cheap excursion rates to the coast. The few non-unionists imported proved to be utterly incompetent, and were discharged in short order. Days went by, and not a wheel was turned in the unfair offices—not a line of type was set. No. 21 had the lid on and was sitting on the lid.

A few days after the lockout was inaugurated the Nevin company deserted the Macintyre forces and signed an eight-hour agreement.

Just as THE JOURNAL goes to press a telegram from the union officials announces that the Crocker company has signed a two-year contract calling for the eight-hour day. This effectively breaks the backbone of the lockout, and reduces the number of printers involved to about 100, scattered around among fourteen shops—most of which are small and unable to maintain the struggle alone, now that the big fellows have given in. Mr. Macintyre has not announced what his plans for the future are, or where he will retreat to.

It is becoming more evident day by day that a large proportion of the employing book and job printers are disposed to concede the eight-hour day, and that the opposition to this reform comes mainly from the talking delegates of the United Typothetæ and the advocates of the non-union shop and "free and independent" workmen.

Figure It Out.

C. W. Post in his latest screed against organized labor makes the following statement:

> **Statistics show about twenty union men in every eight hundred citizens.**

Let us do a little figuring on this proposition. The total population of the United States (including Alaska, Hawaii and the Indian reservations), according to the census report of 1900, was 76,303,387. The whole number of persons, ten years of age and over, engaged in gainful occupations was 29,285,922, including 211,805 persons in Alaska and Hawaii and in the military and naval service—about two-fifths of the population. The number of persons engaged in agricultural pursuits was 10,438,219. Those in professional service numbered 1,264,737. By subtracting the two last named from the aggregate of wageworkers, we find the total number of people supposedly competent to become members of unions to be 17,582,966. These figures would be further materially reduced by deducting therefrom the number of children included in the census report, but no statistics are given on this point. The paid-on membership of the American Federation of Labor was, at the time of its last report, 1,750,000. Add the number of unionists not affiliated with the American Federation, and you have, approximately, 2,000,000. By a very simple process of division you will arrive at the

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conclusion that about one person in every nine, supposedly eligible to become a member of a trade union, is a member. Can any other organization—social, fraternal or religious—show sucl. strength? Post has evidently arrived at his absurd figures by dividing the total population of the country—including the large proportion not competent to become members of trade unions—by the number of unionists in the United States.

Convention Program.

Secretary John Chinn, of the committee on arrangements at Toronto, has sent THE JOURNAL the following program of entertainment at the fifty-first session:

Saturday Evening—8 to 11 o'clock, reception in Rossin House, music and refreshments. Woman's auxiliary reception in hotel parlors.

Sunday Afternoon—Trip to Hanlan's Point; boats run every 15 minutes; military band concert from 3 to 5 P. M.; on close of concert special boat will convey all wearing badges to Island Park, where lunch will be served. Boat returns with party in time for evening concert at the Point from 8 to 10 o'clock.

Monday—Convention opens at 9 A. M. At 2 P. M. electric cars will leave the Rossin House, taking all delegates, ex-delegates, visitors and the woman's auxiliary for a view of the city. At 4 P. M. the party will go by boat to Island Park, where a garden party and band concert will take place. In the evening a dance and band concert will be given, to which members of No. 91 and their lady friends will also be invited.

Tuesday—Photo and visiting day.

Wednesday—Excursion to city of Hamilton by steamer Modjeska, leaving at 1:45 P. M. On reaching the Burlington piers the party will go by the radial railroad around Burlington Bay, thence through the city of Hamilton and by the incline railway to Mountain View Park, where dinner will be served. Returning, party will be taken to wharf by special cars, boat leaving at 8:45 sharp. Highlanders' band will accompany the excursion.

Thursday—Ex-delegates moonlight sail on Lake Ontario, per steamer Chippewa, leaving at 8 P. M. Vocal and military band concert will be given on board; also orchestra for dancing, etc. Boat returns to city at 12 P. M.

Friday—Visiting day—City Hall, Parliament Buildings and Colleges.

The Woman's Auxiliary will hold its sessions in Rossin House parlors.

Committeemen will meet all boats and trains. Look for the men with scarlet badges.

Parties arriving by train will take York street route for two blocks, which will land them at hotel headquarters; those coming by boats will proceed up Yonge street to King street, then to the left for two blocks.

Convention Hall is situated on Church street, between Green and Shuter streets.

All parties attending the convention will be invited guests of the Printers' Club, and will enjoy all privileges pertaining thereto.

All attending the convention should report to Room D, Rossin House, immediately on arrival.

Anent Credentials.

Delegates should deposit their credentials with Secretary-Treasurer Bramwood at the International headquarters at the Rossin House at the earliest possible moment after their arrival at Toronto. This action is necessary in order to prevent any delay in the seating of properly accredited delegates at the opening session, Monday, August 14.

Attention, Delegates!

Section 9, article iv, of the by-laws provides: "No delegate shall be entitled to vote in the convention of the International Union whose union has not previously paid over to the proper officers the per capita tax and all indebtedness of his union." Under this section unions must pay per capita tax up to and including the month of June, and all other indebtedness, before the opening of the convention, in order that delegates may be entitled to a seat and vote in the meeting. Delegates are urged to have the proper officers of their respective organizations forward all money due the International with as little delay as possible.

Headquarters Closed During the Convention.

The law requiring the president and secretary-treasurer to be in the convention city four days prior to the opening of the convention will result in the closing of headquarters for about twelve days from August 8. Arrangements have been perfected with the Indianapolis postoffice officials for the forwarding of all first-class mail, and every effort will be made to pay benefits and answer important correspondence promptly. Delays can not well be avoided during the progress of the convention, and due allowance should be made by local officers in case receipts, drafts and acknowledgments fail

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to reach them with the customary regularity. The Rossin House will be headquarters in Toronto, but under no circumstances should postoffice or express orders or other remittances be made payable at that city. Make all remittances payable at Indianapolis, as usual.

Committees Appointed.

Pursuant to the requirements of section 6, article v, by-laws, President Lynch has appointed the following delegates-elect as members of the committee on laws: Joe M. Johnson, of Columbia (Washington, D. C.) Union No. 101; Walter H. McKee, of New York Union No. 6; J. Vander Perel, of Denver (Colo.) Union No. 49; T. J. Creager, of Springfield (Ill.) Union No. 117; and Horace Johnson, of Memphis (Tenn.) Union No. 11. The committee will meet at the Rossin House, Toronto, Can., at 10 A. M. on Thursday, August 10, to select its chairman and secretary and to consider such proposed amendments to the laws of the International Typographical Union as may be submitted.

The fiftieth session of the International Typographical Union, held in St. Louis last year, adopted resolutions of which the following is the sense and effect:

That it is the sense of this convention that the International Typographical Union and the press telegraphers have certain mutual interests, which could be advanced by devising some plan of co-operation; that as soon as practicable after the election of delegates to the next International Typographical Union convention, the president is hereby instructed to appoint a committee of five, said committee to meet at least three days prior to the above-named convention, for the purpose of considering all propositions and suggestions submitted by either subordinate unions or representatives of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, looking to a closer community of interests of the International Typographical Union and the press telegraphers; that the president be and is hereby empowered in the interim, to confer and co-operate with the president of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, where our interests can be subserved.

In accordance with the instructions of the St. Louis convention, President Lynch has appointed the following committee: William E. Orser, of Rochester Typographical Union No. 15; A. H. Blain, of Seattle Typographical Union No. 202; T. F. Kane, of Boston Typographical Union No. 13; Emmett Whealan, of Chicago Typographical Union No. 16; and Charles J. Buehler, of Milwaukee Typographical Union No. 23.

The committee will meet at the Rossin House, Toronto, Canada, at 10 A. M. on Thursday, August 10, for the purpose of selecting a chairman and secretary and "considering all propositions and suggestions submitted by either subordinate unions or representatives of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union looking to a closer community of interests of the International Typographical Union and the press telegraphers."

The Man Grapenuts Made Famous.

The last few pages of the report of the proceedings of the annual meeting of the National Association of Manufacturers are taken up with the paper of C. W. Post, entitled, "Who Is the Owner?" It would be an insult to the intelligence of the reader for THE JOURNAL to attempt to point out the beauties of the gentleman's logic. A few choice gems are culled from the address and presented here:

The workman's little home, for which he has toiled and saved, will be ruthlessly taken from him by the mob when the labor union anarchists and socialists succeed in tearing down these laws that now insure the safety of the family, the home and the man's personal liberty.

We see on every hand labor union members assaulting honest bread earners, attacking and destroying property, conspiring to ruin business firms, blowing up mines and killing workmen. We see them stopping the production and delivery of meat and bread and even milk required to preserve the lives of young babes, and we are treated to the spectacle of hearses overturned and corpses thrown into the street under the eyes of the horrified friends and relatives.

When a manufacturer operates a closed shop he prostitutes his American manhood.

Modern unionism is like a fixed and chronic disease—once it becomes fastened to the victim, slowly and surely pushes him daily closer to the grave.

Let no manufacturer give a letter of recommendation to any workman who has been a dissatisfied malcontent and agitator, or a striker, stone thrower, scab shouter or insulter of other and more decent workmen. Then let no employer hire a man unless he can show a clean record as a desirable man and bring with him a good testimonial from his former employer.

Discharge union men promptly and for all time

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when you learn of the little and big acts of meanness or incivility with which they are prone to insult other men with whom they work.

Put in as many apprentices as your own judgment dictates, absolutely without regard to any union rules.

Pay your high-grade, skilled men the very best wages the condition of trade will permit, remembering that such men at high wages are the cheapest in the end.

Grade your wages to fit the capabilities of each man.

There is a growing tendency in labor union circles toward being "babied." If a worker saws off his finger or has any sort of an accident, he wants the employer to pay for it. There seems to be no corresponding provision on the part of the labor union to pay damages to a manufacturer that loses health in the struggle to meet union rules, keep alive and find money each week to pay his employes.

A home is the bright lodestar that every right-minded man centers his mind upon and strives for. We owe to our faithful people help to get a home all their own. They are not always able to plan as wisely as the trained mind of "the boss."

I can see that a man would be fresher for only eight hours' manual labor than ten, but the machinery such a man runs will produce exactly twenty per cent. less in eight hours than in ten hours, and when one remembers the law of the unions to produce not as much as a man can but as litle as will hold the job, the claim seems to fade into thin air.

Wear the I. T. U. Button.

Do you wear the button of the International Typographical Union? You say you don't believe in wearing buttons? Do you remember last fall when you had a big Parker or perhaps a Roosevelt button on the lapel of your coat? You say: "Oh, well, that was in campaign time." That's just the point. It's campaign time now. We have the biggest kind of a campaign on—the eight-hour campaign. And it means a great deal more to you than did the election of either Parker or Roosevelt. Every man who wears a button is helping to boost the shorter workday. It may be a little thing—but so is the label.

JOHN KIRBY, JR., of Dayton, Ohio, declined the nomination for treasurer at the recent meeting of the National Association of Manufacturers. Quite a number of the union baiters seem to be getting cold feet.

How the "Free and Independent" Traveled to 'Frisco.

The following graphic account of the methods of the United Typothetæ of America in importing "free and independent" workmen to the city of San Francisco to take the place of locked-out union men may be of interest to readers of THE JOURNAL, as showing to what depths the employers' organization will descend. The article is taken from a San Francisco paper, and is in line with the accounts published by all the daily papers of that city.

Locked in a tourist sleeping car, guarded at both entrances by armed detectives, twenty-six strikebreakers were brought to this city yesterday afternoon. On their arrival they were taken in three 'buses to the Commercial Publishing Company's establishment at 463 Mission street, where they were herded like cattle and conveyed to the fourth floor, which has been turned into a temporary abode for them, cots and cooking utensils and a gas range having been installed there for that purpose. There are two women in the party, one of whom is a widowed mother with a babe of three months, and the other a woman sixty-five years old, the mother of one of the strikebreakers.

This party of strikebreakers was gathered in St. Louis by one A. C. Bremer, of the Greeley Printery of that city, assisted by Attorney Cornet of the same place. They have been brought out here to be put to work in the printing houses which have locked out the eight-hour men.

At 12:30 yesterday afternoon the train carrying these men arrived at the Sixteenth street station, Oakland. There it was side-tracked to a point near the shore, and the entire number were transferred to a launch and crowded into the cabin—men, women and children. They were conveyed to a pier near the Pacific Mail docks, where, without the aid of a ladder, they were hauled to the wharf, hand over hand.

Three 'buses met them and took them to the Commercial Publishing Company's building. Since their arrival there three of the men have deserted the crowd on account of the misrepresentations made to them of the accommodations that were promised them. Six guards now are watching the entrance to this building.

TELLS OF THE TRIP.

One of the men who escaped tells a graphic story of the manner in which they were handled on their trip to this city, and of the false representations of the way they were to be treated on their arrival here. He said:

"This party was gathered up by a man named A. C. Bremer, assisted by Attorney Cornet, both of St. Louis. They told us that we would be provided with accommodations in standard sleepers and that during the entire trip we were to be treated as ladies and gentlemen, with no curtailments upon our movements, and that, upon our

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arrival here, we would be provided with the best of hotel accommodations.

"As far as Sacramento we were treated half way decently, with the exception that we were obliged to travel in a tourist sleeping car instead of a standard Pullman. At Sacramento our car, which had been in the middle part of the train all the way out, was taken to the rear end of the train, the entrances were both locked and armed guards stationed themselves at each entrance.

"We were deprived of all newspapers. This order was unnecessarily given, as the guards and a man named William Jenkins bought up all the papers from the newsboys. Since Thursday evening we had had nothing to eat. We were promised breakfast at Tracy, but for some reason we did not receive it. When we arrived at the Sixteenth street station our car was sidetracked to a point near the shore, and, like cattle, we were herded into a launch, the entire twenty-six of us being crowded into the cabin. The armed guards stationed themselves at each end of the boat and kept their revolvers in plain sight of all.

"The bay was exceedingly rough and it is only a miracle that the boat was not swamped and many of us drowned. The most pathetic scene was enacted on the boat. The mother, who is not over twenty-one years old, with her little three-months old babe in her arms, was doing her best to keep back her tears. She seemed to realize that something awful was in store for her, and the armed guards that were in our sight all the way from Sacramento, added much to her fright. All she could do was to hug her little babe and weep.

THE WOMEN WEEP.

"In another corner of the boat stood the aged mother and her son, who had come along as one of the strikebreakers. She, too, was weeping, and her son was doing his best to comfort her.

"The boat pulled up at a wharf near the Pacific Mail docks, and the landing was fully eight feet above us. The guard first got up to the landing and then, with the assistance of another man of the party, the men were first lifted hand over hand to the landing. When it came to getting the women up, one of the men grabbed the babe from the mother and said, 'Here, take this first,' and, as if it had been a mere rag doll, handed the child upside down to a guard. Next the mother was pulled up. When it came to the old woman, her son objected.

" 'You will have to get a ladder for my mother,' he said. 'I won't stand for this.' Whereupon one of the guards said, 'Oh, to hell with her and your ladder,' and with that two men grabbed her hands and pulled her to the wharf, her breast rubbing against the piles and tearing her clothing.

"No sooner were we all ashore than we were hustled to three cabs and driven to the Commercial Publishing Company. Several of us protested to going into the building when we discovered what kind of a house we had been taken to. We inquired if this was the hotel that we had been promised. Jenkins answered:

" 'We are taking you here merely to straighten out matters with the publishers, and after that you will be taken to a hotel.'

"But when we stepped out of the elevator we found the room a place filled with cots and cooking utensils. The apartment is divided in two sections by a curtain. One is for the men, the other for the women. It is like a large dormitory.

THE MEN ESCAPE.

"On the pretense of taking his fourteen-year-old son, who is also one of the party, out to get medical attention to a wound received from a Fourth of July accident, one of the men escaped; another on the pretense of needing a shave, and myself on my own statements that everything had been grossly misrepresented."

William Jenkins, who, it is said by the members of the Typographical Union, takes pride in declaring that he is a professional strikebreaker, and who took a leading part in the herding of the men, women and children to the Commercial Publishing Company's establishment, was boastful in his manner. Backed up by five other guards at the building, he absolutely refused admission to the building, and would not discuss, as he said, "the matter with any newspaper reporter," but was very anxious to impress the reporter with the abilities and power of the strikebreakers, and of the absolute uselessness of the members of the Typographical Union to "buck them" in their mission to this city. He said that there had been a "few gunfighters" in the party as far as Ogden, but that they had been put off the train there.

Out of the men, women and children who arrived yesterday there is a probability that six of them will go over to the cause of the Typographical Union. This was learned from conversation with them on the train by the man who has furnished the very graphic description of the manner in which the strikebreakers were transferred to this city.

Employers of the Central Northwest.

On July 20 the employers of the central northwest, or some of them, had a mass meeting in Milwaukee. The procedure was similar to like meetings held in St. Paul, Kansas City, Atlanta, Boston and Philadelphia. As usual, a union well-wisher was in attendance, and he writes:

The 250 delegates to the convention of the United Typothetæ of the central northwest, who met at Milwaukee, in the Pfister House, Thursday, July 20, were unanimous in declaring their willingness to fight the demand of the International Typographical Union for an eight-hour workday. It is reported that thirty-eight of the delegates were from Chicago. Among the speakers were the following prominent Chicago printers: Thomas E. Donnelley, treasurer of the association; A. R. Barnes, P. F. Pettibone. A. J. Aiken, of the Evening Wisconsin, of Milwaukee, delivered the opening address, and part of his remarks were to the effect

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that since the inauguration of the nine-hour workday three years ago, his firm has been unable to pay dividends to stockholders, and that if the typographical union should succeed in establishing an eight-hour day it would mean ruin to the printing industries. Thomas E. Donnelley followed, and said in part that since the Faithorn Printing Company have opened their office a committee of the union called on him and made the threat that if any other member of the typothetæ shall attempt to follow the lead of the Faithorn Company they will immediately call a general strike regardless of existing contracts. "Personally," said Mr. Donnelley, "I am ready and willing right now to commence the struggle, instead of waiting for the first of January. I am not in favor of breaking contracts, but if they (the union) force the issue, I am ready to fight to a finish." [There are no contracts existing between Chicago Typographical Union and Mr. Donnelley. Possibly he meant contracts with his customers.] He also said Faithorn's had had no trouble in securing help—competent and efficient, and he was satisfied that no difficulty would be experienced in securing all the non-union help necessary for any shop in Chicago. Not one of the 250 delegates spoke in favor of shortening the present working agreement of fifty-four hours a week. They even expressed the hope that after January 1, 1906, they will be able to refuse to sign contracts with any labor unions. William Green, vice-president, advised the members of the typothetæ to prepare themselves for the fight by starting schools, hiring more apprentices, and in every way teaching the trade to as many as they can reach. Reference was made to the affirmative vote of the International Typographical Union on the eight-hour day, and it was assumed that all the other members of the union—those against and those not voting—would stick by the proprietors. That all others were newspaper men, and would place the burden on the jobmen. President Ellis, in reply to a question from a Chicago employer, stated that the United Typothetæ was always ready to confer with the union, but that the proposition of negotiating with the union necessitated the taking up of only the method of putting the eight-hour day into effect, which he compared to painting a house. The union agreed to consider the advisability of such work, but insisted that the color should be red. While agreeing apparently to the question, they insisted that the work should be done only in a certain way and a certain color, therefore agreeing only to one phase of the negotiations and that to their benefit. Criticism was made of the eight-hour lists sent out by the International Typographical Union, with the statement that the International was misrepresenting the facts and that these towns did not have the eight-hour day, and that the only eight-hour towns were inconsequential.

A great stack of regrets were read from proprietors all over the country, who pledged assistance and support. One delegate called attention to the $10 initiation fee and the $2 per month dues, and complained of the hardship, which he said was unjust. In reply a town was cited in which only four printers were employed. A strike had been called and the typothetæ paid $2,000 strike funds, in spite of the fact that before the strike only $8 had been contributed by the town in question. This policy would be adhered to and unlimited money and influence was pledged to the small printer. They must win in their controversy.

WANT TROUBLE IMMEDIATELY.

In reply to a delegate asking whether it would not be advisable to wait until January 1, 1906, a Philadelphia printer's reply was that the union was busily at work and had agents everywhere, and that the union would be in better condition to fight in January than would the typothetæ. An army of soldiers would not wait until the enemy invaded their country. The unions were spending large sums of money in perfecting their organization and the typothetæ should not delay. Mr. Green made reply that it "was laughable to think that in case of a general strike the unions would not have money enough to last a week. As for us, we have 100 per cent more money than the union and will have much more when every employing printer joins our organization." He said the typothetæ must have money. The fight was for all—the large and the small alike, and that the big fellows would not go down in their pockets for the little fellows, and the small proprietors must put up the 50 cents a week if they desired support. Mr. Nunemacher, of Louisville, said for twenty-one years he had run an open shop; that he was not feeling well, and his doctor prescribed rest, but he would have to live and work a few years yet; that if he should die and be cremated, a red streak would be found in his ashes, which could be read "non-union."

Mr. Franks, of Peoria, said 45 per cent of the employing printers of his town were present, and said that during the fight he would order a banner bearing the inscription:

"Stand pat, stand pat, stand pat,
Stand pat, stand pat, stand pat,
Stand pat, stand pat, stand pat."

One Chicago employer was very excited and said that an honest non-union man was called "scab" and "fink," and that every effort should be made to advance the honest non-union man to the standard of the proprietors.

One old gentleman was in favor of very radical measures and showing no mercy; that the organization (the International Typographical Union) was doing all in its power to ruin the master printers. "Fight them until their confounded organization is put out of business." Mr. Ellis said it was a crime and against the constitution to make a contract with organized labor. It was detrimental to the willing non-union workers, and tended to deprive them of making a living. That he hoped they would never be under obligation to sign any agreement in the future. This seemed to be the prevailing sentiment. Mr. Green said organizers would be sent only to such towns as were absolutely necessary. Several men were now at work, but it was impossible to visit every town and every proprietor. Master printers were intelligent and should come forward willingly. He pleaded for

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harmony and cohesion. Go to their customers, explain the situation to them, ask their support, show them where it would be to their advantage, point out to them that prices will advance 20 per cent if the eight-hour day is adopted. If there is a strike in your plants, ask them to bear with it, and so far as possible overlook such items as work being late or not furnished at all. Help each other get out work, three or four club together and go to each other's plant, roll up your sleeves and go to work. The object of the convention was to gain members for the typothetæ and try and whip the independents into line. Claim was made that by the time of the United Typothetæ convention 90 per cent of the employing printers of the northwest would be members of the United Typothetæ of America. Not one friend of organized labor spoke, and the speeches were bitter against unions and union men. A committee of nine was appointed to draw up resolutions. The most important resolution, and the one likely to cause immediate trouble, was the following, adopted with a slight scattering of nays: "Resolved, That the employing printers of the northwest here assembled recommend that all employing printers who employ union labor and where no contracts now exist be urged to open their shops at once, and that those employing printers who are now under contract open their shops as soon as present contracts expire."

THE USUAL RESOLUTIONS.

The resolutions adopted by a rising vote also put the convention on record as "unalterably opposed," etc.

After a closing address by Mr. Green, in which he advised the employing printers, large and small alike, to stand together as the only way to win, the convention adjourned.

Readers of THE JOURNAL should compare the attitude of Mr. Nunemacher at this meeting with the statements contained in his letter to Secretary-Treasurer Bramwood, given under the head "Seeking a Sponsor," elsewhere in this issue.

Again, when reading the warlike utterances of Mr. Donnelly, of Chicago, it would be well to bear in mind that less than one-third of the book and job members of Chicago Union are employed in typothetæ offices.

If non-unionists are so plentiful, why was it that the national typothetæ's secretary could not secure a sufficient number for San Francisco?

EVERY time you call for the label you are helping some union maintain proper conditions and decent wages.

THE open shop is generally open just wide enough to admit the non-unionist.

High Authority.

The London Lancet is being quoted in the grape-nut ads as saying that Post's concoction is a "complete food," and is of the "highest nutritive value." It was not so very long ago that the American Tobacco Company was quoting the Lancet as saying that cigarettes were all right. Next!

? ? ?

And still they come. The latest question-mark circular emanates from the typothetæ secretary at Milwaukee. That official was trying to work up a mass meeting of the employers in that vicinity. The results of the call are printed in another column. The chief feature of this circular was that it ended up with a question instead of starting with one. This question is: "What Are We Going to Do?"

A Good Time For the Home Boys.

D. C. MacWatters, general passenger agent of the Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek Railway Company, invited the residents of the Home to be the guests of that road for a special trip to Rosemont, Clyde, Cripple Creek, or any point that might be designated. It was decided to stop at the principal scenic points on the road, and the company made arrangements to entertain those who went in splendid style. On behalf of the residents of the Home, Superintendent Deacon accepted the invitation, and the trip was made on Thursday, July 27.

Trade Schools.

The United Typothetæ of America has been getting all worked up over the trade school proposition. Those at the head of the organization were of the belief that schools established in various parts of the country, under the control of the typothetæ, would mean the solution of the "labor question." Accordingly master printers in different parts of the country were communicated with, and they were asked to give their views on the subject. About a hundred replies were received, and a typothetæ organ publishes extracts from the letters of the employers. One proprietor does not favor

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the trade school, as he says, "The open shop will accomplish the same result." Another says: "What is the use, if all the graduates become members of labor unions?" Still another asserts that "unless some plan like this is carried out we will soon be at the mercy of the unions." One employer is frank enough, for he asks the question: "What benefit would be derived by the typothetæ?" Then comes another with the startling assertion: "If all shops were open and depended upon merits of workmen, wages would be higher; the poor workman would be relegated to the rear and the efficient would seek employment where he is fitted." The following suggestion is offered by one writer: "Students should bind themselves to remain free from union control for five years after apprenticeship." The trade school plan was endorsed by a recent meeting of the Citizens' Industrial Alliance of New York city, which resolved that "artisan schools should be established by states, giving a diploma which shall represent the right to practice a trade."

It takes all kinds of people to make the world.

Help To Boost.

Some of the craft-labor papers have used their license to criticise in such a way as to seriously menace our eight-hour movement, either through deliberate intent, misunderstanding or culpable ignorance. These papers have never lost an opportunity to assault the officers in charge of the movement, or to endeavor to weaken the confidence of the membership in these officers. In direct—but none the less appreciated—contrast to these papers is the attitude of the vast majority of the labor press. The editors last mentioned never overlook an opportunity to support the eight-hour movement, and frequently devote a large amount of space to the reproduction of eight-hour circulars and eight-hour information from THE JOURNAL, and some of them print monthly the revised list of the unions that have or have arranged for the eight-hour day. This support is not only welcomed by the International eight-hour committee, but we believe it is also appreciated by the membership at large.

The Manufacturers' Convention.

THE JOURNAL has been favored with a copy of the proceedings of the tenth annual convention of the National Association of Manufacturers. It is an imposing document of some three hundred pages. There are some very funny things in it. For instance, the prayer of the Rev. E. C. Bowman, who opened the session on the first day, contained the following: "We pray Thee that all of these interests (the manufactories represented) may be managed by these, Thy servants, to whom Thou hast in Thy providence entrusted them, for the advancement of Thy kingdom, the good of mankind and the glory of Thy name."

The following, from the address of Mayor James G. Woodward, of Atlanta, must have proved rather startling to the assembled union wreckers:

> Remember that all men are born equal; and while you are more fortunate in the possession of worldly riches than others, remember still that none of your wealth can be taken with you on your final journey across the dark waters. Bear well in mind that "there is no pocket in a shroud." And when you have finished your course on this earth may you be greeted in the other land with the plaudit: "You have done unto others as you would have them do unto you."

Under the head "All the Labor Bills Beaten," in the national secretary's report, is the following:

> At the last session of congress there was naturally a likelihood that both these bills (the eight-hour bill and the anti-injunction bill) would be voted upon. In the senate labor committee nothing of the kind happened, its chairman offering to the labor lobbyists, as an excuse for not calling his committee together and seeking to get a vote, the fact that the house labor committee had the question under consideration. The house labor committee, finding, very greatly to the satisfaction of nearly all its members, that the report of the department of commerce and labor on the eight-hour question was friendly to the manufacturers' and employers' contention, took no action whatever. This was also a harmless piece of consideration for the labor lobbyists, because, if any one had cared enough about pressing a dead issue, the vote to report the eight-hour bill adversely would have been overwhelming.
>
> The anti-injunction situation developed an unusually interesting incident. The administration, in so far as Commissioner Garfield could represent it, put forward a "mild" anti-injunction bill, its object having been stated by Mr. Garfield to be to "ease off" labor agitation, to quiet the "government by injunction" issue, and presumably to

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make the imaginary "labor vote" quite friendly. It happened this time again that the manufacturers and employers of the country (under the leadership, as before, of the National Association) were thoroughly organized for all emergencies. So numerously and sharply were all of our individual members and the officers and members of our allied organizations aroused, that not only was the Garfield anti-injunction bill kept safely in its proper sub-committee, but the old anti-injunction bill of the previous session, the Gompers-Grosvenor proposition, was disposed of finally by a vote of 8 to 4; consideration indefinitely postponed.

Another source of congratulation is that in the senate and the house labor committees and in the house judiciary committee, all of the three committees in the two sessions of the last congress which had to do with "labor" legislation, democrats joined with republicans and republicans joined with democrats to turn away everything of the kind.

All of which is rather illuminating.

Further along in the secretary's report is described the association's annual directory. This book contains the name of each member and the business represented by him. The secretary suggests that it be consulted whenever it is desired to buy anything. It is, in fact, a sort of a fair list.

Coming on down through the various addresses and resolutions, the squabble over the election of president is reached. This "unfortunate" incident has been pretty generally aired in the press, but there are a few features that may be of interest. Mr. Ittner, chairman of the committee on nominations, presented the name of David M. Parry. Then Mr. Jenkinson, of New Jersey, asked the secretary to read the following from James Inglis, a member who had been called home:

As a member of the executive committee and chairman of an important committee, and as one, perhaps, in as close touch with association affairs as any man on the floor, I wish to urge the members to vote for Mr. Tompkins. We must have a new leader and new issues or the association can not live.

Then Mr. Jenkinson nominated Mr. McCarroll, of New York, for president.

Mr. Tompkins was nominated by Mr. Jenkinson upon Mr. McCarroll declining, and Mr. Farrand, of Michigan, in seconding this nomination, said:

I desire to second that, Mr. Chairman. No one here is unmindful of the services Mr. Parry has rendered this association. He has done good work and every one of us appreciates it; but I do believe, for the interests of our association in every way, that we had better elect at this time another president.

Mr. Pike, of New Hampshire, expressed a desire to speak on the nomination of Parry. He started by saying:

I want to speak on the nomination of Mr. Parry. I regret, gentlemen, that I am not all experienced in these matters, but I do want to bring before this convention one or two thougats. I do not think Mr. Parry has had any stronger admirer than your humble servant, but it has seemed to me that this labor question had received—

Right here is where the gag was applied. It is not a hard matter to see what the gentleman was driving at. The chairman decided he was out of order.

So the slate was put through.

Then the various other officers were elected and there was nothing left to do but adjourn.

Post Advocates the Eight-Hour Day(?)

Along the line of the "Proclamation of Freedom" which he recently inflicted on a long-suffering public, C. W. Post is out with another half-page of stuff in the leading papers of the country. It is one of the funniest things C. W. has written. It is headed "You Are Your Brother's Keeper." We had almost despaired of ever reading anything from Post's pen that contained a grain of common sense, but his latest screed embraces one startling paragraph that seems strangely out of place. It reads:

I am an open advocate of high wages and an eight-hour day, and will support peaceful methods which do not oppress others in bringing them about.

Well, wouldn't that jar you? Wonder if the Post employes in the grapenut foundry at Battle Creek will believe this.

FORT WAYNE (Ind.) UNION No. 78 is arranging for an eight-hour conference of representatives of all typographical unions in the state of Indiana, to take place on Tuesday, September 26. The Indiana Federation of Labor meets in Fort Wayne on September 26, 27 and 28, and it is the intention to have the delegates from typographical unions participate in the conference.

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An Employer's Views.

In the July Inland Printer, W. H. Cherouny, owner and manager of a large printing office in the city of New York, discusses the typothetæ question-mark circulars in a way which must afford cold comfort to their author. He takes up the various questions and answers them in a calm and convincing manner, showing the typothetæ that it is engaged in a hopeless task in trying to combat the eight-hour day. In speaking of this opposition to the shorter workday he says:

> Compulsory retention of the nine-hour day will not relieve the strain of unwise competition, which is the first cause of all the troubles of the trade. Nor will an entire or partial victory of the employers forever fix the nine-hour day any more than did the ludicrous attempt of the New Yorkers to buy it from the smiling Union No. 6 for an advance in wages. The eight-hour day will come, if not now, certainly within ten years. The movement for its introduction is prompted by the spirit of the age; that is, by the universal opinion of the people in regard to the means of securing their temporal happiness. No single trade, no church, no state can build a dyke against the wave of popular volition rolling toward this beacon fire, which is enkindled by the ever yearning human heart.

The particular typothetæ circular which Mr. Cherouny dissects contains the question: "Have you reckoned the increased cost and the decreased output?" He answers this as follows:

> Who can exactly determine a compositor's daily output and measure the difference between one of eight and one of nine hours? The total product of a composing room depends not only on the skill and dexterity of the employes; not only on the arrangement and abundance of tools, but mostly on the good will, health and energy of the rank and file. These are incalculable conditions which render all theories on the subject most problematic. I fear though that most employers will have a hard stand. But brains are made to help men out of every scrape in which they fall through passion.

Continuing to answer the questions asked by the typothetæ secretary, Mr. Cherouny says:

> Next I am told that I ought to pay my share into the strike fund, inasmuch as I would certainly participate in the benefits which would accrue from its expenditure for a strike. Without argument I asked, How much? and was informed that $700 would be my assessment. Then I thought of Ben Franklin and said: This is too much for the whistle. For my own firm can not strike. It must produce week by week about three million ems for weeklies and monthlies. Every day has its pensum and every shortage through holidays or untoward events must be made up by work in overtime. This task requires compositors who are not only skilful, but also reliable. I find it very difficult even in times of peace to get men of such high technical and moral order as I need. Will any employer tell me that the non-union chaff of the street could even bridge over a strike? One lost day would put my work in disorder. Three days would carry misfortune into the offices of twenty-five customers, who are my best friends. One week's stoppage would ruin my business. If I meant to strike and remain honest, I would have to begin by declaring officially: Gentlemen, after the first of January, 1906, I can no longer be responsible for the publications in my charge. Enough! there will be no strike in Cherouny's.

The gentleman's letter in the July Inland Printer is worthy the perusal of all employers. Mr. Cherouny professes no love for the International Typographical Union, and this fact will tend to give his utterances further interest to the employers generally. Appealing to them as business men on a business proposition, he advises them to get down to earth and calmly consider where "they are at." Such words of wisdom from the employers' side of the question are certainly encouraging to us in our campaign.

The Label.

Our label is cutting quite a figure in the eight-hour agitation. It is conceded in a number of localities that the shorter workday will be granted by the employers simply because they can not afford to dispense with the services of the little joker. There are any number of large printing offices throughout the country that have contracts calling for the label on certain publications, and its omission would mean the cancellation of the contract. And in the smaller shops the demand for the label is even more insistent. In fact, there are many small offices in every locality that would not be union were it not that this is the only condition on which they can secure the use of that very popular little emblem. A judicious booming of the little joker will prove a valuable adjunct to the eight-hour propaganda. Set aside a sum for advertising the label—it will be money wisely spent. Milwaukee Union recently embarked in a billboard campaign. Other unions are using cards in

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street cars. Circular letters and even newspaper advertising are proving helpful. A very effective way of using newspaper space is to take a few inches in some paper that carries the label at the head of its editorial column. Call the readers' attention to the fact that his favorite paper is the product of union men, and thus make it personal with him. Get busy, for after January 1 the little joker will stand for eight hours.

Satisfied With the Shorter Workday.

The Denver (Colo.) correspondent of THE JOURNAL records an interesting fact. The allied printing trades of Denver, as all know, are working but eight hours a day. The time for either side to file notice of a wish to open the agreement was at the meeting on July 19. The correspondent writes that there was "nothing doing" in this respect. Evidently the shorter workday is satisfactory to the employers of that city.

Eight-Hour Conference.

An eight-hour conference of Texas typographical unions was held in Dallas on June 19, in response to a call issued by San Antonio Union No. 172. The meeting was a success from every standpoint, twelve cities being represented. A most interesting and profitable feature of the conference was the reading of statistical reports by the various delegates on the condition of their respective unions. A tabulation of these reports shows that the district is in splendid condition, the towns being almost one hundred per cent. organized, and a number of them now working under the eight-hour day. In addition to this thirty-nine offices have signified their intention to grant the shorter workday. A large defense fund has been collected and is being collected that will go a long way toward making the eight-hour day unanimous. Walton Peteet, of San Antonio, has an excellent account of the meeting in the correspondence department of THE JOURNAL.

HISTORY tells us that printers used to have a certain rank and be entitled to carry swords. A mixup with the typothetæ in those days must have been interesting.

"Forgot" the Credit.

Pursuant to its published intention THE JOURNAL herewith records several instances of piracy coming to its notice during the last month. The following publications clipped matter from THE JOURNAL and used it without giving credit, evidently seeking to create the impression that the articles were their own:

Industrial Pointers (Hutchinson, Kan.) republished five original JOURNAL articles in its issue of June 27, without giving credit. The JOURNAL matter used in this issue without credit comprised about one-sixth of the whole paper.

The International Horseshoers' Monthly Magazine for June took three original JOURNAL items, and used one of them, head and all ("A Deceptive Phrase"), as a leading article—and forgot the credit.

The Labor Advocate (Albuquerque, N. M.) of June 29 used one original JOURNAL article—and forgot the credit.

The Labor News (Eureka, Cal.) of July 1 used an original JOURNAL article in its editorial column—also forgot to credit.

The Terre Haute Labor News has evidently been forgetful along the same line. The Trades Union Advocate (Trenton, N. J.) publishes an article headed "The Greatest Enemy," which originally appeared in THE JOURNAL, and credited it to the Labor News of Terre Haute. Of course, the Trades Union Advocate is not to blame in this instance, but it only goes to show one of the results of plagiarism.

The Quarry Workers' Journal (Barre, Vt.), for July, took the article headed "A Deceptive Phrase," which recently appeared in THE JOURNAL, and tried to pass it off as original. At least the paper gave no credit. Will J. Rohr, of Minneapolis, had a splendid article on the label, headed, "What It Stands For," in the April JOURNAL. The Quarry Workers' Journal used this on its editorial page—without credit to Mr. Rohr. THE JOURNAL extends its sympathy to the gentleman.

The Voice (Winnipeg, Man.) used an original JOURNAL article in its issue of July 14—and forgot the credit.

The Labor Leader (Baltimore, Md.) of July 15, used a JOURNAL article in its editorial column—and forgot the credit.

The Labor News (Greensboro, N. C.) of July 13, filled up a column on its editorial page with JOURNAL matter—and forgot the credit.

The Bridgeman's Magazine for July used one JOURNAL article—and forgot the credit.

The Blacksmith's Journal for July keeps it up. This month only about a column and a half of original JOURNAL matter is used without credit. We begin to have hopes.

The New Era (Louisville, Ky.) of July 22 uses about a column of original JOURNAL matter in its editorial column—and forgot the credit.

That will be about all. The editor of THE

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JOURNAL had no idea this thing was going to take up so much space. We confess it is too big a proposition to cope with, and hereby announce that we are through with it. We do not care to inflict a list like this on the reader every month, so will take no more notice of the matter. Life is too short.

ON the letterheads used by the manufacturers' association appears the following significant line: "We protect you from vicious legislation." Vicious legislation in this case can only be interpreted to mean legislation that is not in accord with the views of the association. How this protection is furnished is not made plain. It has come to a pretty pass when an association of a few manufacturers can thus advertise the fact that they furnish "protection"—that is to say, can influence legislation at will.

A MAN who has sufficient intelligence to be a competent printer has sufficient intelligence to see the advantages of becoming a member of the International Typographical Union, and will avail himself of that privilege. A man who has not sufficient intelligence to see the advantages of affiliating himself with his fellow men to secure better wages and conditions, has not sufficient intelligence to be a competent printer. Therefore, nearly all competent printers are members of the International Typographical Union.

ONE of the typothetæ organs publishes an account of the recent Philadelphia typothetæ meeting, and comments on the address delivered by Edward Meyers, of the Co-Operative Press of New York city, in which he endorsed the eight-hour day and declared that his firm had prospered under an eight-hour agreement. The said typothetæ organ, after referring to Mr. Meyers as a young man of "socialistic tendencies," attemps to belittle him and injure his business reputation by declaring that his firm is rated in the credit agency as fair, and that its capital amounts to but a few thousand dollars. Apparently you have to think as the ring does or it will ruin your business if possible.

The Rat Shop's Thin Disguise.

The following ad was placed in a number of eastern papers by the San Francisco Citizens' Alliance when the attempt was made by a few offices in that city to return to the nine-hour day:

WANTED—Competent men in the printing trades. San Francisco pays the highest wages in the United States. Permanent jobs given to good non-union men who can furnish satisfactory references. This is not a strike-breaking proposition; the Pacific coast typothetae has decided to go to the open shop, and that means jobs for competent men and absolute protection. Address, W. E. Alexander, secretary Citizens' Alliance, 501 Crossley Building, San Francisco.

Same old story. They claim they wish to establish the open shop, and advertise for non-unionists. Slowly but surely the mask is being torn from the open shop proposition, and it stands revealed as the non-union shop pure and simple.

Regarding Child Labor.

"Child labor is the product of commercialism, as commercialism is the product of civilization," said Edgar T. Davis, chief factory inspector of Illinois, in an address before the National Conference of Charities and Corrections at Portland, Ore.

"Poverty, in a great many instances," continued the speaker, "has been the basic cause of the child's undoing. Social conditions in this country of ours have produced greater prosperity for the rich and greater poverty for the poor."

The speaker pointed out the selfishness of employers who found child labor could be made to produce results cheaply, and added, "And the child becomes a pale-faced fragment of human mechanism. The competition of children and women and machines has reduced the wages of men. Child labor becomes not alone a menace to the wage schedule, but it imperils the very future of the republic itself. It threatens the public schools, the bulwark of the nation. Employment should be prohibitive for any girl under the age of sixteen in any vocation where she is compelled to remain standing. The employment of minors at night should be absolutely prohibited."

The above might have well been directed

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at the Parry Manufacturing Company of Indianapolis. Hundreds of children are employed in that factory. The daily papers of the city frequently carry standing ads from this company for "boys," and these boys are said to be paid an average wage of about $2 per week.

In this connection it should also be remembered that Mr. Parry and his satellites, speaking for the National Association of Manufacturers, the Citizens' Industrial Alliance, and the "business interests," strenuously opposed any amendment of the child labor laws of the state of Indiana at the last legislative session. And they succeeded in defeating a measure calculated to make existing laws on that subject more stringent and to provide additional safeguards. What do they care for the children!

Labor unions will continue their struggle against the evil of child labor, and some day —we hope not far in the future—the right-thinking people of the land will join in the fight and crush this monster that is devouring the children.

Second Class Mail Rates.

Congressman Overstreet, of Indiana, has announced his intention of making an endeavor, at the next session of congress, to secure an increase in the postal rates on second class matter. The gentleman seems to be laboring under the impression that the inability of the government to place the mail business on a self-sustaining basis is due to the low rate accorded legitimate publications. It would be interesting to know just how much the "franked" mail of Congressman Overstreet cost the government during the last year or so. He should start his reform nearer home. If it were possible to debar from the mails or collect postage on the hundreds of tons of "documents" and campaign literature, issued under the guise of extracts from the Congressional Record, that are now circulated free by means of the congressional frank, we might soon see the postal department self-sustaining. The Indianapolis News recently cited one instance in which hundreds of tons of practically worthless books were sent out under the congressional frank, and asserted that the loss in postage to the government in this case alone amounted to over $15,000. Again, it would be apropos to investigate some of the fat mail contracts now held by the railroads.

In the Good Old Days.

THE JOURNAL has at hand the files of The Printer from 1859 to 1864. The Printer was published at No. 1 Spruce street, New York. In the pages of the monthly are found many items which may be of interest to our oldtime members, and no less interesting to the younger generation. For instance, in the issue of October, 1859, the following item appears:

NEW TYPESETTING MACHINE.

Mr. Hattersley, a Manchester (Eng.) engineer, has invented a new type imposing machine, of which the English journals speak favorably. The machine includes a regular composing stick, and as the type approaches the end of the line a bell gives warning, the stick is detached with a touch, and the compositor spaces the line, returns the stick and resumes his rapid task. The instrument works by the pressing of keys, which, through levers, discharge the types as wanted down grooves direct into the stick.—Ex.

And appended to the clipping is the following comment by the editor of The Printer:

Very good—very good, indeed, but we are inclined to think the estimate over sanguine. We boldly venture the assertion that, UNTIL MACHINES CAN BE MADE TO THINK, and at the same time adjust themselves to different sized fonts of type, the advertisements with two-line letters, cuts, display lines, italics, etc., and the various other kinds of matter, will never be set by them to any advantage. However, "we shall see what we shall see!"

In those days New York Typographical Union held its meetings on the first Saturday evening in the month, at 163 Bowery. The officers were: C. W. Colburn, president; B. L. Glasby, vice-president; R. D. Dack, recording secretary; W. F. Beers, corresponding secretary; G. A. Colburn, financial secretary; Samuel Sloan, treasurer; W. B. McManus, fund trustee; H. C. Maxwell, janitor.

The report of the meeting of March 5, 1859, as given in The Printer, is as follows:

At the monthly meeting of March 5 a vast amount of important business was transacted, embracing the reception of the report of a committee on a revised constitution and by-laws for the government of members, the admission of a large

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number of new members and the reinstatement of several old ones who had fallen in arrears. The receipts for dues, etc., for the past three months, ending March 29, amount to $410. This society, we believe, has about 900 enrolled members, of which number, some are passive, others active. The terms of membership are, to all qualified printers, $1 initiation fee, and payment of dues amounting to 6 cents weekly, a regular compliance with the latter condition alone conferring active or full membership.

Pledge Financial Support.

The following resolutions were passed at the recent meeting of the Maine State Federation of Labor at Bangor:

Whereas, The International Typographical Union has declared for an eight-hour workday, to take effect on January 1, 1906, and

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor, at their convention in San Francisco, Cal., unanimously voted "moral and financial support" to the International Typographical Union, and also appointed a committee to co-operate with the International Typographical Union officers and committee in securing eight hours; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Maine State Federation of Labor hereby endorses the movement of the International Typographical Union for an eight-hour workday; and, be it further

Resolved, That the Maine State Federation of Labor hereby pledges its moral and financial support in furthering the movement for eight hours that means so much for our printers, and also for the workingmen at large throughout our country; and be it further

Resolved, That the executive board of the Maine State Federation of Labor be empowered to act as a committee to aid the representatives of the International Typographical Union in the state of Maine.

The Publishers Held Up.

In connection with the publication by several newspapers of the screeds entitled "The Common People," "You Are Your Brother's Keeper," and "There's a Reason," the following correspondence, furnished by a publisher who refused to be coerced by the Post threatened boycott, will be of interest:

July 7, 1905.

To Publisher:

Your attention is invited to the inclosed from Mr. Post. He has in the past withheld some heavy display advertisements from papers too much under the domination of labor trusts to print his announcements seeking the emancipation of the people.

Experience proves that mediums which cater most to the relatively small number of labor union readers are not sought by the great buying public, and therefore not profitable for the advertiser of high grade goods.

Please do not run any of the inclosed articles if you do not care to comply with the request to run the article, "The Common People," free, in the interest of yourselves, your people, and your city.

Mr. Post is not asking anything for himself, he asks it for you.

Yours truly,
GRANDIN ADVERTISING AGENCY, LTD.

July 7, 1905.

To Publisher:

Time was when some newspapers feared to print news criticizing outlawry by labor unions and sunk to a deplorable condition of servility.

It has been discovered that about 780 citizens in 800 are not members of unions, and that the paper which stands fearlessly for the 780 wields the influence, secures the readers, and makes life worth living again for the publisher.

I have instructed the Grandin Agency to send you two large display articles, "There's a Reason" and "You Are Your Brother's Keeper," to be run on our special display rate.

Inclosed with the above is an article of pure news, "The Common People," a talk to your citizens about their power when organized, urging them to organize for defense against all forms of trust tyranny.

The subject is of such importance to the publisher in his own business, to every citizen and to the city itself that I feel free to request that this article find space in your paper without charge, as outlined in directions which will govern, as given by the agency.

A strong citizens' association, voicing public opinion through organization, proves, by actual experience, to be about the 'most loosening thing' yet discovered for the bands about publishers and other common people.

Respectfully yours,
C. W. POST.

IN this issue of THE JOURNAL is included a picture of the buildings and grounds of the Union Printers' Home. This is the first drawing ever made on such a comprehensive scale, and gives a good idea of the beauty and magnitude of our institution. This picture should prove a valuable adjunct to the work of organization. Show it to the non-union printer. It may make him think. It may be well to state here that the automobile depicted in the halftone is not the property of any of the residents or officers of the Home.

AT the request of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, the American Federation of Labor has placed the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway on the unfair list.

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Lese Majeste.

The Fort Wayne (Ind.) News takes a fling at D. M. Parry in the following diplomatic language:

D. M. Parry has been re-elected president of the National Association of Manufacturers, an action which would indicate that the members of the organization are in sympathy with his rather radical views. While Mr. Parry has been right in denouncing bad men who have risen to power in the world of union labor and in criticising the bad breaks which have been made by individual unions, he has never advanced a proper argument against unionism as a principle. The fact that individual men or organizations may abuse a power committed to their hands is no reason for condemning such a power as an evil. The unions may contain bad men who may rise to the dignity of leadership, but so, for that matter, may the Christian churches. Indeed, if it be not lèse majesté to say it, a far stretch of the imagination may carry us even to the point where we can conceive of the National Association of Manufacturers being officered by prejudiced, unreasoning and selfish men.

THE JOURNAL does not believe that the imagination will be damaged to any great extent by stretching it in the manner the News suggests. In fact, a great amount of imagination is not needed to arrive at the conclusion reached.

CHICAGO UNION No. 16 has extended a cordial invitation to all delegates and visitors who may pass through that city on their way to Toronto to stop off on August 10, the Thursday preceding the opening of the convention, and partake of the far-famed hospitality of No. 16. Arrangements have been made for an automobile ride around the city, and other forms of entertainment are being arranged. It would be well for all who intend stopping over to so inform the president of the Chicago Ex-Delegates' Society, L. A. Hornstein, or the secretary, John McGowan, 192 N. State street, Chicago.

THE LABOR CLARION, the official journal of the San Francisco Labor Council, is doing yeoman service for the printers of that city in presenting their side of the present controversy.

EIGHT hours for work, eight hours for sleep, eight hours to do as we will.

THE National Editorial Association, at its recent meeting in Oklahoma, adopted resolutions supporting the book and job employers in their stand against the eight-hour day. This is rather surprising, as it is a well known fact that the leading newspapers of the country are, and have been for some time, working under the shorter hours. It must be taken into consideration that the members attending the convention were hardly a representative body of publishers, very few of the leading papers of the country being represented. Perhaps the resolutions were railroaded through in the same manner as they were at the National Manufacturers' Association meeting.

THE Trades and Labor Assembly of Denver, Colo., is sending to the various labor bodies of that state a copy of proposed amendments to the state constitution that would prevent the usurpation of the powers of the courts by the governor and military. In view of conditions that have prevailed in the state of Colorado in times past, the wisdom of the proposed amendments will be readily seen. The trades and labor assembly urges the labor bodies of the state to express their approval of the amendments and exert all their power to have the general assembly present them to the people for popular vote.

THROUGH an error in making up the list of delegates for last month's JOURNAL, the names of a delegate and an alternate were transposed in the St. Paul list. The returns from that city should read: Delegates—John Klaus, John J. Cahill. Alternates—George Armstrong, William Templeman. Joseph R. Buchanan was listed under the head of "Irregularly Elected" delegates, as from Boston. He will represent New York Newspaper Writers No. 5. For all of which THE JOURNAL most humbly begs pardon.

CHILD labor is a disgrace. Help to crush it out by shunning non-union products and by demanding the union label. Don't save a few cents on scab goods which represent the life blood wrung from little children.—Terra Cotta Worker's Journal.

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What We Are Doing

Eight Hours was secured by Paterson (N. J.) Union No. 195 on July 1. The secretary writes that there was no friction whatever.

* * *

Eight Hours on the first of next January is called for in the contracts which Tucson (Ariz.) Union No. 465 just signed with the employers of that city.

* * *

Eight Hours on January 1, 1906. This clause is incorporated in the contracts which Butler (Pa.) Union No. 415 just signed with all the employers of that town.

* * *

Eight Hours will take effect in Shelbyville, Ind., on January 1, 1906. Contracts have just been forwarded to headquarters in which the proprietors agree to the shorter workday on the date set by the International Typographical Union.

* * *

Eight Hours was secured by Pittsburg (Kan.) Union No. 470 on July 8. Secretary Graves writes THE JOURNAL that the union had no trouble whatever in securing the shorter workday, and that the best of relations exist between employers and employes.

* * *

Eight Hours shall constitute a day's work in all offices under the jurisdiction of Missoula (Mont.) Typographical Union No. 277. That's the way the contracts read that were forwarded to International headquarters. The shorter workday went into effect on July 3.

* * *

Eight Hours still prevails in the union offices of San Francisco. Sixteen establishments locked out their union employes and were unable to do any business, the few men they were able to import proving incompetent. The offices were closed—not a wheel turning nor a line of type being set. The United Typothetæ of America directed all its efforts to get them in operation. John Macintyre was on the scene. Eighty-eight offices decided to continue fair, and work but eight hours. As THE JOURNAL goes to press word comes that the lockout has been broken, the largest firm on the coast signing an eight-hour contract for two years. The San Francisco correspondent gives an account of the situation in another column.

* * *

Eight Hours on the date set by the International, is the word that comes from Pontiac (Mich.) Union No. 512. The contracts sent to headquarters by that union are for a year and a half from July 1, the eight-hour clause to take effect on the first of next January.

* * *

Eight Hours, beginning on the first of next January, for Lake Charles (La.) Union No. 568, is specified in the contracts just signed by that union. The following gradual reduction to the eight-hour day is provided for: From July 8, 1905, to October 1, 1905, eight and one-half hours; from October 1, 1905, to January 1, 1906, eight and one-fourth hours, and eight hours thereafter.

* * *

Eight Hours is provided for on January 1, 1906, in contracts just signed by two offices in Indianapolis. The secretary of No. 1 states that but little difficulty will be encountered in establishing the shorter workday. Several of the largest offices in the city have announced that they will concede the eight-hour day rather than have trouble. The fact that Indianapolis is the headquarters for a large number of international unions, which have their printing done in the city, guarantees that the little joker will carry the shorter workday to victory.

* * *

ANOTHER nail was driven in the nine-hour coffin in Indianapolis this month. The contract for printing the official paper of the Modern Woodmen was secured by the Pratt printing firm, of the Hoosier capital. The cost of printing the publication is about $70,000 a year—and the use of the label is ordered in the contract.

* * *

SPARTANBURG (S. C.) UNION No. 341 signed a scale on July 3 with every employer in the town (six in number) which is highly satisfactory to all concerned. The contracts run until December 31. The secre-

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tary of No. 341 writes THE JOURNAL that the scale was at first made to include the eight-hour day, and to run for one year. But some of the employers seemed to think that the Toronto convention would modify or change the eight-hour law, so the nine-hour day was inserted and the contracts made to run to December 31. When the proprietors see that we mean EIGHT HOURS, says the secretary, they will readily sign for the shorter workday.

* * *

A NEW scale went into effect for Fresno (Cal.) Union No. 144 on June 1, by the provisions of which machine men receive an increase of 25 cents per day and floor men an increase of 50 cents per day. Job printers received an increase of $1 per week, which now makes their scale $19 per week. Fresno is an EIGHT-HOUR town.

Indorsing Political Candidates.

[Continued from Page 162.]

HAVE WE AN OBJECT IN VIEW?

I am against labor unions mixing into politics, unless there is something of interest which may bring good results, such as the union label on text books, and the Boston Allied Printing Trades Council has, each year, requested each and every candidate for the school board to pledge himself in favor of the label appearing on school books. In the majority of these cases the candidates were in favor. This is the most interesting question now being considered in Boston, and a hearing was given by the committee on text books some months ago, but as yet no report has been made. It is the earnest intention of the council to watch the movements of this committee, and if some consideration is not given the label when they report, organized labor of Boston will be compelled to work against the members of this committee when they come around again for election to the Boston school board. In an editorial printed some time ago by Hearst's Boston American, organized labor was advised to take part in politics, and interesting points were produced at that time showing the great value of labor unions in politics. During the fall of 1892, when a certain publisher of a Boston daily newspaper was running for congress on the republican ticket, he was defeated by the democratic candidate, through the medium of the Boston Newspaper Mailers' Union; for this same publisher refused to recognize the union, and a very active committee of the union appeared before all the labor unions in the district and spoke night after night against the desire of this publisher not to recognize the mailers, and the campaign laid out by this committee was in a very large part responsible for the defeat of the republican candidate. This was one of the times when labor unions, by taking part in politics, helped to do a good work for a sister organization, the mailers, and only a short time afterward an agreement was entered into, and both the paper and the mailers benefited. So the only time, in my opinion, that labor unions should mix in politics, is when their interests are concerned.

There are controversies arising, from time to time, of the legality of unions endorsing political candidates, and in Boston some unions do endorse politicians, but these organizations are connected with city work. A row happened some time ago here, when a member of a labor union appeared on the stump and made a political speech. He was billed from a certain union. This case was investigated, and he, not having the authority to use the name of the union, was censured and fined. As a general rule, labor unions in Boston are very cautious when they are asked to endorse political candidates. ROBERT T. ALLEN.

Boston, Mass.

USE YOUR BALLOT.

If a man offers as a candidate for public office, who has proven himself a friend of organized labor, it is the duty of labor to not only endorse him, but to work for his election, irrespective of party affiliation. Politicians recognize this principle by scheming to split the labor vote by putting one or more union men or union sympathizers on local tickets. While most of the unions are prohibited by their laws from taking political action officially, it would be well for them to hold conferences after the adjournment of their regular meetings and discuss the action they should take in impending elections. Politicians have a wholesome respect for the labor vote, but they defeat us by keeping us politically divided against ourselves. The trade unionist who is heartily in the struggle for industrial emancipation must know no party, no creed, but have an eye single to the main purpose. J. J. DIRKS.

St. Louis, Mo.

Reading Notice

IN order to meet the increasing demand and to make it more convenient for the craft to secure their Standard Brass Type Gauges, the Standard Rule Company, 186 East Thirty-first street, Chicago, Ill., whose ad appears on another page, has arranged to have the American Type Founders' Company carry a stock of these excellent Type Measures, and the craft can now be supplied through any of the American Type Founders' Company's various branches.

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President's Paragraphs

SECTION 131, GENERAL LAWS.

No local union shall sign a contract guaranteeing its members to work for any proprietor, firm or corporation, unless such contract is in accordance with International law and approved by the International President.

THE SAN FRANCISCO LOCKOUT.

The book and job contract between San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21 and the commercial printing houses expired on July 2. Prior to that date the firms presented a demand to the typographical, pressmen's and feeders' unions for the nine-hour day as against the eight-hour day, the latter effective under the expiring contract. The unions refused to accede to the demand, and reaffirmed allegiance to the standard workday and their determination to maintain it. A lockout resulted. It was not unanimously entered into by the employers by any means. Sixteen offices that had been working under union conditions posted nine-hour notices, while eighty-seven union firms continued with eight-hour offices. Shortly after the lockout, one firm, employing two printers and two pressmen, abandoned the nine-hour combination and returned to the eight-hour fold. The secretary of the United Typothetæ was early on the ground, and it appears was placed in charge of the lockout by the employers. After strenuous effort, about thirty non-unionists were obtained, the greater part of the number from the east. As about half of the "independent workmen" deserted the employers soon after arriving in San Francisco, and as 160 union printers—the copyholders, apprentices, etc., swelling the total to 200—were out, the fifteen or sixteen alleged printers did not go far toward filling the gap. Organizer Bonnington is representing the International Typographical Union, and as this paragraph was being written the following message was received:

"James M. Lynch, Newton Claypool Building, Indianapolis, Ind.:

"SAN FRANCISCO, July 22, 1905.

"Crocker, largest house in town, returns to eight hours and former conditions in every respect, under two-year contract, Monday.

"F. J. BONNINGTON."

The Crocker establishment employs about forty-five union printers.

"We stop the press" and make room for the very latest:

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26, 1905.

"James M. Lynch, Newton Claypool Building, Indianapolis, Ind.:

"Have held three conferences. Typothetæ willing to give hours and wages, but desire of some members for open shop delays settlement. Typothetæ claims can not make contract involving eight hours. We will insist upon individual agreements to run union shops. F. J. BONNINGTON."

NOW, PRESIDENT HIGGINS, MAKE GOOD.

The pressmen met in convention in San Francisco in June. As the book and job lockout was then in sight, President Higgins remained, after the convention adjourned, to look after the interests of the pressmen and feeders. It will be recalled that the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union has a contract with the United Typothetæ of America, providing for the nine-hour day to be in effect until May 1, 1907. The typothetæ secretary demanded of the pressmen's international president, under the contract referred to, that he order the pressmen and feeders back to work, nine hours per day. President Higgins refused, and in his letter said: "The executive board of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union have carefully gone over the situation in San Francisco, and your connection therewith, relative to the pending controversy concerning the eight-hour day, and have come to the conclusion that you, as secretary of the United Typothetæ of America, have been guilty of gross violation of the contract and understanding existing between the United Typothetæ of America and the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union." It is then pointed out that the eight-hour day was voluntarily ceded to the pressmen by the San Francisco Typothetæ, and that it "remained in force with the consent and approval of the United Typothetæ of America." The typothetæ secretary was told the contention that the local contract provided that at a given time it should be merged into the national contract was without warrant, and that "the executive board fully believes that the strained construction which you are attempting to place upon that clause would never have been suggested but for the influence of an outside organization, established for the destruction of labor unions. Your suggestion that this clause of itself terminated the local agreement on July 1, 1905, and destroyed all rights of the local pressmen's union, is so strained and unreasonable as to be strongly suggestive of bad faith."

GET IN LINE FOR THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY,

Then the international president of the pressmen proceeded to make a few things plain to the typothetæ secretary, to wit: "The action and attitude of the United Typothetæ of America, as represented by you in San Francisco, and as its position is evidenced by your conduct in this matter, is extremely distasteful to the executive board of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, because it is believed, upon what seems to be sufficient and satisfactory evidence, that the United Typothetæ of America is interfering in a contest not its own, but in a contest brought on by a combination of certain members of the local typothetæ with the citizens' alliance of San Francisco to disrupt the local printing pressmen's union. This is contrary to the true spirit of the relations heretofore existing between the two national organizations, and is lacking in the essential element of mutual confidence which is a necessary condition precedent to the amicable adjustment of the relations between the employers and employes represented by us, respectively. A

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relation of equity is impossible where frankness, honor and good faith are lacking, as we believe them to be lacking on your part in this controversy. I therefore, on behalf of the executive board, beg to inform you that they regard the action of the United Typothetæ of America, as represented by your conduct in this matter, with horror and disgust; as a juggling attempt to use the national agreement for a purpose for which it was never intended—for which we know it was never intended, and for which you know it was never intended. If this course is persisted in by you, as the authorized representative of the United Typothetæ of America, we will be strongly inclined to consider the national contract violated in its legal aspect, as it has been most grossly violated in its equitable and honorable aspects already in San Francisco. We will not deal in these matters with the citizens' alliance, nor with its representatives, nor with its tools nor agents in the United Typothetæ. You understand the meaning of this. We will not hold ourselves bound by agreement which is not honorably observed by the United Typothetæ in its spirit as well as in its letter.

AND ADVISE YOUR UNIONS, AS YOU THREATENED.

"We will not permit the United Typothetæ of America to juggle with that contract, or, under the pretense put forward by you, to attempt to use it for the oppression of the local printing pressmen's union of San Francisco. We will be forced, therefore, if you persist in supporting the present lockout and giving it the sanction and moral support of the United Typothetæ, contrary to equity and honor and justice, to advise the printing pressmen and assistants' union throughout the United States and Canada that the conduct of the United Typothetæ with respect to the national contract is not characterized by good faith, and let the pressmen and assistants' unions determine whether or not they desire to be bound by contract to such a national body of employing printers. The national agreement will not be recognized as extending to nor binding upon the Pressmen's Union No. 24, of San Francisco. That question is no longer open to discussion. You have interfered without warrant in the relations between the San Francisco Typothetæ and the pressmen's union of San Francisco to the disturbance of their industrial relations in a matter wholly governed by their local contract, made and maintained for two years and over by the consent and sanction of our national organizations. Persistence in this course by the United Typothetæ, through you, is not conducive to the industrial peace, and may result in opening a breach which your complete withdrawal from the controversy might avoid." You now understand, President Higgins, that the United Typothetæ has no more love for your union than it has for any other union. "Advise the printing pressmen and assistants' unions throughout the United States and Canada that the conduct of the United Typothetæ with respect to the national contract is not characterized by good faith, and let the pressmen and assistants' unions determine whether or not they desire to be bound by contract to such a national body of employing printers." Then when these unions have taken negative action, let them get in line for the eight-hour day.

TIME OFF VERSUS REPRODUCTION.

Chicago Typographical Union No. 16 has negotiated a new contract with the Evening American and Morning Examiner. As to the importation of magazine sections from New York, the following provision will be of interest: "It is further agreed that the party of the first part agreeing to grant its employes certain favorable conditions, that the provisions of section 136, International Typographical Union general laws, shall not be construed in such a manner as to affect the use of matrices of news or miscellaneous parts of the New York Journal and Advertiser and the New York Evening Journal (other than ads and local news), and to avoid the possibility of any misconstruction it is mutually agreed and understood that the party of the first part shall have the privilege of using complete printed Sunday sections published by the New York Journal and Advertiser and the New York Evening Journal, or electrotype or stereotype plates therefor, and ship to Chicago; provided, however, that all such sections, matrices or portions of sections or matrices or plates shall be produced by union labor" under the jurisdiction of the various international unions in the printing trade, and "It being expressly understood and agreed, by and between the American and Examiner and Chicago Typographical Union No. 16, that the difference in time as between the seven-hour day and the eight-hour day, and the difference in compensation as between 55 cents and 64 2-7 cents per hour for day work and 60 cents and 71 3-7 cents per hour for night work, and other differences in scales on Chicago daily newspapers shall be deemed the just consideration agreed on by and between the parties hereto, whereby Chicago Typographical Union No. 16 relinquishes all claims to composition exclusive of advertisements in the Sunday supplement to Hearst's Chicago American and Examiner." The scale provides that "the standard day and night shall consist of seven and one-half continuous hours, including thirty minutes for lunch; provided, however, that the standard time of those starting between 12 midnight and 6 A. M. shall consist of seven hours, including thirty minutes for lunch." The scale is $27 per week of six days, and $30 per week of six nights; overtime, price and one-half.

THE COUNTRY EMPLOYER AND EIGHT HOURS.

The secretary of the Twin City joint eight-hour committee circulated the following letter among country publishers: "No doubt you will be surprised to receive this letter, but we have been instructed to communicate with you and ask your co-operation in our endeavor to keep pace with the demands of civilization in the matter of hours of labor. And we feel from our knowledge of the weekly editor—the molder of thought in his community—that you will give our undertaking your hearty support. As you probably know, the International Typographical Union has designated January 1, 1906, as the date on which the eight-hour

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day shall become effective in the book and job branch of the printing trades in all cities under its jurisdiction. There is nothing unreasonable in this demand, when city conditions, as pertains to the health and longevity of the urban printer, are considered. As you are also no doubt aware, our International officers have made repeated efforts to amicably adjust this shorter workday with the United Typothetæ of America, but all efforts toward conciliation have been stubbornly resisted by that organization. We feel that were the relations existing in the cities between proprietor and workman as close as it is in smaller places the necessity for unions would hardly exist. The country editor always seems ready to divide equitably with his help and further their mutual interests, but in the city the factory rule prevails—a man is a numbered part of a machine—in fact gets less consideration, as the employer never thinks of giving him a little extra oil or sees that repairs are maintained—so we have to band together to procure equitable remuneration, reasonable hours of labor and sanitary workshops. We are led to believe that the commercial printers of this district expect to entice your employes to the cities in case of a disagreement on January 1, 1906. In the past we have always gladly put forth our best endeavor to send you competent help when called upon, and in doing so have felt we were helping ourselves at the same time. Now we hope that your philanthropic character will be manifested in this matter and discourage your young friends and employes from coming to the Twin Cities in case we are crowded up against the last resort. You know the ignominy that attaches to a man who wittingly takes the position of one who is asserting his manhood and making a sacrifice that civilization may move forward and make the conditions of mankind better—then impress it on the boys and save them from making this mistake." One recipient replied thusly: "I want to say at the outset that I am not in sympathy with your movement for shorter hours. I put in twelve hours a day myself, and if a man is not willing to work nine hours he is lazy and deserves to lose his job, and have his place taken by some one who is more industrious. I hate unions of all kinds."

WILL NOT JOIN THE TYPOTHETAE.

Commenting on the secretary's letter, the Hayfield Guard, a suburban weekly, says: "The employing job printers of the Twin Cities are sending out circulars asking country publishers to join the Northwestern Master Printers' Association and incidentally trying to hold them up for $2 per year and $1 application fee. This association is formed by the employing printers of the Twin Cities, who have been asked by their typesetters for an eight-hour day on January 1, next. This modest little request carries with it no good reason why we should part with hard-earned dollars. On the contrary, one can read between the lines and see where he is pulling the trigger with the barrel aimed directly at himself. Why are the city proprietors so solicitous for us just at this particular time? This association was not formed before the typographical union asked for the eight-hour day. The city printers expect to have a strike, and want country printers to take the place of the strikers, and want us to pay part of their railroad fare with our $3. When our printers go to the cities we will be short. We can't send to the cities and get high-priced men. Our experience has been that the average country printer, when he has mastered the trade and is a good, fast workman, will go to the cities and remain. We will not join this association, and as for contributing to the fight fund—if you hadn't sent agents into our territory and taken a good part of our job printing business, we might have had the price to help you along. But, judging from the way they have raised the prices on state printing this year (an increase of over 60 per cent) they should not need country contributions."

EIGHT HOURS IN OTHER OCCUPATIONS.

The July report of the department of labor of the state of New York says that while the bakers, in their trade unions, are now struggling to maintain the ten-hour day first established by legislation, workmen in other trades are enjoying the nine-hour day and are now moving toward the eight-hour day. Relatively few mechanics in the building trades work more than eight hours a day, and in the building industry of New York city the forty-four-hour week is almost universal. Within the last few years the printers have reduced the daily working hours from ten to nine and are now moving rapidly toward eight hours. "The impetus toward reduction came through the introduction of typesetting machines, which enabled the workmen to maintain production while working a shorter time. Very few printers, either machine operators or hand compositors, employed in daily newspaper offices now work more than eight hours a day, and the eight-hour day has been introduced in a great many weekly newspaper and book and job offices."

NOTES.

A general strike of about 50,000 housesmiths all over the country against the employers' association, the National Association of Erectors of Structural Steel and Iron, has been averted. The employers recently refused a demand for the renewal of the last agreement. It was then decided to order a strike, and one was called in some cities, but at the last minute a conference was held between the representatives of the employers and of the union, at which the agreement was renewed. The president of the structural ironworkers says: "The structural ironworkers had been getting $4.50 a day for eight hours for the last two years, and only demanded the renewal of the agreement."

Even an eight-hour day was excessive during the July hot weather. It will be just as warm, or warmer, again this summer—and next summer. So, redouble your efforts to secure the shorter workday.

We approach our eight-hour mass meeting in Toronto, the greatest thus far, and

Now uncork the eight-hour enthusiasm!

JAMES M. LYNCH, President.

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Woman's Department

WOMAN'S INTERNATIONAL AUXILIARY.

President—Mrs. Frank A. Kennedy, 2603 North Twentieth street, Omaha, Neb.

Secretary—Mrs. Ed D. Donnell, 906 West Eighth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

The regular meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary No. 5, held on July 3, was graced by the presence of Mrs. Ed Donnell, our International secretary, who made several interesting remarks, which were well received by those present.

Mrs. C. E. McKee entertained for Mrs. Donnell on the afternoon of July 4, and a very enjoyable time was had.

A lawn social is being contemplated, and bids fair to be a success, the weather permitting. The proceeds are to be used to help defray the expenses of our delegate to the convention. Some of the ladies are looking forward to the trip to Toronto, and it is very likely that quite a good many will take advantage of the opportunity offered by the Typographical special.

The membership of No. 5 is increasing slowly. Rarely a meeting is held but that one or more applications are received. Still there is room for improvement, and we are hoping for the time when more of the ladies will become interested in our auxiliary and enroll themselves as members.

MRS. R. HENNING.

TORONTO, CANADA.

Toronto Woman's Auxiliary to Typographical Union held its June meeting in the Labor Temple, at which two new members were received, and considerable business transacted.

Representatives from the bakers' union were present and supplied each member with a card on which was printed the names of about twenty bakeries that were on the fair list, asking the members of the auxiliary to patronize the union bakeries only. It also contained the names of three bakeshops (Messrs. Breedin, Weston and Tomlin) where there is a strike on at present, asking the members to assist them in their fight against these three unfair firms. The members of the auxiliary will assist the bakers' union as far as lies in their power by patronizing only fair bakers, and would request the wives of the members of Typographical Union No. 91 to stop taking bread from the unfair firms until they have settled their trouble with the bakers' union.

During the past month the members of No. 42 held two very successful basket picnics, one at Victoria Park, on June 27, at which about 40 were present, and the second one at Island Park, on Saturday, July 15, at which about 80 people sat down to supper. The committee in charge received the hearty thanks of every one present for the very enjoyable time.

During the past month Mrs. Hunter, vice-president of No. 42, resigned her office, on account of leaving the city, Mr. Hunter having purchased a newspaper at Kincardine, Ont. While it is with regret that the members of No. 42 received the resignation, they all join in wishing both Mr. and Mrs. Hunter success and prosperity in their new field.

I would advise all delegates to the Woman's International Auxiliary and visitors to the convention to come by way of Niagara Falls, and to be in Toronto, if possible, on Saturday night, as No. 42 will hold a reception in the parlors of the Rossin House on that evening.

MRS. H. STEVENSON.

OMAHA, NEB.

The time now draws near when we shall again meet to interchange ideas and formulate plans to perfect and maintain our organization and render such help as within us lies to advance the objects and aims of the typographical union and organized labor generally.

Never before in the life of our organization, it seems to me, was woman's influence and work as necessary as it now is, or would be more effective if properly directed in opposing Parry-Postism by pushing the label to the front and "hiring union labor ourselves by purchasing union-made products."

The Omaha Label League has conceived a plan to make the carrying out of the above object quite easy and effective, and should the scheme be adopted I hope to place it before the auxiliary convention for its consideration and propagation throughout our entire organization.

There seems to be a desire to "finance" the International auxiliary, but my own impression is that it does not need much financing and that as little of this be done as possible, seeing that our finance for all purposes indirectly comes from the same source—the printers' muscles and pocket, and should therefore not be drawn upon too heavily.

To make it plain: I am opposed to any assessments and am in favor of the auxiliaries being run on a per capita tax of 40 cents per year. What the auxiliary needs is members, not money. If the tax is made 40 cents the burden will be just one-half as heavy on the thousand pioneers as it is now, and the national officers can be depended upon to keep the expenses within the receipts. At 40 cents per capita the revenue on one thousand members is $400 per year; on two thousand members, $800 per year; on four thousand members it is $1,600 per year; on five thousand members it is $2,000 per year. Let us make the per capita tax 40 cents and our "goal" five thousand members.

Local auxiliaries seem to have no difficulty (at least such as have come under my observation) in raising the necessary funds to meet their expenses by holding social entertainments and reunions, which have a very beneficial effect on the trade

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outside their profit in a financial sense to the auxiliary. There seems to be a disposition to amend our constitution by the enactment of additional laws, and this is a direction in which I think we should be slow to move.

A multiplicity of laws neglected or ignored often creates confusion and doubt in the minds of the membership with regard to their application and force, and gives grounds for wrangling and differences of opinion as to their interpretation. We may need additional laws or we may not, but my own opinion is that for an organization like ours a few general laws well understood and strictly observed are less cumbersome and more practical than to be loaded down with a constitution which few take time to study and commit to memory and is therefore useless.

When we have few laws there will be no conflicting ones, and the history of government is replete with examples of this evil.

"Our friends the enemy," the enemies of the union label in this section, are becoming more reconciled to its use in proportion to the demand for it, and under the new scheme I expect to see launched, woman, as the purchasing agent for the household, will possess greater power than she has wielded heretofore. I will now close this screed, hoping to meet your representatives and share with them in the hospitality of our good friends of Toronto.

MRS. FRANK A. KENNEDY.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Eight hours for work, eight hours for sleep, and eight hours for recreation.

The euchre given at Delmar garden on July 6, by No. 29, was greatly enjoyed by those present. The beautiful resort afforded delightful surroundings for al fresco entertainment. The prizes were captured by Mrs. Busse, Mrs. DeLay and the writer.

The apathy referred to by Mrs. Brady as existing in Baltimore is prevalent in St. Louis to some extent also, and doubtless elsewhere. It is well understood, of course, that all organizations which are of a purely auxiliary character, or whose purpose is not to enforce a scale of wages or some such vital principle, have greater fluctuation in membership and interest. But it would seem, in the case of the Woman's Auxiliary of the International Typographical Union, that if the female dependents upon the union printers would take the pains to analyze their position and duty in this regard, the auxiliary would have nearer 25,000 members than the meager 1,046. Don't wait till trouble overtakes you to get interested. Begin now. In time of peace prepare for war. Some one has said that if union people were as particular as to how they spend their money as they are as to the earning of it, they could enforce all reasonable demands. A punster, when asked if he believed women should receive men's wages, said it was popularly believed that the married ones did! Now the application is simple enough: Demand the label.

MRS. J. J. DIRKS.

CHICAGO, ILL.

At the last meeting of Auxiliary No. 41, our delegate to the International was instructed to bring before the convention a proposition looking to the establishment of a death benefit, to be put into effect, by each auxiliary forwarding one dollar for each member of six months' standing.

Also, that the International law be amended to allow of greater liberty in taking members, and that an honorable withdrawal card entitle the holder's relatives to membership, that near relatives of a printer who unfortunately marry outside of the craft be not barred, but that this be left to the discretion of the local auxiliary. I trust that the delegates will think these matters over seriously, so as to at least start the ball rolling.

We are indebted to Mrs. Venus Heath for many suggestions for the good and welfare of the auxiliary. She says she sees visions of the great good the Woman's International Auxiliary is going to accomplish in the future. Let us help make her dreams come true. I trust the fortunate ones will have a fine time at the convention, and that the weather man will be gracious enough to furnish a brand of weather of which he will not be ashamed.

MRS. GILBERT R. JONES.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

The Mountain City Woman's Auxiliary No. 21 met, July 6, with Mrs. J. R. Kemp, in her beautiful suburban home. After the regular transaction of business was over Mrs. Kemp served cake and cream, and was assisted by her mother, Mrs. Kemp.

Am glad to state that the S. H. Kress five and ten cent store is again on the fair list. All ladies will be pleased to know this, as Kress's is a very pretty and popular store here.

No. 21 is feeling very blue these days, as our president, Mrs. Ed Hale, has been very ill, and for a few days her recovery was doubtful, but at this writing she is much improved. Our ever-faithful vice-president, Mrs. E. J. Rhine, has been very unfortunate to be confined to her bed, and that in a hospital, these hot July days, and again she is fortunate to be doing so nicely after having such a critical operation performed. Many of the ladies have been with her, hoping to shorten her stay there and cause her to forget her sufferings for a time. Lovely cut flowers brightened her room, the gift of No. 21. All are delighted to know how nicely these officers are getting along and hope they may continue.

This morning proves to me again that I am proud to be a printer's wife and auxiliary woman, when the postman handed me an invitation accompanied with a free ticket to see a minstrel show, July 21, at one of our popular parks. The ladies are all given box seats, and a pleasant evening is certain. In advance we thank No. 89 for the good time we are sure to have.

Mrs. W. H. Martin has returned from Florida, after residing there for some months. No. 21 hopes to see her at our next meeting. Mrs. Mar-

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tin is a charter member and we welcome her as of old.

Mrs. A. G. Lynn, who was called home very unexpectedly some weeks ago to be with a sick father, has returned, leaving the father well. Glad to have her with us again.

The next meeting is on Monday, August 7, at the home of Mrs. John O'Brien, 111 B street. Mrs. O'Brien insists on all members being present and bringing a new member along.

MRS. OZA BLODGETT.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

It is some time since a letter from No. 18 appeared in the Woman's Department of the JOURNAL. I have been asked why this is the case. The only excuse I can offer is that No. 18 has appointed a very able press agent in the person of Will J. French, the worthy president of the San Francisco Typographical Union, who on several occasions has given mention to No. 18 in his San Francisco letter to THE JOURNAL. However, a few words in our proper department will not be amiss. No. 18, while not numerically strong, is firm in its principles for advancement of union interests. Its members are careful to buy only where the label is used and where union help is employed. Though they are few in number they do not confine their work to themselves, they do everything they can to make their influence felt by others by urging them to purchase only label goods. To succeed in a case of this kind means constant vigilance, but the cause warrants the labor. To keep the ball constantly rolling is the best means of advertising the cause, and as the cause is a just one, proper advertising will win interest and final success. The present agitation offers a fine opportunity for woman to use her tongue as a weapon of defense, and put the old adage to shame somewhat. The members are wearing the eight-hour buttons, so it is not necessary to state that they are firm for the label and eight-hour day and that they believe in the motto, "Live and let live."

MARY A. BARRON.

ENDORSING POLITICAL CANDIDATES.

ENDORSE PRINCIPLES—NOT CANDIDATES.

The suggestion that correspondents take up the discussion of questions of importance to labor is an excellent idea. There is nothing the working people need so much at the present time as economic education. The concentration of many minds upon some phase of the labor problem will be of inestimable value to our membership and add a strong feature to THE JOURNAL. The first subject selected is, "Should Trade Unions Endorse Candidates for Public Office?" To assume that it would be a good or bad thing so to do, is to admit the truth of the claim so long denied by pure and simple trades unionists—that "the labor question is a political question." To accept this position now is proof, indeed, that we are progressing. The monopolist, bondholder, manufacturer, and business man, while sometimes masking their intentions under some smooth-sounding term, as "the public," "citizen," "taxpayer," etc., always and inevitably approach political questions from the point of view of their material interests. They recognize that, as owners of land and capital, they have special interests to serve within the government, and act together in passing and enforcing laws to that end. Why, then, should not the great mass of the people, whose only "property" is their labor power, do likewise? That they must do so is becoming more evident every day. But how can the interests of the producers be best served in a political way? Would the endorsement of different candidates upon the several party tickets accomplish this end? Here an individual republican—there a democrat—and yonder a socialist or prohibitionist? By all means, NO! Such a policy, if adopted by organized labor, could bring no real benefit to the working people, but, on the contrary, would do much to divide them and open wider the doors of graft to the self-seeking leader. The "union man on the ticket" would then be a regular bill on the program of the political machine, to muddle and divide the labor vote. But the main objection to this policy is its futility. The "endorsed" candidate, if elected, could not be expected to look after the interests of labor, for the simple reason that he is subject to the stronger control of the political party by which he is nominated. He might be permitted, merely for effect, to support some real or fancied labor measure; but only when it was preconceived that it never would become a law or else "killed" by the courts. His position upon all legislation that menaced the economic power of those who dominated the party whose servant he was, would be dictated by that party. For him to act contrary to its will would seal his political doom. As an illustration: About two years ago the prohibitionists of this state endorsed a candidate for attorney-general upon the democratic ticket. While all the other candidates of his party were defeated, he was elected with the aid of the prohibition vote. Now, upon the question of prohibiting the liquor trade, which is the chief aim of the "endorsing" party, the democratic party is decidedly opposed. This attorney-general, when put to the test, could not serve two hostile interests, and he quite naturally acted for the welfare of those who dominated his party. The prohibitionists gained nothing by this action; the only result being to make their movement ridiculous and to create the dissensions within their party which always follow fusion methods. In principle, this applies with greater force in matters of more eco-

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nomic importance than the liquor question. For trade unionists to adopt this method of trying to secure what they must do for themselves is the height of stupidity and folly. The capitalist political parties are alike opposed to all legislation which will grant labor its rights and freedom. And equally hopeless are the independent or reform movements that spring up from time to time. They are merely the expression of digruntled elements from the old parties, who can not agree upon any practical or revolutionary program. A party of any consequence must have such a platform, be thoroughly organized, and reflect the economic interests of a class powerful enough to bring it into power. It is only through the operation of this sort of political organization that the rights of labor will be secured. What the trade unions need at the present time is education of the rank and file. When once they see clearly, and know what they want, intelligent political action will follow. They will find their place in that party which voices their common hopes and aspirations—that reflects their material interests. Meanwhile, let us have open discussion in our meetings and through the trade journals; but let us see to it that our unions and our leaders, as such, are not committed to any political program. Let us "endorse" principles whenever we can collectively agree upon them, but never individual candidates—good, bad or indifferent—"friendly" or otherwise. HENRY D. HENDERSON.

Rochester, N. Y.

A MOMENTOUS QUESTION.

"Should the labor union go into politics?" is a momentous problem, and its solution is the task that now confronts the men who have at heart the welfare of the toiler. True, the same question has been up for discussion before, but never in the history of the trades union movement has it seemed so necessary of a wise solution as now. With the prevalent system of legislation and of law enforcement, which, to an alarming extent, fails to recognize the rights and prerogatives of the man without a bank book, the hour is at hand when trade unionists must decide whether they will sit supinely and see their rights ruthlessly trampled under foot or rise up in their might and demand some of the things now denied them, that are theirs by virtue of citizenship in "the land of the free and the home of the brave." Of course it is generally conceded that the introduction into the trade union of partisan politics would be an unwise move and would, if permitted to operate unchecked, eventually disrupt the organization. It is also generally known that this is not likely to happen while the present conservative spirit prevails in the management of the unions. But all are agreed that something must be done to bring the rank and file of politicians to a realization of the rights of the common people. The little gobs of sop (always lacking the flavor of sincerity) that have been ladled out to "the workingman" in the past, will no longer satisfy; something more tangible is now demanded. How are these things to be obtained? I have known one or two instances in which trade unionists saw the wisdom of laying aside partisanship and uniting in the support of a candidate in their own ranks, one pledged absolutely by his obligation to see that no wrong should come to them by any act of his, and that without necessarily curtailing the rights of any other class. In the cases referred to this plan has worked to the satisfaction of all, and thereby the organizations involved have been materially strengthened by reason of the prevailing harmony. To this extent the introduction of politics into trade unions can have but a beneficial result. The unbridled discussion of partisan politics would, however, be simply ruinous, and should never be permitted. J. B. NESBIT.

Des Moines, Iowa.

SHOULD KEEP OUT OF POLITICS.

Shall the union take an active part in politics? is a question that union men from the time of the inception of unionism have attempted to solve with more or less dissatisfactory results. That a great deal has been accomplished for the cause by so doing I am loath to admit. In many instances our weakness has been shown by attempting political action. I believe that it is the wisest policy for the trades union movement to keep aloof as far as possible from partisan politics. In a sense unionism is politics, and when it is strong enough the political questions inherent in it will take care of themselves without dividing the strength of the votaries of unionism. I heartily agree with the present announced policy of the International Typographical Union, the slogan of which is "Organize." Then, by careful and conservative management, we may acquire benefits to disseminate to the membership. These benefits are in the nature of increased wages and shorter hours. We should be prepared to disseminate these benefits nearly as fast as we are able to organize. If we can not we are sure to become topheavy, which begets dissatisfaction and unrest—dissatisfaction with the management of the union and unrest at its inability to make its benefits felt. Unionism is a weapon in itself, and it only divides its strength by entering politics. The main causes that have led union men to take an active part in behalf of unionism in a political way are the union label propaganda and the inordinate ambition of many of the leaders to gain political office. A too aggressive effort in behalf of the one and on the part of the other is equally disastrous for the cause of unionism. Unionism must depend for its security and perpetuity upon the intelligence and increased understanding of its membership on political questions and new methods of activity. It is not wise to drag unionism into the mire of politics until the sentiment is so nearly unanimous as to preclude a reaction. I grant you that on some occasions, where the issue has simmered down to one easily comprehended idea, that it is safe to enter politics, but these instances are rare. Here in Sioux City an open and avowed enemy of organized labor has been defeated for public office, but it was accomplished in a quiet way, and I believe the noiseless way is the most effective one. This one thing is certain, that as soon as the leaders of organized labor attempt to enter politics

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they are discredited by their union constituents, and to discredit the leaders is equivalent to discrediting unionism in general. That is my main reason for discouraging all attempts to put unionism into politics. As long as there are efforts made to put unionism into politics just so long will there be those who will attempt to hitch it to their peculiar political hobbies. My advice is to keep an eye on the main chance of unionism. Let the individual enter and take an active part in politics as a private citizen. He will then place himself in the largest field of usefulness for the greatest activity in both movements. A. D. SCOUGAL.

YES AND NO.

Yes and no. However paradoxical this may be, it is the only way for labor organizations to eventually come into the full fruition of their labor. Many and varied are the arguments advanced, pro and con, upon a subject that contemplates the bringing of endorsements to any candidate for public office, even should he have the temerity and nerve to allow himself to stand upon platforms as enunciated by the various conditions governing local or national conditions. Take the first word beginning this paragraph, for instance. It has to do with the individual who is a known quantity to organized labor. By qualifying this statement it is meant to reflect the thought that the environments of some men in their social and business life are such that would necessarily of themselves bar any organization, especially those organizations having to do with labor. A man who has not been forced to associate with the out and out labor union individuals can, as a general rule, have but little sympathy with their aims and objects. Of course, there are exceptions, but they would be few and far between. When a man presents himself before the public for their suffrage in public office, and that man is known by his past utterances and actions to be broad-minded and the tool of no corporate influences, it is far safer to place the stamp of approval upon such a man than not at all. Supposing, by way of illustration, that a member of a local labor organization allowed the political bee to buzz to such an extent that he at length entered the arena against any and all comers. His record as a man of integrity, honesty of purpose, ability and broad-mindedness should by all means be endorsed by all the labor organizations of his locality. Should there be more than one aspirant for the same office with practically the same qualifications, let them settle between themselves, which one shall withdraw, and if this fails, have resort to a secret ballot, where the convictions of each voter may find free expression.

The cry has long gone forth that it is high time that labor should have its representatives in the various legislative, executive and administrative bodies. This cry would soon cease should labor organizations endorse, and after they had endorsed, bear in mind that their endorsement would not be sufficient to elect unless backed up by action. Again it has been said that political and sectarian action of any kind would bring about the dethronement of labor organizations. I am not the one to idly cry for a chance to see whether it would or no. There is a vast deal of difference between sectarian and political ethics. As a rule the latter does not assist in increasing and bettering the conditions under which labor exists, while politics and parties make and almost unmake some of the strongest labor organizations. A man at the helm who thoroughly understands the objects and aims of organized labor could be of inestimable value to the general public; understanding, as he does, the conditions of labor far better than the lawyer who does business in court, prosecuting unfortunates, or defending the corporations against just and equitable claims.

When organized labor, through labor unions, realizes that the pie and cake are for those who help themselves, then will labor, irrespective of class or condition, begin to come into its own. Capital has long had its paid votaries spreading broadcast the seed that to endorse any candidate for office would bring the disruption of labor organizations. Why should they not advise along these lines? With labor unions uniting upon no one in particular, always working as individual units, how could labor expect to receive any consideration from the men backed by those interests inimical to labor organizations?

Does any one for a moment believe that Mr. Peabody, of Colorado, could be elected to the office of governor had the legislature, or its members, been pledged to labor unions, and the unions had men in the field against those who seated him? Not for one moment. It is another painful example of what organized labor will go through to keep out of politics. Colorado had a state eight-hour law, but Colorado neglected to see that men were placed in a position to protect it, upon whom they could rely. Labor unions spend thousands upon thousands of dollars in lobbying bills and opposing bills. Why not send men to the seat of lawmaking who do not need to be lobbied with? Why not endorse men known to be safe and broad-minded men, and when once endorsed, labor for their election with the same zeal and strength as one puts forth to wrest a living wage for self and fellow? WILL J. ROHR

Minneapolis, Minn.

WE ARE OFTEN OVER-PRECISE.

There have been times when an endorsement by a labor union of a candidate for an elective office, as well as an appointive office, would have been a good one, and, again, would have been a bad one. There has come and gone good and bad from such acts by labor unions, that are matters of record which, no doubt, can be found spread upon the minutes of various locals and central bodies throughout the country.

With disregard of the fact that several of the foremost international unions prohibit political action of any kind, we frequently hear of labor unions "meddling in politics," and, in some instances, the promoters thereof had scruples, and, again, the action was prompted by courtesy.

We are often over-precise. LOU S. COOMBES.

Terre Haute, Ind.

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Correspondence

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

The contest is on. After two conferences with the typothetæ, several meetings of No. 21 devoted to the main subject of discussion—the eight-hour day—and the usual amount of preliminary work on both sides, the first week of July saw the dividing of forces, with first honors on the side of the union. We were informed at divers times that all the offices, except two or three, were signed up on the nine-hour basis, but we found that only sixteen offices, many of them small, though included in the list are the two largest on the coast, had decided to open on the longer workday. However, they are still unopened, though two weeks have passed by.

Eighty-eight label offices remain on the fair list. About one hundred and seventy-five people were locked out on the third day of July. This number includes apprentices and errand boys, and the list has been augmented by those who were locked out of open and unfair shops on refusing to work nine hours. The latter responded surprisingly well. Public sympathy and the press are on our side unanimously, and we have such a strong case that the normal mind is unable to withstand argument favorable to the eight-hour day.

The typothetæ side is reinforced by the secretary of the United Typothetæ of America, John MacIntyre, thus showing that the effort to reinstate the nine-hour day is influenced by the general movement antagonistic to eight hours. Money has been spent liberally in advertising in the California papers for help. Display "ads" asked beseechingly for competent printers, pressmen and feeders, but the results have proved discouraging—from a nine-hour standpoint. The union men and women are a solid phalanx, and the same may be said of the apprentices and those outside our ranks. Probably four hundred positions (including pressmen and feeders) were vacated. From all sources the typothetæ has secured less than twenty hands, and many of these are incompetent. A carload was sent out from St. Louis. It contained twenty-six persons. Two managed the party—A. C. Bremer, of the Greeley Printery of St. Louis, and an attorney named Cornet. Five are women and children, and the remaining nineteen are identified with the printing business in some way or other. After two days in the coast metropolis, six or seven have associated themselves with the typographical union, four are incompetent and prejudiced against work, and we will capture several of the remaining eight. So the typothetæ didn't gain much on the carload!

One of the nine-hour offices, the Commercial Publishing Company, has installed an elaborate boarding-house outfit for would-be boarders. Cots are furnished those who sleep, a cook presides over a gas range, and the new "Commercial Hotel" is one of the jokes of the town. Citizens' alliance guards escort those who desire such protection, and the small handful of non-unionists are virtually prisoners. The only reason for this espionage is the fact that directly those who have been brought to San Francisco under gross misrepresentation—they were told that there was no strike or lockout—are acquainted with the truth, they ally themselves with those who are working in the interest of all.

Our people are enthusiastic "eight-hourers." The powerful labor movement of San Francisco is behind us. We have several hundred members working, and the financial support of the International Typographical Union is pledged. While reference has been made before to the attitude of the papers—daily and weekly—it calls for reiteration. The columns of the dailies are at our disposal, and we have not been slow to avail ourselves of the opportunity. An occasional editorial pours hot shot into our friend the enemy's camp. Every weekly paper has supported No. 21 vigorously, excepting a citizens' alliance sheet, and this one has been very mild on the subject, and is operating on the eight-hour plan sooner than lose its competent help.

The St. Louis party was brought into town under guard, conveyed across the bay in a small launch—the men, women and children huddled together in the cabin, and the women were treated as so much cattle. When the prisoner system of the "Commercial Hotel" was introduced, it is not to be wondered at that the travelers from the "Mound City" rebelled.

The situation looks good to us. Our scale calls for eight hours in the book and job section, and the typothetæ's efforts will prove futile to change it.

Howard J. Lawler died on July 15th, aged forty-four years. He was a native of Brooklyn, N. Y., and his unassuming and sterling character endeared him to his associates.

The seventeenth annual convention of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union was held in San Francisco during the week commencing June 19. The delegates were royally entertained, and have naught but pleasant recollections of California hospitality. The convention decided to stand firmly for the eight-hour day in this city, and the International officers were instructed to stay over until the controversy is adjusted.

The Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society picnic on July 2 was a complete success. Perfect weather and excellent arrangements combined to satisfy the members and their friends, and Fernbrook Park in Niles canyon looked its prettiest. A unique program was designed for the occasion, and the games and dancing proved attractive features of the day's entertainment. WILL J. FRENCH.

NOTE.—Since the above correspondence reached THE JOURNAL the editor has been informed by the officials of No. 21 that the Crocker office, the largest printing establishment on the coast, and one of the firms to lock out its employes, has signed a contract with the union for two years, granting a continuance of the eight-hour day. This effectively breaks the backbone of the lockout and reduces the number of printers involved to about one hundred.—Ed. JOURNAL.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

Charles T. Graff, one of the delegates from Columbia Union to the Birmingham convention, 1901, has resigned his position as a proofreader in the government printing office and secured one in the United States department of commerce and labor. Formerly a Pittsburger, Mr. Graff has been in this city something over fifteen years. He makes another of the large number of printers who have succeeded in getting comfortable clerkships under the government after graduating from Uncle Sam's great printery.

August Donath, another of our printer-clerks, who represented Columbia Union at the Boston convention of 1875—thirty years ago—and who is known in printing circles from one end of the country to the other, and not least for his valuable services in connection with the establishment of the Union Printers' Home as one of the first trustees, was promoted to "clerk class 4" in the pension office on July 1, bringing his annual salary up to $1,800.

John B. Dickman, president of Columbia Union in 1888 and delegate to Pittsburg in 1886, on July 3 completed two years' presidency of the central labor union and twenty-five years' membership in Columbia Union. On retiring from the presidency of the central labor union, Jere F. McCarthy, of the bartenders' league, was elected to succeed him.

The association of ex-delegates of Columbia Typographical Union No. 101 held its quarterly meeting on July 2, at which President Zach T. Jenkins (Syracuse, 1898) and Treasurer Charles W. Otis (Boston, 1891) were present, but Secretary John T. Herbert (Cincinnati, 1902) had a "sub" on in the person of James Monroe Kreiter (Denver, 1899, representing Harrisburg, and Birmingham, 1901, representing Philadelphia). It appearing that the absence of the secretary was occasioned by a prior engagement to get married, the association voted him its felicitations. No business of importance was transacted, but there was a lively discussion of the proposition to disband on account of lack of interest. Committees were appointed to draft suitable resolutions on the death of ex-Delegates Charles E. Clark and Alfred P. Marston.

An investigation of the respective merits of the Mergenthaler and Lanston machines by a departmental commission has been in progress for a week or more at this writing, but is expected to bring its labors to a close in a day or two. The investigation was ordered by the president, the occasion being an order for seventy-two machines made by the public printer. It is more than likely that the decision of the commission will be made before this reaches the readers' attention, but I am not going to guess at it.

George F. Halsey has resigned from the sixth (Record) division of the government printing office to take a clerkship in the engineering department of the Panama canal enterprise. Mr. Halsey has been here half a dozen years or so, prior to which he was known throughout the Pacific and western states.

J. E. F. (or "Texas") Smith was recently employed on the Stryker (Ohio) Advance, and perhaps is yet. There is hardly a hamlet in the United States where his name will not be remembered.

Secretary George G. Seibold recently received a letter from Superintendent Deacon of the Union Printers' Home, stating that Carlos B. Tomlin, one of Columbia Union's representatives in the Home, had sufficiently recovered to undertake the battle of life once more. This was his second admission to the Home, he having unwisely, after his first visit, returned to this city, the climate of which seems peculiarly unsuited for the victims of pulmonary troubles, only to find himself in worse condition than he had been before going to Colorado.

At a recent meeting of the ex-delegates of the brotherhood of bookbinders of this city a committee, consisting of W. C. Connor (chairman), John M. Touey (vice-chairman), J. A. B. Espey (treasurer), and Charles F. Miller (secretary), was appointed to make arrangements for the annual convention of the brotherhood of bookbinders to be held in this city the second week in June, 1906.

The public printer has designated a room in the new government printing office as a sort of hospital, to which those injured or suddenly taken sick may be taken for treatment until taken home or to a hospital, and has appointed Dr. W. J. Manning, a compositor, physician in charge. The need of such an emergency hospital has long been recognized. Dr. Manning is a Bostonian, who during his dozen years here studied and graduated in medicine.

This is the season of vacations and there are not many happenings. As I have no further news to give, I will not unnecessarily encroach on Editor Bramwood's much-demanded space.

A. F. Bloomer.

There can not be a remote thought in any one's mind that the August convention will recede from the position the International took on the eight-hour proposition. The results thus far accomplished bespeak much success by the first of next January, and it can be looked for that almost every delegate in the Toronto convention can bring a cheering report from his bailiwick. Each succeeding circular sent out by the eight-hour committee indicates that consistent work is being done to bring about the referendum's wish. The chances are that every delegate will be more earnest and determined that January 1, 1906, shall be banner day of the International Typographical Union's existence. We are going to win. Stick well together.

Delightful program those Canadians have arranged for the week of August 14. Lots of pleasure in store.

The death rate in Columbia Union has been exceptionally heavy during the first six months of 1905.

The Globe chapel, of New York, which was merged with the Commercial Advertiser, favored its fellow craftspeople with a handsome chapel souvenir. Besides giving a résumé of the Commercial Advertiser and the Globe newspapers, it briefly gives a history of the chapel. The portraits

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of the members shows that there is a healthy and worthy force at work. The whole affair is gotten up with taste and care. The members of the Post chapel appreciated the favor of a copy.

It is fair to assume that the delegate who wishes to change International law will be as prominent at Toronto as he has been at other conventions. So may it be.

Frank Fisher, the wealthy machine operator, has left Washington, and is helping Joe Bamberger to put out the Baltimore Herald. Frank gets much enjoyment out of this life.

The knocker who will not boost is carrying an overweight of conceited ignorance.

There is every indication that a goodly number of Columbia's members will go to Toronto.

The Union Outfitters for Men's store, which was started with subscriptions of stock taken up by traues union men, is now out of business. A complication of affairs wholly uncontrollable arose and the managers had no other recourse than go into bankruptcy. The union wage-earners of Washington are not yet educated to the worth of a co-operative concern which had the label on every garment in the store. It may be, however, that many trade unionists think that it is not the proper caper to go into business.

The Washington delegation will have a Knapp going to the next convention. Gee!

Andrew Evans, who represented Richmond, Va., in the Washington convention, and was later president of No. 90, is now working on the Washington Times.

The correspondents' society will have a meeting at Toronto. Try and get there. There is no telling what may be pulled off. Mr. Cooke, of Boston, has a nice proposition on tap.

No one can dodge the inquiry concerning the contract for six dozen Lanston typesetting machines, and the dove of peace may be winged.

The exposure of the corrupt practices of the politician in Philadelphia gives rise to the hope that trade unions generally will no longer be controlled, one may say, by the henchmen of the bosses in the Quaker City, and the recent raid of disorderly houses gave evidences of still greater degradation. It is hoped at least that the printers' union will become strong and be able to defeat the nine-hour defi of the typothetæ in that city.

The St. Louis episode is much like the cat-came-back affair.

J. J. Dirks, who writes so intelligently from St. Louis, will no doubt do some talking at Toronto, he being a delegate. And let me say that he can say many wise things.

He is not the wise man who calls the other fellow dumb.

"Honor and shame from no condition rise. Act well thy part, there all the honor lies," says Pope. This saying applies in strong force in the work of accomplishing the eight-hour day. The time of positive action is fast approaching, and the more steadfast and effective must be our labor to win.

Many of the delegates and visitors en route to Toronto will stop at Niagara Falls. They will not only see a marvel of nature, but if what the esteemed Locke says, and it is fair to assume that he knows what he is talking about, they will stop in a city that has no "W'ah" in it.

The many friends of Henry Noyes condole with him in the loss of his wife, who died recently, after a brief illness of typhoid fever. Mrs. Noyes was an estimable woman and a charming helpmeet. Mr. Noyes is one of the best known printers in Uncle Sam's employ.

William Leeper, who was let out of the government service when a reduction of the force in the big printery took place at the adjournment of congress, has accepted a position as proofreader on the Times.

A summer vacation is easily secured on the Washington newspapers, as work is exceedingly dull, especially in the handset end of the concern.

Major John T. Herbert, who was one of the delegates to the golden jubilee convention in 1902, was quietly married to Miss Ida May Linger, of this city, on July 2. This is the "major's" third matrimonial venture, death having taken two helpmeets from him. He is still a young man and is an exceptionally fine fellow. His many friends extend best wishes. The association of ex-delegates, in session on the wedding day, sent hearty congratulations.

The association of ex-delegates voted down a proposition to disband, and those who pass through Washington en route to Toronto will find the glad hand everywhere, and all will be nicely entertained. Come this way.

There are one or two printing offices in Washington that will grant the eight hours at the schedule time. And they will do so graciously, too. Others will follow suit, because wisdom will govern their action.

There should be no fear of arbitration when the cause of the printer is just.

The trade papers which find good things in THE JOURNAL and republish the same might be liberal enough to give proper credit.

Let us all work hard, diligently and unceasingly so that we can celebrate the triumph of the eight-hour proposition with the keen delight and satisfaction that characterized Young America's celebration of the glorious Fourth. Success in our contention will be boomed with equal force and pride.

A well-known Washington printer has applied for a patent for a new style of water wagon. According to its construction there is no such thing as getting on it. The fellow who has gone away from aqua vitæ gets into the vehicle, which has high sideboards inclined sharply. These are smooth as glass, and it is impossible to climb up. The bottom of the wagon-bed is of steel. Although in use but a short time it is extremely popular.

There is a growing tendency that a goodly number of printers and their wives will take John Chinn's advice and tell the conductor to put them off at Toronto.

There seems to be a discrepancy in the figures given out by the typothetæ people as to the increase in the price of production when the eight-hour day is being worked. The figures run from 15 to 25 per cent. But no reasons are given for

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the increase in the price of production. It is but an effort to discredit the contention for a shorter workday with the consumer. Shallow is the reasoning of President Ellis et al.

San Francisco union printers, having the press and public with them, are sure to win against the nine-hour demand of the local typothetæ. Just as soon as assessments get heavy the membership of the typothetæ will be on the decrease.

F. R. Spencer, who works on the Times, was recently married to a Washington young lady. The happy couple spent part of their honeymoon at Atlantic City.

William Garland Raybold, called familiarly "Ray," has again gone from Washington. He will stop at Cleveland, where he will join Mrs. Raybold, and will then go to Chicago. He expects to locate at the latter place.

In Toronto we will meet, God's willing.

JAMES MONROE KREITER.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

H. W. Cherouny writes entertainingly in the July Inland Printer on the eight-hour movement. While fair in the main in his statements and arguments, his thesis, as a whole, is a plea for compromise. In likening the relations between the International Typographical Union and its local unions to the erroneous view held by southern democrats of Calhoun's school of the relation of state to nation—well, the gentleman's copy was evidently "in hand" prior to June 12. That the International Typographical Union does control its limbs has been amply demonstrated. The International Typographical Union's move for shorter hours is national in scope, as was the campaign for nine hours. Obviously, a universal uniform scale of wages is no more practical than a universal scale of prices for printing. It is to be hoped that Mr. Cherouny's appeal to reason will be heeded by his fellow-employers, who have steadfastly spurned invitations to confer.

The job trade in St. Louis is moving along in its accustomed way. Following the rescinding by No. 8 of the nine-hour contract, it was naturally to be expected that the typothetæ would take important action. That body held several meetings and finally decided to let the matter rest pending action on the eight-hour question by the Toronto convention. The latest report of No. 8's officers indicates that several offices are paying the increased rate provided by the rescinded scale ($19.50), while the others are paying the old rate of $18. The printers of St. Louis are taking the view that the recent troubles are a closed incident, and are standing pat for eight hours. No. 8's delegates to Toronto were instructed to this end at the July meeting.

The Society of Typographical Journal Correspondents, which was organized during the St. Louis convention, will hold its annual meeting on Tuesday evening, August 15, at the Rossin House, Toronto. The society has now over twenty-five members, which number is constantly increasing. The secretary has endeavored to invite the membership of every regular contributor to the official organ. If some have failed to receive an invitation, they are requested to consider themselves invited and correspond with the undersigned, at 1338 Walton avenue, St. Louis.

Ever and anon I am requested to explain the "on to Toronto" "joke." I confess my utter inability to do so, for if there has ever been a moment from the day I shied my caster into the political arena until this hour when the slightest atom of the material popularly supposed to enter into the "make-up" of a joke has made itself apparent on my limited horizon, it certainly had sufficient chameleon propensity to remain invisible to my unclothed optic. Let the galled jade wince!

Subordinate unions should adopt the idea of organizing the apprentices, as has been done here. It is a wise plan to keep in touch with the boys at all times. Section 75, general laws, requires the certification of apprentices, which law is strictly enforced locally, but something more than this is necessary, which can only be supplied by the cooperation of journeyman, employer and apprentice.

Charles W. Fear, treasurer of the Society of Typographical Journal Correspondents, came over from Kansas City recently and renewed old acquaintanceships. He has succeeded to the chairmanship of the legislative committee of the state federation of labor, and proposes to show how the legislators voted at the last session on bills affecting labor.

All union printers who have ever worked in Providence, R. I., should write to William Carroll, 131 Tockwotten street. The committee on souvenir is anxious to secure a complete list in connection with a history of the printing business in the Rhode Island city.

"There goes a man who has done more than any one else to arouse the people," remarked Wrongfont Perkins. "Labor agitator?" queried Tightline Tucker. "Nope—alarm clock manufacturer."

The orator, in explaining the circumstance that he had changed positions on the question at issue, attempted to justify his course thus: "I had a reason for my original attitude on this matter. Now I have lost my reason."

The schoolboy who described backbone as being "something the ribs are hung on to and which keeps you from having legs clear up to the neck" is not in such an imprecated minority in his definition at that.

The young man had requested a slight advance in salary, which his employer refused to grant. "However," said the latter, "since time is money, you can hereafter work until 6 o'clock instead of 5."

The friends of John H. Barnes will regret to learn that the accident he sustained six months ago has left him permanently disabled.

An editor having a contract with a paper which changed ownership has been put to work by the new proprietor editing almanacs. And there's worse "bogus."

Send your JOURNALS to some country printer if you are not preserving them.

All daisies are not grass widows, though closely allied to the sod.

The coming convention of the Missouri Allied Printing Trades Council at Columbia, in October,

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should be turned into a splendid state eight-hour rally.

The London Society of Compositors can teach us several lessons along the lines of practical brotherhood—benefit funds, etc.

The recent consolidation of the Star and Chronicle has resulted in the discontinuation of the Star's Sunday morning edition.

The Canadian unions will be unusually well represented in the Toronto convention.

The immigration question is growing in proportions.

Lift—don't lean!
Wake up!
Smoke up!
Cheer up!
Get up!

J. J. DIRKS.

RESOLUTIONS BY ST. LOUIS UNION.

At a meeting of St. Louis Typographical Union No. 8, held July 2, 1905, the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, The referendum vote of this union on the eight-hour proposition showed a result of 564 in favor and 96 against; and,

Whereas, By reason of misunderstanding the situation (the application of the eight-hour law), the union did, on June 8 in special meeting, place itself on record as seemingly opposed to the eight-hour day by ordering the signing of a nine-hour contract, resulting in a suspension of its charter by the executive council, and later, on June 18, rescinded its former action and repudiated the contract so signed in order to preserve its charter rights; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That Typographical Union No. 8, in regular meeting, reaffirms its position as indicated by the referendum vote, declares it to be the true sentiment of its members, and instructs its delegates to the Toronto convention to use all honorable means to its accomplishment; and, be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the August number of THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

St. Louis, Mo. J. J. EARLY, Secretary.

DULUTH, MINN.

Work here continues rather quiet, but we have hopes for better times when winter comes again.

Maurice Cohen, who learned his trade on the News-Tribune, has drawn his card and left for California. Everybody was sorry to see Maurice go, as he was one of those fellows who made many friends and no enemies.

The new officers were installed at the July meeting, and a label committee was appointed. The label committee has been working overtime lately, putting out advertising and booming the label in every possible way. This is work that should have been done a year ago, but better late than never.

The eight-hour situation looks promising here, and when our present scale expires October 1, we believe that it will cause but little trouble to have the new scale include the eight-hour agreement.

I received an invitation last month to join the Society of Journal Correspondents. We're with them all the time for making THE JOURNAL better, if such a thing is possible.

Eight hours—no more—no less.

WALTER EASTMAN.

TIT WILLOW.

The delegates stood on Ontario's shore, singing—
Eight hours!
Eight hours!!
Eight hours!!!
And the billows re-echoed the thunderous roar—
Eight hours!
Eight hours!!
Eight hours!!!

Said the U. T. A., Why do you sing
Of a fanciful thing that no good can bring?
And the typographical welkin continued to ring—
Eight hours!
Eight hours!!
Eight hours!!!

St. Louis, Mo. J. J. DIRKS.

BOSTON, MASS.

The officers and members of the book and job branch of No. 13 are being widely congratulated upon the success, both social and financial, of their May party, one-half of the proceeds of which were donated to the Cummings memorial fund. The total receipts were $489.95, expenses $297.90, leaving a balance of $192.05. It was unanimously voted that $100 be turned into the treasury of No. 13 as the branch's contribution toward the Cummings memorial fund, and the remainder was placed to the credit of the branch, to be devoted to forwarding the general interests of the book and job trade and to aid in organization work looking toward the establishment of the eight-hour day. The book and job branch is at present in the most flourishing condition in its history, and with efficient officers, an enthusiastic membership and a substantial treasury, it is expected that much eight-hour work will be accomplished through its agency during the next six months. At the last meeting the following officers were unanimously re-elected: Chairman, Joseph B. Gill; vice-chairman, Edward A. Boyle; secretary, Thomas J. Sears; treasurer, Charles W. Ussher. Refreshments were served at the close of the meeting. The flourishing condition of the Boston branch and the success of its May party should be an inspiration to other book and job branches to go and do likewise, and so provide themselves with the sinews of war.

The officers of the Franklin Typographical Society are making an earnest effort to increase its membership, and are meeting with considerable success. It is desired that next year, when the society will celebrate Franklin's two hundredth birthday, that it will have the largest membership in its history. At the July meeting Hon. John F. Fitzgerald and Samuel Stevens, of Boston, Robert Parrock, Walter J. Berwick, Thomas A. Houllahan and William W. Waldheim, of Norwood, were elected honorary members. A number of Norwood people connected with the printing business have received invitations to become active members.

Frank McGarrity, who had his arm broken in an electric car accident, is around again, but does not expect to get to work for a couple of months. He has placed his case against the elevated road in the hands of an attorney. The watch raffled for his benefit was won by No. 113, held by Frank F. Eustis.

At the June meeting of No. 13 a resolution was unanimously adopted instructing our delegates to

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the Toronto convention to do all in their power to secure the adoption of measures favoring a parcels post system for the United States. The matter of sick, old-age and out-of-work benefits was discussed and referred to the committee on revision of the constitution. The question of a Labor day parade was ordered placed on the circular and made a special order of business for the next meeting. The balance of No. 13's pro rata share to the Cummings memorial fund was appropriated. The secretary's report showed a membership of 1,428, and the treasurer's report showed total funds on hand to be in excess of $9,000, $18,000 having been collected during the year. The officers elected in May were installed.

President O. C. Willcomb, of Lynn Typographical Union, who has been a member of the common council of that city for the past two years, will be a candidate for alderman this fall. He succeeded in getting an order through the council calling for the union label on all city printing, but it was killed by the board of aldermen. However, as a result of the agitation, the bulk of the work has been placed in union shops. Mr. Willcomb is a highly respected citizen, and has a splendid record as a public official.

Members of the typothetæ make the claim that they do not discriminate against members of the union, but at Cushing's Norwood Press union people are not being given an opportunity to learn to operate the monoline machines, the office preferring to "break in" non-union girls, and on the forty monoline machines in use in Boston there is not one union operator. Is it any wonder that we doubt the sincerity of "open shop" advocates?

The June meeting of No. 13 authorized the eight-hour committee to issue invitations to all typographical unions in New England to send delegates to a convention to be held in Boston, to consider ways and means of furthering the eight-hour day. This is a step in the right direction, and it is hoped that the meeting may result in stimulating the eight-hour movement all over New England.

Brother Meade, of Philadelphia, in commenting on the tenacity of nicknames, infers that I was not aware that the "Jessie" I attached to Mr. Josslyn's name in a recent item was a pseudonym. He is mistaken. I was fully aware of it and how it originated, but the nickname should have been quoted. He is mistaken also in Mr. Josslyn's name. It is Herbert A., not "Herbert W."

The book and job branch has recommended to No. 13 that in future elections of officers crosses be used, instead of erasing names. It has been the experience that many members do not erase enough names in certain instances, thus rendering the ballot void, and it is thought that by using crosses after names the proper number will be voted for.

Two of the boys on the American have recently been honored with the highest offices in the gift of the lodges of which they are members. F. W. Thorpe has been installed as noble grand of Harmony lodge, I. O. O. F., of Medford, and Harvey Chappel as chancellor commander of Webster lodge, K. of P., of Dorchester.

I agree that President Lynch ruled correctly in the case you mention, Brother Newton, that "the oldest competent sub should have the first regular situation." That is exactly the ground I have taken. I also agree that the majority of subs are good workmen; but all subs are not competent, and you know it as well as I do. Varied reasons conspire to hold such a sub in an office, and the fact that he is not discharged is not always a proof of ability. I thought I had made myself perfectly clear on this question.

Robert Edwards has been elected chairman of the Post chapel. William Aldrich, ex-chairman, has gone to Worcester, as has also William Fitzpatrick, vice-chairman. I presume that the incident may now be considered closed.

Neil Gilchrist, recently of Wright & Potter's, has written to some of his Boston friends that he is having a good time in Scotland. Robert Cuthbertson, of the Norwood Press, is also spending a month at his old home in Scotland.

"Boxcar Pete" Ward, ex-secretary of Syracuse Typographical Union, and one of the best known printers in the country, was in town on a visit last month. He says things look rosy for the eight-hour day in Syracuse.

No. 13 has a committee of five working on the revision of the constitution, and I understand that something is likely to be done in the way of out-of-work benefits and pensioning aged and disabled members.

Night Foreman Charles Rolfe, of the Globe, has been enjoying a trip to his boyhood home in England. James Harvey, proofreader on the same paper, is spending a seven weeks' vacation in Ireland.

There is a strong desire on the part of prominent members of the book and job branch to have No. 13 parade on Labor day, in order to give an impetus to the eight-hour movement.

I hear that the Herald is to move from its present location in Newspaper row about the first of next April. Tremont street, corner of Mason, is thought to be the new site.

Several of the local conclaves of the Improved Order of Heptasophs are making a determined effort to have the union label placed on the printing of the supreme conclave.

Representative G. H. Jackson, of Lynn, a member of the Lynn Typographical Union, will be a candidate for the republican nomination for mayor of that city next fall.

William D. Murphy, of the American, is spending a month "down home." Two weeks will be devoted to camping out around Bedford Basin, near Halifax, N. S.

Fred W. Adams was elected chairman of the Globe chapel last month. B. P. Mullany was elected vice-chairman and James A. Donovan secretary-treasurer.

A landlord raises the rent on such flimsy pretenses these days that it is even dangerous to smoke a good cigar in the house for fear he'll smell it.

John A. McPherson, who has done good work as organizer for No. 13 during the past year, has been reappointed by President Coughlin.

It having been decided that under present laws No. 13 has no resources that can be devoted toward

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pensioning old members, the various newspaper chapels of the city have raised subscription lists that will guarantee to Abram Keach, one of our aged and infirm members, a sum weekly that will provide for his wants.

President Roosevelt must have absorbed all the strenuous microbes at Harvard prior to his graduation in 1880, for "they haven't done anything since."

John Reid, of the Herald, died June 23 of catarrh of the stomach. He was fifty-five years old and carried a union card thirty-five years.

D. Warren Sullivan was unanimously re-elected chairman and "Jack" Lorway vice-chairman at the mid-year chapel election on the Herald.

Frank White, of the New York Herald, a one-time Boston printer, passed the 17th of June at his old home in Charlestown.

More than 92 per cent of the linotype operators in this country are members of the International Typographical Union.

Winfield Scot, of the Herald, has gone on the road introducing a new governor for use on typesetting machines.

An old saw says, "Be good and you will be happy," but doesn't say you won't be lonesome.

Meet me in Toronto-on-to.

All aboard! HERBERT W. COOKE.

WORCESTER, MASS.

The statement made by a member of the local typothetæ at the convention of the New England master printers held at Boston recently, to the effect that should the eight-hour law go into effect January 1 it would mean an increase of 20 per cent in the running expenses of his plant, is a pretty strong one and is open to criticism. If Mr. Master Printer will take his pencil and paper and figure just a minute he will find that the actual difference is only about 10 per cent. This does not include the saving in light, power, wear and tear of machinery, etc., which in the course of a year would amount to considerable; also the condition of the employe must be taken into consideration, as if he is called upon to work eight hours per diem instead of nine, giving him one hour more for rest and recreation, he certainly is fit to do more and better work for his employer. Where the gentleman got his figures that prompts him to make such a statement is a conundrum.

One of the best expressions that I have heard in favor of the eight-hour law was made a few days ago during a conversation with one of the oldest members of No. 165. Referring to the movement, he said: "I hope it will be put into effect, and I am confident of its ultimate victory. I understand there are a few of my brother members who are not overenthusiastic over it, feeling satisfied with their present condition; some men always are; but if they could see things the way I do I believe they would feel different about it, and would get a hustle on themselves. It makes me sick," he continued, "to see hod-carriers, street cleaners, carpenters, painters and many men belonging to other crafts go home from their work at 5 o'clock, while we book and job men have to plug away until 6. I have been working," he said, "in the interest of our craft for many years, and I earnestly hope I will be rewarded soon with the advent of the shorter workday."

The extreme hot weather during the months of July and August has a tendency to decrease the attendance at our union meetings, and the July meeting in consequence suffered in that respect. Notwithstanding, the meeting was an enthusiastic one, and much business was transacted. Annual reports were made by the president, financial secretary and treasurer, the latter's books showing the union to be in a flourishing condition, notwithstanding the fact that the past year had been an expensive one—two death benefits of $150 each and many other extra expenses tending to deplete the treasury. Several important suggestions were made by the president in his report, and the financial secretary's statement showed the membership to be in excellent standing. George Van Vagner was elected treasurer to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of A. J. Duggan.

The Telegram has ordered a new double-decker Mergenthaler linotype machine, which will be installed soon. This will make fourteen machines on the 'Gram. The number of employes in the composing room now nearly reaches the fifty mark. The Post management, I am told, is also considering the addition of a new machine in its composing room.

Business in the book and job offices the past month has been exceptionally quiet.

The political "bee" has started to work, and every day the papers contain announcements that Mr. So and So is being considered as a candidate for this and that office. This is an excellent opportunity for the allied printing trades council to "get its work in," and turn work into the label offices which will find its way elsewhere if they don't get after 'em.

Thomas A. Delehanty, of the 'Gram composing room, was taken to St. Vincent's hospital, July 18, to be operated upon for a serious case of rupture.

O. H. Wiggin, makeup on the Telegram, has been forced, through ill-health, to take a long vacation. He left recently and will spend about three months on a farm in New Hampshire.

President Carmody, of the central labor union, with the committee of twenty delegates, is doing some tall hustling in the interest of the annual parade and field day to be held Labor day. A majority of the local organizations have already accepted invitations to parade and also have purchased tickets for the field sports. Invitations have also been accepted by Marlboro, Clinton and Leominster Unions to take part in the parade.

The transfer of the Hamilton Printing Office to the American Type Foundry Company, which took place July 17, takes from Worcester its oldest printing establishment. The office was started in 1846 by Charles Hamilton, at that time a compositor working in this city. The plant was successfully conducted until his death, several years ago, when it was continued by his two sons, Charles and Walter. The former, who had been in poor health for some time, died in December, 1904, and the business has been carried

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on since by Walter Hamilton. John Mountain, the foreman, has been with the concern since 1871, and for twenty-nine years had charge of the Worcester city directory, which during those years was printed in that office. In commenting on the closing up of the place Mr. Mountain stated it seemed hard to see the old place where he had labored so many years go out of existence, and thought it would seem queer for him to go out and look up another position. Mr. Morton, who, for the past year, has been superintendent, has gone to Lynn, where he has secured a good position. Mr. Hamilton decided to take this step only a few weeks since on the advice of his physician, who declared his health would not permit his continuing the business. Charles Thompson, of the American Type Foundry, acted for his firm in disposing of the business.

The "Union Label Score Card," an advertising proposition conducted by "Sam" Sanford, of the Hurley Printery, will make its appearance, Mr. Sanford expects, about August 1. It is intended to have as many of the labels advertised as possible, and already the project bids fair to be successful. FREEMAN M. SALTUS.

DENVER, COLO.

C. W. Rhodes, for many years a member of No. 49, has gone to Honolulu, where he expects to take a proofreadership on the Gazette. Probably no man in the labor movement here has been as well known for as many years as Rhoades, and his sudden departure was a great surprise. He has been delegate from No. 49 and was treasurer and president of the local central body during his career, as well as at one time being a member of the board of public works. His family is still here.

Webb Purdy asks me to say that he has not bought into the Great Western Printing Company, but is just an employe therein.

The annual wazegoose of the employes of the Smith-Brooks Printing Company will break out on August 19 at Dome Rock. This is a gala event, and the firm usually does its share of the entertaining. There is a large attendance of prints and their families, and this year promises to eclipse the past efforts.

At its last meeting No. 49 appointed Messrs. Dunn, Esterling, Sterling, Birdsall and Pulver to consider the advisability of having an outing at some mountain resort the coming month. There will be things diding at this function.

Frank Pulver, H. E. Garman and Charley Seitz will probably be the only Denverites aside from the delegates and their families that will make the trip to Toronto. It is a long way from home, and the infrequency of freight trains precludes a larger attendance.

"Kid" Shields refused to run for president of the trades assembly again, and the only plum to our union was Albert May for sergeant-at-arms.

At the election of officers of the allied printing trades council Frank Stewart, stereotyper, was elected president; W. T. Scott, press assistant, vice; Carl Jurgens, bookbinder, sergeant-at-arms; H. E. Garman, printer, secretary-treasurer. This will make Garman's tenth year. The council is in good shape, has nine unions affiliated, has had the eight-hour day for all trades for two years or more, has contracts with all offices, and secured all this by harmonious working of the unions of the craft here, and without the cost of a dollar extra or loss of a minute's time. There are no nine-hour clouds on the horizon in this bailiwick.

Typographical Union No. 49 can always be depended upon to do the right thing at the right time. At the last meeting $100 was voted the entertainment committee of the national encampment of the G. A. R., which meets here in September, and it was not asked for, either; and it also should be remembered that when the labor troubles raged here some time ago, several of the posts of that order in the state came to the front by offering their services to the then governor to help maintain what they termed "law and order," but what we think was persecution and attempted disruption. It is safe to say that such proffers only came from the blatherskite and political grafter. Talk about heaping coals of fire or returning good for evil! Our action is the talk of the town, but no other labor organization has followed suit.

"Hop" (Howard T.) Lee, the old-timer, known from Texas to Wyoming, recently disposed of his interest in a Grand Junction paper; since quitting the News proof desk he is devoting his time to sketch writing.

A carload of strike breakers went through here the other day, bound for the trouble at 'Frisco. They were practically all union men—pressmen, printers and the like, who were thus enjoying a jaunt to the coast at the expense of the misguided employers. Will they never learn?

J. V. Warfield arrived from Des Moines lately, and is stone man at Carson-Harpers. The change was made necessary by the condition of Mrs. W.'s health. Warfield was delegate from his town to Washington, and was also elected president of Des Moines Union at the last election.

A new one in the line of a panhandler flashed across the ethereal blue the other day. A well-dressed gentleman passed his card around at the Post; a diamond ring and a gold watch formed a conspicuous part of his raiment. Asked what the occasion for the touch was, he stated that it was to get his trunk out of the express office, it having preceded his arrival from 'Frisco, so he could get a change of linen. He made good all right, as the novelty of the plea seemed to appeal. Talk about the old boys! Their work for a drink or breakfast and bed would be about as appealing in this class as a Frenchman giving a Chinaman music lessons. Can it be that the machine is responsible for this, too?

Jake Vander Perel's friends here were pleased with the news that President Lynch had appointed him on the law committee. He will be heard from.

S. B. Culbertson, of the government printing office at Washington, was here with the Christian Endeavorers last month. He presented a letter of introduction to me from F. N. Whitehead, of that city, the erstwhile tourist and chairman of No. 101's entertainment committee, stating that "Brother Culbertson does not drink, chew, smoke, gamble

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or stay out nights, but otherwise he and I work finely together in church work." I was glad to meet Brother C., enjoyed his visit greatly, and found him a very pleasant gentleman. Whitehead will be remembered by all the old-time trailers throughout the west, but, just the same, I still wonder what he meant by that letter.

John Henderson, for about twenty-five years connected with the mechanical department of the Times, has quit to take the position of investigator of the poor, an appointment from the republican county administration. Henderson was delegate to Philadelphia from this union, and has always taken an active interest in politics.

Colorado Springs is going after the next convention in great shape, and it will be a wonder if it don't land it. The unions of the state are with No. 82, and those at Toronto will aid in what ways they can. If the convention comes out here, No. 49 can be depended upon to give all who wander within our gates a time they can tell their grandchildren about. Lots of the old boys who attend these gatherings still talk about the time Denver did the honors in the long ago. The spirit is still here.

So far there is no echo of the eight-hour fight reaching us. The time for giving notice on the part of the employers for a change in the present contract between all the printing crafts and the employers was at the meeting of the council on July 19, but there was nothing doing, and as the contract is perpetual unless opened in July—expiring in September—we are in for another year of the boon, unless the proprietors wilfully break it, which there is no possibility of their doing. So mote it be. HARVEY E. GARMAN.

QUEBEC, CANADA.

There was a time when unionism was not thought of much by the Quebec workingmen, and there was well-nigh only the Quebec typographers that were organized as union men. The wages were as low as possible, owing to non-organization. The label was an unknown thing. But today it seems that tradesmen, especially printers, have understood that unionism is synonymous of success. So it was when the city council of Quebec received the tender for its printing. Since times remote—over twenty-five years—the city council has always granted its printing to a non-union printing office. There is in the council an alderman proprietor of a printing office in which non-union men are working at a price not necessary to mention in THE JOURNAL, and to this office was always given the city printing. This facility for obtaining such printing was that his sons were making the tenders in their own name, for it is forbidden for an alderman to accept any contract from the city. This year the Quebec Chronicle has opposed its prices to the former, and the result is that this union office will do the work for the city. But one thing is to be mentioned. In the city treasurer's report there were many pages that remain standing yearly, only figures to change, and it was easy for the non-union office to make its prices lower than any other. Here Quebec Typographical Union No. 302 has acted with tact, and given a striking example of the broadminded spirit that animated its members, for they unanimously agreed to pay a weekly tax to enable the Quebec Chronicle to put its prices lower than the non-union office; this tax serves to pay for union men employed to do the composition of the pages kept standing by the scab office; the Chronicle, having the lower prices, has obtained it. It is certainly a great step for our union, as all this printing, in changing hands, makes work for union men instead of scabs. Seeing that this contract was for such a long time granted to non-union offices, our victory is more valued, for the longer the sickness has grown inveterate the more difficult it is to dislodge it. Let all union men try to obtain a like success in the printing for their own city council.

It is to be hoped that a number of delegates will pay a visit to Quebec city, the "unique," as A. M. Steele said in his last correspondence. It is true that our city does not possess "ladies' entrances surrounded by red lights," but for the picturesque it is one of most renowned on the continent. The Château Frontenac is one of the first-class hotels of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company; its site is on the Dufferin Terrace, and from there it is impossible to find a better coup d'œil.

LEON LORTIE.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D.

No. 219 was never in better shape than it is now, and January 1 will find the boys closely allied together for any kind of a struggle that may come up. The employing printers are going to resist the eight-hour scale, but with what success remains to be seen. The odds are on the printers' side.

At our last meeting a resolution was presented and adopted by a large vote which will enable us to build up a fund for the struggle. The main part of it is that every member working four and one-half days a week shall pay 50 cents for the enlarging of our fund, making in all $2 a month, besides his per capita tax. The scheme is a good one, and was heartily endorsed by all present, and by January 1 will accumulate quite a large sum.

C. W. Post, of Battle Creek, Mich., had a half-page ad in one of our local dailies this month, in which he appealed to the people in general to put down labor unions, calling them thugs, murderers and the enemies of peace. That old rantankerous crank has more money than brains, and as far as harm coming from his pen is concerned, we are of the opinion that the intelligent public are too wise to be led by such talk as he puts up—but it makes more work for the printers.

Sioux Falls will celebrate Labor day "en fete," and will try and eclipse all former events. Here's hoping that all will turn out and make it a day to be long remembered.

No. 219 will be represented at the Toronto convention by our able president, J. H. J. Black. Mr. Black is a willing worker in the cause of unionism, and is found at all times doing something towards the betterment of the cause. He is editor of the Labor Gazette, a healthy and still growing magazine. W. DAVIS.

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DETROIT, MICH.

Notwithstanding the torrid weather with which Detroit has been visited during the past few days, the eight-hour committee of the typographical union has kept at work as hard as though it was delightfully cool, and on Monday evening, July 16, brought off a large and enthusiastic meeting of book and job printers. Charles O. Bryce, one of our veterans, presided, and W. S. Haight, International Typographical Union organizer for this district, was the principal speaker, delivering an eloquent, forceful and convincing address, carrying conviction to the heart of every member present. Speeches were also made by D. R. McDonald, C. O. Bryce, George J. King, late editor of the Michigan Union Advocate, F. A. Hubbard and Henry Poole, president of the allied printing trades council. Several communications of a most cheering character, from both inside and outside the state, were received and read to the meeting. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The International Typographical Union will, on January 1, 1906, inaugurate an eight-hour workday in every city under its jurisdiction; and,

Whereas, This movement is for the bettering of the conditions of the printers of the United States, Mexico, and Canada; and,

Whereas, We are of the opinion that, in view of the fact that changed conditions of the trade have cheapened and increased the product of our labor, we are entitled to some of the benefits of these changed conditions; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Detroit Typographical Union No. 18, most heartily endorse the actions of the International officers of the International Typographical Union in their endeavor to secure for us the eight-hour workday; and, be it further

Resolved, That we will do everything in our power to assist the International Typographical Union eight-hour committee in its work, and that each and every one of us will now enlist and become standardbearers, and never stop working as long as the least opposition to the movement remains.

Our eight-hour committee, composed of D. R. McDonald, F. A. Hubbard, W. J. Walker, H. A. Horton and William G. Fitzgerald, are a hustling and aggressive lot of men, and further meetings will be held under their auspices.

Steps are being taken to push the label to the fullest extent. J. H. WALKER.

It is some time since the City of the Straits has had anything to say in the columns of THE JOURNAL, though nowhere is the coming of that peerless trade magazine more eagerly looked for; but Detroit is on the way to Toronto and her hospitable instincts have been aroused, and with the desire to give those attending the convention an opportunity to see the "prettiest city on earth," the noblest river and world-famous Belle Isle, No. 18 will keep "open house" on Friday, August 11. For that day a program has been arranged which includes a trip about the city, a ride on the river, a dinner at Wolf's, a circuit of Belle Isle and a "Dutch lunch," musical entertainment and reception in the evening at the printers' club. No doubt this program will call up fond memories to those who attended the Detroit convention, especially the fortunate few who were entertained by the "Idyyllrs" on that never-to-be-forgotten "furniture wagon special," which invaded Canada one day and spent a merry afternoon at "Wolf's." Those who have been in Detroit will need no urging to repeat their visit, and those for whom that pleasure is yet in store will never regret their acceptance of this informal invitation.

Our job scale expires on August 1, and the employers seem determined to attempt an inauguration of the "open shop." We are as firmly determined to protect our members. No. 18 has been preparing for the coming struggle for years, and this city is thoroughly organized, has a large defense fund and a firm faith that, should trouble ensue, we will have the united support of the officers and members of the International.

The writer takes this occasion to express his thanks for the marked copies of certain labor papers which have recently reached him by courtesy of their publishers, evidently sent with the intention of influencing his views upon matters to come up at Toronto. Let me see, what does the obligation say?—but then editors are privileged characters, it appears. It is too much trouble to write them individually, so I here recommend them to pattern after the Michigan Advocate, which eschews scandal, but does give labor news.

Those towns with only one gang of Wahnetas must take a back seat. Detroit, so it is alleged, has two of 'em. But the rank and file are not worrying much since we are still allowed to vote, attend meetings, etc. JOHN J. MCLOGAN.

BUTTE, MONT.

Sam Teagarten has removed to Phillipsburg.

At the last regular meeting Messrs. Hogan and Lanstrum were chosen as delegates to the Montana State Federation of Labor, which convenes in August.

Delegate Purnett goes to Toronto instructed in behalf of general laws 95-102.

Butte's latest typographical graduates, Will Batten, of the Inter Mountain job room, and Max Tonn, of the Miner job department, have gone in quest of experience, the former going south and the latter coastward.

Charles Scheerer suffered a severe attack of gastritis the first of the month.

Bryant James and "Kid" Wood are doing the bungalow act together in the interest of economy and good cooking.

Since "Kid" Freeman recovered, partially at least, from his rheumatic troubles he is very partial to cushions. He and Trixie Blake have some very strenuous priority seances along that line.

At the election of officers in the Butte central council, our J. W. Hogan was elected president and Charles Scheerer a member of the executive committee. So far as deponent discovereth, the American Labor Union hasn't torn any very large chunks off the American Federation of Labor yet.

During the past month a complete change has taken place in the foremanship of Butte's dailies. Will McWhinney, foreman of the Inter Mountain, started the ball by resigning and leaving the city. Pat Geraghty, of the Miner, resigned and took the

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Inter Mountain stones, Tom Reynolds succeeding Geraghty. Andy Rummel wearied of the Evening News foremanship and resigned, Jimmie Sullivan, the Inter Mountain makeup, succeeding Rummel.

The following cards were received since last report: W. R. Grafe, Seattle; C. C. and S. P. Bishop, Memphis; Bryant James, Great Falls; I. W. Hutchens, Portland; Oscar Milhollan, Denver; C. H. Stewart, St. Paul; A. S. Lincoln, Duluth; W. L. Bailey, Los Angeles. The latter is an old-time Butte man, who left here last September with a team and drove to Los Angeles.

An evidence of the value of international organization is the settlement of the Spokane engineers' trouble with a large commission firm having branch houses throughout the northwest. Representatives of the engineers visited Butte and enlisted the aid of our unions, and matters were speedily adjusted in a manner wholly satisfactory to the engineers.

For twenty-one months the Butte plumbers have made a fight on a steam and gas-fitting firm here. Large banners proclaiming the fact that the firm was unfair to organized labor were carried through the streets and held by men stationed in front of the firm's place of business. On the 15th ult. notices were published in the daily press to the effect that the trouble was at an end. The firm has been in business here since 1887, and should have known Butte unionism well enough to have "come in" sooner.

The miners' union has asked for a conference with the trades and labor council, which will be granted, and doubtless it will result favorably to international unionism.

The lot upon which Butte unions hope to build a labor temple is reported clear of debt, and the temple association hopes soon to begin the erection of a home that will be a credit to the great northwest.

R. HATHAWAY.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Every shop in town reported "business dull" this month.

At our July meeting the secretary read a letter from President Lynch negativing the argument by which a certain proposition was defeated in our June meeting as "unlawful." Nevertheless, before the July meeting was over there were two good motions killed by the objection that they were "unlawful" or "unconstitutional" or both—an objection which seemed to me to have no sound foundation either time.

Organizer Charles T. Scott, of the New England district, was at our meeting, and made a rousing speech on the organizing of Cambridge. The next night Charles T. Scott met Charles S. Scott, our vice-president—and also the other officers—to lay plans for work, and plans were made by which we are pretty sure of improving the Cambridge situation. The Cambridge situation is this: We have in our jurisdiction over 350 printers, less than 100 of them in the union—this in the jurisdiction of an old union which was once very strong. There are over 150 women printers, and only about three of them unionists. Under such circumstances it is a matter of course that nothing but hard work will enable us to make a good showing; and Mr. Scott (with the T) says very correctly that the local men will have to do most of the work. But his coming has distinctly started the local union to more activity, and his advice is useful to us.

Therefore, first, appoint yourself a committee of one to get in new members; second, appoint yourself a committee of one to find out who does the talking that takes so much time in our meetings, and tell him to stop; third, attend the meetings yourself—speak short, insist on business being done, and you will begin to get the meetings as you want them. We can not do without you, and if the union is worth anything it is worth supporting, even to the amount of an evening a month.

STEVEN T. BYINGTON.

MONTREAL, CANADA.

The old city of Maisonneuve: "Mont Royal," which naturally became Montreal after the treaty of peace between France and England, has just experienced a week of terrific heat, mainly caused by the great humidity. And which made the average Englishman wish the fine month of October was at hand with its "dark-brown October ale," and caused the Frenchman's temper to rise above normal point, which is never very low, and made him think a lot of his cherished "fêtes champêtres." The suffocating weather affected labor, pleasure and rest, and as a net result, very little of anything was done during the week—"Partie remise," as we say in French. During the summer months Jacques-Cartier No. 145 has decided to hold monthly meetings only.

Although the trade, as far as No. 145 is concerned, has not been quite as brisk as during the last four or five summers, it has, nevertheless, been good. For seven or eight years past the different offices under the jurisdiction of No. 145 have turned out remarkably few apprentices, which is a good policy, and has certainly helped our journeymen, but we must be on the lookout and watch "importation." Canada is as free a country as any, but "charité bien ordonné commence par soi-même," which in a way means, "self-protection is the first law of nature."

The annual picnic of No. 145 was held on the 9th inst. at Burlington, Vt., when 400 excursionists took advantage of the fine weather and cheap rates to visit that pretty little city. The outing was a social success, and helped by the generous gift from Lord Strathcona will undoubtedly prove a financial one.

Several months ago the writer was asked to scribble something about "printing before its invention," to quote the very words put to him. After searching English, French and Belgian auauthorities, a little essay was written up which will appear in the next number of THE JOURNAL if the editor deems it worthy.

Handsome William Gilmour, ex-president of No. 176, of this city, has given the whole typographical craft of Montreal an immense lift by his generous action in a sad case of drowning on the return

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trip of the annual excursion of the "Montreal Daily Star." M. Gilmour's deed, in its noble aim, is not only a just credit to himself, but will also be a great comfort to the father of the unfortunate little victim, M. Moorehouse. Will M. Gilmour kindly accept the congratulations of his French confrères, and the bereaved father the sincere sympathy of No. 145.

At the regular meeting of No. 176 the following resolution was unanimously passed:

That this union, having heard of the heroic action of our ex-president, William Gilmour, in jumping from the deck of the Dominion day excursion steamer into the swift current of the St. Lawrence river, in a gallant attempt to save, at the risk of his own life, a young lad who had accidentally fallen overboard; be it

Resolved, That this union place on record its unqualified admiration of the manly courage and promptness exhibited by Mr. Gilmour on this occasion and for the humanity which prompted his action, and they would respectfully call the attention of the Canadian Branch of the Royal Humane Society to this meritorious act, and suggest that such a signal instance of bravery should be recognized in some form or other by the society.

Montreal, Can. A. M. STEELE.

A CORRECTION.

In the last correspondence from Jacques-Cartier Union No. 145, of Montreal, Can., in THE JOURNAL, on page 73, paragraph 3, our correspondent, Monsieur Steele, said:

"Extraordinary proceedings have taken place lately in No. 145's meetings." Permit me to suppose that in a moment of excitement his own good judgment must have been wronged when he said: "Excitement and ignorance prevented sound judgment from prevailing." We will say right here that up to this date, excitement and ignorance have not prevailed in Jacques-Cartier's meetings, as we are proud to say that we always had at our head intelligent and cool-blooded officers. Now, let us get to the point:

As to the first statement of our correspondent, the operator mentioned was a member of the executive committee, but took part in the proceedings, not as a judge, but as the party making the charge. Members of No. 145 are sociable people, living in a civilized and progressive city, and our correspondent should be aware of this fact.

As to the second statement, the correspondent being the plaintiff, his sound judgment must have been wronged by the belief that justice has not been given, although No. 145 has always given one and all justice according to the International Typographical Union laws and regulations. It is asserted by our correspondent: "The rules of the International Typographical Union were openly violated and some very radical speeches were made," before the vote was taken; as a matter of fact and truth, after the plaintiff and defendant had spoken, the chairman tolerated the discussion, and was not called to order by any member present. Vote being taken, the verdict of guilty not carrying the two-third vote necessary, the accusation was laid on the table.

Now, how can our correspondent claim that the members of the executive committee have voted against their own verdict, as the vote was taken secretly, according to the International Typographical Union laws.

Our executive committee, as a body, made a report, but claim to have the right to vote individually as their conscience orders them in a meeting.

Although the report of the executive committee was rejected by the meeting, which had right to do so, the committee would not follow the mentioned French custom of resigning, thus creating bad feeling and dissension among members. Our correspondent should know that a committee is appointed to study a question and report, and that the meeting has the right to adopt or reject such report.

As to that chapel that considers that "it is useless to enforce the constitution," the executive commitee recommends that the latter should follow the example of the numerous other chapels under the jurisdiction of No. 145, which are working in harmony and follow, without criticism, the decisions of the union.

Now, to close this incident, we regret that our correspondent took such a step, and the executive committee, whose duty is to act on urgent matters on behalf of our union, strongly protests against the letter of the correspondent, his statement being of a nature to discredit the officers and members of No. 145, who have always been true and loyal to the International Typographical Union laws and regulations, and endeavor to put them in force.

For the Executive Committee of No. 145.

VICTOR TARDIF,
Chairman Executive Committee.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Rochester Typographical Union No. 15 has made preparations to entertain delegates, ex-delegates and visitors en route to the Toronto convention Saturday, August 12. The Flower City has many beautiful and picturesque attractions to offer to visitors, being in close proximity to many resorts on Lake Ontario, chief among which is Ontario Beach (the Coney Island of western New York). Delegates stopping over will have ample time to arrive in Toronto Sunday morning. Boats leave Charlotte (port of Rochester) Saturday and Sunday nights at 11:45, arriving in Toronto at about 6 o'clock next morning. Trains leave Rochester for Toronto every few hours via Buffalo. Visitors desiring to cross Lake Ontario to Toronto can secure a rate of $1.75. Visitors will be met at the various depots by a committee. Those who are detained and arrive late will proceed to Columbia hall, Cox building, St. Paul street. Following is the program as far as arranged:

Seeing Rochester by tallyho, 2:30 P. M.

Return to Columbia hall (headquarters of Typographical Union No. 15); banquet, 4:30 P. M.

Leave Columbia hall for Ontario Beach, 6 P. M.

From Ontario Beach boat can be taken to Toronto, or visitors can return to the city. The Rochester delegation will accompany the visitors who go on the boat to Toronto.

Delegates who have received postal cards for reply are requested to return them as soon as pos-

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sible, before August 8 at the latest. Ex-delegates and visitors who intend to stop off at Rochester are requested to notify the committee of arrangements, box 339, Rochester, N. Y., as soon as possible, in order that plans may be made for their entertainment.

The Rochester ex-delegates' association includes B. C. Backus, president; E. S. Kates, secretary; E. C. Olds, assistant secretary; M. A. Whitmore, treasurer; W. F. Winfield, B. H. Bates, James Spinning, John J. Bolton, L. J. Hyde, T. F. Moore, George E. Faulkner.

Henry D. Henderson, delegate-elect to Toronto, has been nominated for mayor of Rochester by the social democratic party. E. C. OLDS.

TOLEDO, OHIO.

The July issue of THE JOURNAL was a much looked for and eagerly sought periodical, and for the first time in many moons it was almost impossible to find one about the various chapels the day after its arrival. In nearly every instance THE JOURNAL was taken home to be digested at leisure. The wealth of information it contained, viz.: "The St. Louis Incident," the list of delegates to the Toronto session, "Editorial Note and Comment," containing a résumé of incidents of importance to the membership, which transpired during the month preceding; "What We Are Doing" anent the eight-hour movement; "The President's Page" and the "Correspondence Department," being so evenly balanced and constructive in thought, went to make the July issue by far the best edited trade union publication of the month.

Strange things often occur about a newspaper business office that are rarely heard of in the composing room. A funny incident was brought to notice recently at the Times office. A party who was friendly toward the paper, and with a nose for news, called at the counting room to report an accident, and made notes of same on a want ad blank. The young man who attends to the receiving of telephone calls, wants, etc., at night counted the words and collected 20 cents from his informant. He then sent the report of the accident to the composing room to be inserted under heading, "Too Late to Classify."

I notice that Akron No. 182 has honored my old friend, David Fergusson, as its banner bearer at the Toronto meeting. In thus honoring Dave it is but the recognition of a long line of service in a city where to be known as a trade unionist at one time was not as popular as it is today. Dave, Gesundheit!

Another decision of importance to labor was doled out in this city recently. Three members of the structural iron workers' union, who had been detailed for "picket" duty on a new building in course of construction, and on which non-union men were employed, were, upon complaint of the contractor, brought before Police Court Judge Wachenheimer. The judge found the men guilty of "congregating on a public thoroughfare," "loitering" and "without visible means of support."

President Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, has promised that should nothing arise in the meantime which would demand his services elsewhere, he would deliver an address in Toledo on Labor day.

In prosecuting our campaign against Postmortem Grapenuts remember "there's a reason."

The legislative committee of the central labor union has, with the aid of an attorney, prepared an ordinance which will facilitate checking the operations of local loan sharks.

While the members of the "teapot" are all "jobbers" it is doubtful if they be successful in "jobbing" the eight-hour day.

The discussion anent the piece system between Messrs. Kreiter, of Washington, and Newton, of Salt Lake, is worthy of thought and consideration. While telling points have been made by both parties to the controversy, I am inclined to give Mr. Newton the best of the arguments to date. At the rapid rate "ops" are now being turned out it is but a matter of time ere we will be compelled to adopt some more equitable system than the one now prevailing to insure justice al'round.

President Stewart and Chairman Miller, of the eight-hour committee, are not content to allow the eight-hour campaign to drag along with the belief that several months are yet to intervene before active work shall become necessary, and trusting that some overt act will bring about a conference looking toward amicable adjustment. On the other hand, the work of agitation, education and organization goes steadily on. The proprietors and managers of the local shops have been notified direct by the committee, and have been apprised of our ultimatum which becomes operative January 1, next, but as yet nothing has been received in reply to the communications sent out. This may be due to the report sent out by the "system" that there was a probability of our receding from our former declarations at the coming Toronto convention. If such is the belief, they are due to disappointment, as our ultimatum at San Francisco, St. Louis and Philadelphia would signify. It seems to me that our local employers would do well to take cognizance of this matter as early as possible, it being more honorable to arrange with the eight-hour committee looking toward the inauguration of the shorter workday at this time, rather than allow the matter to hold fire, under advice from the local "boss" who "Shields" himself behind the straw mask of the "teapot," and who would in the end gain by an open rupture between the two parties at other employers' expense—as he conducts a non-union plant. To arrange such a conference now looking toward a warless solution of the question at issue would curtail considerable unpleasantness and loss on the part of the employers, who in the end would have to comply with the terms now proposed.

A writer in one of the July magazines, who tells of "A Tale of Two Cities," sums up the situation in the following as to how so-called "bosses" retain their power:

The bums get free soup; the petty criminals "get off" in court; the plain people or their relatives get jobs or a picnic or a friendly greeting; the Germans get their beer whenever they want it; the neighborhood and ward leaders get offices and graft; "good" democrats get their share of both;

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shopkeepers sell to the city or to politicians or they break petty ordinances; the lawyers get cases, and they tell me that the reputation of the bench is such that clients seek lawyers for their standing, not at the bar, but with the ring; the banks get public deposits and license to do business; the public utility companies get franchises and "no regulation;" financiers get canals, etc.; they "get blackmailed," too, but they can do "business" by "dividing up;" property owners get low assessments, or high; anybody can get anything in reason by standing in.

But of the worker, who produces the wealth to pay for all this, nothing is said. What does he get? He as a rule gets what "Paddy" shot at.

The Searchlight Labor Review made its appearance early in July. It is a six-column quarto, and the first issue contained seventeen columns of boiler plate. Its editorial policy will no doubt be an elastic one, as its salutatory editorials stated that it would stand for the organized workman, the employer and the unorganized; in short, for a "square deal," as they say. A big load to carry, indeed, with three pages of plate matter.

Several former Toledoans who are summering in this vicinity have been renewing old acquaintanceships and making new ones during the past month. Louis F. Hemse, fresh from the Chicago eight-hour conference, stopped over on his way to Coshocton, Ohio, where he is now located with the Vail Linotype Company, which recently moved to that city from Cleveland. Louie says Coshocton is his last stop. Among the others were Del Angell, well known in Toledo in the old "hand set" days; Billy McMannus, of the Chicago News ad-room, and "Kid" Cole, of Pittsburg. "Kid" was combining a little business with pleasure, and when not boosting the shorter workday got in a few licks favoring Pittsburg for the 1906 meeting.

Work is very, very dull, and the only possible chance to get work in Toledo at either branch is to bring it with you. JOSEPH P. KEATING.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.

Our scale is still hanging fire, Organizer Kinskey using every effort to have the affair adjusted without any friction, if possible, and if diplomacy will settle the question the capable organizer will have a good scale for No. 233 to work under.

Again have the ranks of No. 233 been invaded by the Grim Reaper, this time taking from us William M. Mahoney, on July 7. "Billy" Mahoney, as he was familiarly called, has carried our card for eleven years; although for the past six years he has been a reporter on the Daily Cataract, he never gave up his membership. Mr. Mahoney was an ex-president of the central labor council, and had done much through his many articles in defense of organized labor to place it on a high standard.

Great preparations are being made for a grand Labor day celebration by the central labor council. The printers will be in line under the charge of Col. F. Mortimer Hallett.

The executive council is being praised for their firm stand in the St. Louis affair, which should show the world that the resolution passed at the last convention is not mere words. It has also stiffened the backbone of several weak organizations that could not see their way clear to demand eight hours at this time. Eight hours! Eight hours!!

Chairman Meyers has been entertaining Billy Rielman and "Shorty" Woods, of No. 9. The committee has been doing good work of late.

Will Great Prophet Bloomer kindly inform us of the origin of 30?

We will meet you in the Toronto Labor Temple.

Can a girl with a rat in her hair demand a printer's card from the young man that wants to print a kiss on her lips, Mr. Cooke?

Toronto. So say we all of us.

GEORGE E. LOCK.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

That the typographical unions throughout southern California have enlisted for the eight-hour war —if there is to be a war—was amply demonstrated Sunday, July 16, when representatives from eight towns met in conference in Los Angeles. The committee on credentials reported the following delegates:

Los Angeles—William F. Howe, Charles R. White and Francis Drake.

Pasadena—J. K. Schaeffer and D. M. Winter.

Long Beach-San Pedro—George P. Davis and Mr. Higley.

Riverside—H. L. Dunning and J. E. Cheely.

Redlands—A. R. Sayles and D. B. Kendall.

San Bernardino—C. B. Duffey and Charles Howe.

Bakersfield—J. F. Marek.

San Diego—A. S. Crane.

Organizer T. D. Fennessy called the meeting to order, after which officers were elected as follows:

President, A. S. Crane, of San Diego; vice-president, C. B. Duffey, of San Bernardino; secretary, Francis Drake, of Los Angeles; treasurer, D. B. Kendall, of Redlands; executive committee, Charles White, of Los Angeles (chairman); George P. Davis, of San Pedro, J. K. Schaeffer, of Pasadena, H. L. Dunning, of Riverside, and J. F. Marek, of Bakersfield.

By unanimous vote a permanent organization was decided upon, to be known as "The Eight-Hour Conference of Southern California." A declaration of principles was adopted, declaring the purpose of the organization to be: "The inauguration of the eight-hour workday in book and job printing offices, with the least possible friction between employer and employe; of inviting all competent non-union printers to become members of the International Typographical Union, and to work for the interest of all fair employers."

Reports of the delegates showed conditions in the various towns represented to be good, with but one exception and the prevailing opinion was that the eight-hour workday can be successfully inaugurated throughout southern California—provided, always, that every competent non-union printer is afforded the opportunity to become a member of the International Typographical Union. The organization of the country printer and the accumulation of a defense fund are absolutely necessary, which, it is gratifying to state, was fully ap-

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preciated by every delegate present. The conference adjourned to meet at Riverside on Sunday, August 20. Meanwhile the good work will go on. Enlist southern California in the eight-hour column.

It will be remembered that last year the city council of Los Angeles awarded the city printing contract to the Times, notwithstanding it submitted the highest bid, and as a result the councilman who engineered the deal was recalled—the first instance of the kind on record. Not satisfied with getting the contract at the highest figure, it has developed that the Times has flagrantly violated its contract, printing only thirteen lines of agate to the inch, when the contract specifies fourteen. As a taxpayer, Organizer T. D. Fennessy has enjoined the city auditor from paying the Times the sum of $2,076.02, which amount would have been filched from the city treasury had the thirteen-line trick not been detected. So far, the Times has made no attempt to have the injunction set aside, having had the hearing postponed twice. In addition to the amount illegally claimed, the Times presented a bill to the auditor for $1,586.13, which, with the illegal amount claimed, makes a total of $3,662.15 tied up by Organizer Fennessy's injunction. Before he can get what is legally coming to him, Mr. Otis will be compelled to go into court and show cause, if any, why he attempted to overcharge the city. Or, not wishing to do this, he can make application for the $1,586.13 legally due, and thus practically acknowledge that he attempted to "gouge" the city out of $2,076.02. In other words, it appears that Fennessy has the old gentleman "a-goin' and a-comin'."

Thomas Jenkins, foreman of the St. Louis Chronicle at the time of its consolidation with the Star, now is in Los Angeles, where he intends to locate.

Lee Riley has left town again.

The Toronto convention is being looked forward to with much interest. Let "eight hours" be the watchword. FRANCIS DRAKE.

NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

Hear ye! Hear ye! All workers at the printing trade here have at last awakened from their slumber—and it is our ambition to be right in line when the finger of time points to the adoption of the eight-hour workday. As we claim to have as good crews of workmen as ever manned a printshop, so we look forward to enjoy the shorter workday before the great reaper gathers us in to man his inkless printshop.

No. 276 issued an invitation to all our prints to gather with us and express themselves on the eight-hour question and listen to Organizer Charles T. Scott. So it happened that on July 15 we assembled in goodly numbers and heard words of wisdom and wise counsel from our organizer, who not only gave us a forceful address, but untied several knotty problems that have bothered us in the past. And we voted him a return ticket, that he may come again and see the harvest gathered.

As we boast of the competence of our prints, so do we speak in admiration of our employers, who have always set the pace, both in scale of prices and hours of labor, and today we can give our neighboring cities of Fall River and Taunton quite a lead.

The eight-hour question will open an avenue for the future prosperity of the printing trade here, for the typothetæ is awakening the employer to the fact that the day of individual bargaining is past, and that in the future it must be collectively, and as they talk of the shorter workday, so will it pave the way to devise ways and means to protect the employing printer from being imposed upon and buncoed by the unfair buyer of printing. And it will redound to the better condition for the worker. For the live employer knows he can spend his time more profitably than fighting with his employes; and the workman realizes that a prosperous employer can better provide for the man who does the work.

So let it be said that every printer in our city has signified his intention to join our chorus, which is practicing the latest, entitled: "Watch us grow!" A. H. ADAMS.

ATLANTA, GA.

The friends of the child labor bill for the state of Georgia, nothing daunted by the fact of three former defeats at the hands of the Georgia solons, have again introduced the bill at the present session of the legislature, and are more hopeful than ever that it will pass both branches of the general assembly. A hearing was had before the committee on Friday, July 14, at which time the mill men had their inning. The argument put forward by the mill owners was remarkable on account of its weakness. They admitted they had no very serious objections to the bill, but desired to warn the legislature that the labor unions were behind the bill, and that this bill was only an "entering wedge" and would be followed up by more drastic bills seeking to reduce the hours of labor and otherwise dictate the manner in which their factories should be operated. "Why," said one speaker, "pretty soon they will be wanting an eleven-hour day! And if they succeed in getting that they will come back here and ask for a ten-hour day! And maybe they will even have the nerve to want a nine-hour day—who knows! What we need in Georgia is not laws to reduce the hours of labor, but laws that will compel people to work!" Another mill representative, in speaking of the "evils" of organized labor, exclaimed: "Why, gentlemen, the printers right here in Atlanta have got things down to such a fine point that Clark Howell and 'Dick' Gray, owners of the Constitution and the Journal, respectively, are not allowed to bring their own boys into their own shops and learn them to operate their own linotype machines!" The mill men stated that very few children under twelve years of age were working in the factories, and very candidly admitted: "It's not a good business proposition—we can not obtain insurance on children under twelve." They did not state that the insurance premiums were deducted from the pay envelopes of the employes. The advocates of the bill were

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given an opportunity to present their views on Tuesday, July 18, and so well and ably did they acquit themselves it must have been made plain to any unbiased auditor that the report of the committee will undoubtedly bear the stamp of approval. And in this connection it might be well to add that Hon. Madison Bell, of Atlanta, who introduced the bill in the house, is chairman of the committee. Further comment is unnecessary.

First Vice-President John W. Hays, after spending several weeks in Atlanta, directing the campaign of organization in this city and vicinity, has left on a tour of cities in the southeastern jurisdiction. His route includes Columbus, Macon, Jacksonville, Savannah, Augusta, Charleston, Columbia, Charlotte, Raleigh and Richmond.

The eight-hour committee of Atlanta No. 48 is making elaborate preparations for the entertainment of the delegates to the southeastern eight-hour convention, which convenes in this city August 28. All unions in the district are again urged to have representatives at this meeting. President Lynch will be invited to be present, and it is certain he will accept unless very important business demands his presence at headquarters at this time.

The eight-hour and organization committees are very active at present, and everything possible is being done looking forward to putting into effect the successful operation of the eight-hour day. And there will be no let-up.

C. C. Houston (x-Detroit) will be among the visitors to the Toronto convention.

"Pete" McAllister, well known in many cities, desires his many friends to know that he has finished his apprenticeship and is now the proud possessor of a full card. In these days, when we read about "Where Are the Future Printers to Come From?" news of this sort ought to be refreshing to the membership and lend encouragement to the boys around the office, who, in most cases, seem to have no ambition to perfect themselves in the "art preservative."

Let everybody join in the chorus—"Organize!"

W. S. WARDLAW.

BELLINGHAM, WASH.

H. E. Steele, formerly of Seattle, and recently of Wenatchee, is showing up on the Herald.

At our last meeting a picnic for the membership and friends was suggested. A boat excursion to some of the islands was thought the better way of carrying the plans through, and a committee was appointed to make arrangements.

Fred Hudson, recently of Seattle, has accepted the foremanship on the Reveille, and has moved his family here. Mr. Hudson will make a good citizen.

We who live on the shores of Puget sound, and have, most of us, lived inland, can feel for you who remain inland when we go on Sundays for a yacht ride. It is great sport—better than horse and buggy or automobile—and is becoming more popular, as one of our members has gone so far as to invest in a fine boat. We all wish Mr. Selby many happy sails, and an invitation to join him in a day's outing will at any time be gladly accepted.

W. P. Dunton, who holds the head job on the American, got the right idea into his head and betook himself a wife last week. Mr. and Mrs. Dunton are at present enjoying a sojourn of a couple of weeks at the Portland (Ore.) exposition.

G. H. GRAY, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

There is no telling to what means the employers will go to accomplish the defeat of the eight-hour movement of the International Typographical Union. At the last meeting of the union it was announced by President Calvert that it was a pleasure for him to see such an orderly and well-conducted meeting, and he commended the character of the work and the celerity with which the business was transacted, as he knew there were men there who would not hesitate to report every action of the union to members of the typothetæ. Can one conceive of any crime more dastardly or despicable than the betrayal of fellow workmen, which has been done on more than one occasion by miserable poltroons.

The fight against the unfair Inquirer still goes merrily on. The members have not lost their enthusiasm in the least and the organization committee is gaining confidence every week in the ultimate success of the strike. This paper is now being attacked by the other newspapers for the stand it takes in municipal affairs. It seems to be the Inquirer's policy to uphold everything that is low, mean and vile, and while this has been known to our members for some time, we are glad that it is being brought to the attention of the public through these influential mediums.

Edward W. Lawson, of Washington, D. C., foreman of the hand-set department of the government printing office, paid us a visit en route to his former home in New Jersey. About fifteen years ago "Whitey" worked in this city, and is well and favorably known here. F. C. Lampe, of Newark Union, also stopped over. He represented his union as a delegate to the St. Louis convention of the International Typographical Union. He is an enthusiastic eight-hour-day worker, and chairman of the New Jersey Eight-Hour Association.

By a comparison of the July JOURNALS of 1904 and 1905, announcing the list of delegates to International Typographical Union conventions, it is found that twenty-three delegates who represented unions at St. Louis will do the same at Toronto. This should facilitate business at the coming convention.

The Philadelphia delegation to Toronto should take some other route to that city than by way of Buffalo, as it is thought that city might be "dry" on account of the Elks' convention held there July 10-15. Everybody knows that this organization is the acme of good fellowship, and when it comes to entertaining it has no superior. Perhaps this may be due, in a measure, to having a number of printers among its membership. Those accompanying Philadelphia Lodge No. 2 to Buffalo were: W. H. H. Smith, known throughout

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the printing fraternity as "Billy"; Robert McWilliams and Robert A. B. Clements, well-known morning newspaper printers.

John J. Boote, for more than thirty years a member of No. 2, and who was a delegate to St. Louis in 1904, and who, for a great part of that time, was employed at Lippincott's, has taken out his card and deposited it with New York. John will be connected with the Delineator of that city, and, on account of his large and varied experience in the composing room of the Ladies' Home Journal, he will be a valuable adjunct to that magazine. Philadelphia Union will feel the loss of a man of Mr. Boote's caliber, as he was a thorough union man and an indefatigable and conscientious worker in behalf of No. 2. He has been treasurer of the organization committee since its organization three years ago. He was punctual in attendance at all meetings of the committee, and they have been numerous since this city began its perilous voyage toward organization, and his judgment in affairs pertaining to our welfare was eagerly sought by his confrères on the committee.

William G. McCarthy, at one time foreman of the Ledger ad room, visited his cousin, Charles Buecker—a member of No. 2—while spending his two weeks' vacation in this neighborhood. He is now in charge of the printing plant of one of New York's large insurance companies. While he acknowledges that New York is a fine city for work, the City of Brotherly Love, with its small dwelling houses, is the only city to live in.

The weather here was too hot for James Schofield, who came out of the Inquirer when it was declared unfair, and he has left for Lake Placid, in the Adirondacks. He went by train, it is thought, and it is rumored that he intends to spend his leisure time printing beautiful menus for the guests of one of the hotels there. It is hoped that by the time he returns the weather will be cool enough for him to resume operations here.

Washington Park-on-the-Delaware, where the central labor union held its Labor day demonstrations until 1903, when the place was declared unfair, on account of the proprietor's hostility to organized labor, has been reinstated to the patronage of union men, and the Labor day festivities for 1905 will be held there. This shows what can be done by union men by concerted action against their enemies, as this place was almost solely patronized by the working classes.

When the City Trust Company closed its doors and was put into the hands of a receiver, our union unfortunately was one of the depositors there, and although we have reason to hope for restitution it will take some time to close up the affairs of this institution. The amount deposited was $1,100.

Those who expect to attend the Toronto convention are beginning to look over their wardrobes and dig up the deposit book from the bottom of the trunk and inspect their account.

Israel Kurtz, of the old North American force when it was located at Seventh and Chestnut streets, is dead. He passed away at the Soldiers' Home at Hampton Roads, Va. This home has sheltered several Philadelphia printers at different times. John Evans is the latest to leave for that place, and at one time Aaron Burt and Charles Jones resided there.

Ernst Kreft was an attendant at the New Jersey state eight-hour meeting held at Somerville, that state. He says that everything looked favorable for the eight-hour day in that section.

The weather is extremely hot.

This is the zenith of the dull season. Temporary lay-offs seem to be the general order all over the city.

H. R. Stuart, a morning newspaper printer, has taken out his card and is going to seek pastures new in the great west. He is not sure where he will locate, but it will likely be where the grass is tallest.

William B. Fitzpatrick, in the short time he has been foreman of the Cecil Whig, Elkton, Md., has put the office on the eight-hour day working plan. He argued with the proprietor that the men would turn out as much work in eight as nine hours a day. After a trial the proprietor is entirely satisfied with the change.

It will be with pleasure that I anticipate meeting my fellow correspondents of THE JOURNAL at Toronto, and was pleased to see that the entertainment committee had set aside a night for the reception to correspondents. JOHN MEADE.

THE UNION BUTTON.

A very pertinent matter is in my thoughts and has occurred to me before, and, no doubt, has entered the minds of many other union printers: "Why is not the Typographical Union button more generally worn?"

It certainly is a badge of self-respect and honor; it is not without beauty, and it symbolizes in a great measure our advance from a former humble plane to our present high standard, mechanically, financially, morally, intellectually and socially.

Some may be ashamed to wear the button; others afraid to; again there are square (?) men who fear indigent brethren may "flag" the button and give a signal of distress.

A union man or woman should not be ashamed of the badge of his or her organization, nor afraid to wear it, and if every member of the International Typographical Union were to wear the button upon all occasions and show their principles every day instead of on only one day in the year (Labor day), unionism would be a more popular institution, as it would be brought into prominence continually.

I, for one, and others of my friends, are agitating the button idea. Success in some quarters has been good; in others indifferent, but why do not the rank and file of the International Typographical Union do the same?

I would like to hear opinions from members, and personally, as a union man, will welcome a button crusade. I think the matter worthy of consideration by the membership at large and urge the co-operation of our members.

Spokane, Wash. R. E. SCHMIDT.

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NEW JERSEY EIGHT-HOUR COMMITTEE.

The following are the proceedings of the New Jersey eight-hour committee for June and July, which I am instructed to insert in THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL:

JUNE.

Meeting called to order by President Lampe, at Rahway, N. J., June 18, 1905.

By Halstead, Somerville No. 628—That officers of the New Jersey eight-hour committee communicate with President Lynch in regard to organization work, naming towns needing the services of an organizer and requesting a special organizer to assist Organizer McLoughlin. Adopted.

By Forbes, Jersey City No. 94—That a resolution of confidence in Organizers McLoughlin and Woodrow be sent to President Lynch. Adopted.

Resolution offered by F. C. Lampe, Newark No. 103:

Resolved, That we urge our respective unions to adopt resolutions forbidding any of our members to do any work coming from a jurisdiction where the local union is on strike for the shorter workday, or in case the proprietors should, prior to January 1, 1906, endeavor to force the issue by locking out its employes, without the consent of the local union affected. Adopted.

A resolution by F. C. Lampe, of Newark No. 103, deprecating the action of St. Louis Union in accepting a nine-hour contract, and endorsing the position of the executive council of the International Typographical Union, was adopted.

After a resolution of thanks to Rahway Union No. 235 for its hospitality the meeting adjourned to meet July 16, at Somerville, N. J.

JULY.

Meeting called to order by President Lampe.

Delegates present from Rahway No. 235, Elizabeth No. 150, Trenton No. 71, Jersey City No. 94, Newark No. 103, Somerville No. 628, Camden No. 132, Atlantic City No. 377, Plainfield No. 399, Union Hill No. 110, Easton (Pa.) No. 258, Philadelphia No. 2.

Reports of eight-hour committees:

Rahway No. 235—Are striving hard to get eight hours.

Elizabeth No. 150—Have signed agreement for eight hours through the efforts of Organizer McLoughlin.

Jersey City No. 94—Are enthusiatic in their demand for eight hours.

Newark No. 103—Have strong defense fund for eight hours, exclusive of the assessment.

Trenton No. 71—Are confident that they will succeed in their demand for eight hours.

Somerville No. 628—Will succeed if outlying towns are organized.

Camden No. 132—Only one office fighting the eight-hour movement.

Atlantic City No. 377—Have signed three agreements through Organizer Woodrow.

Plainfield No. 399—Confident to succeed in their demand for eight hours. One employer absolutely refused to affiliate with the typothetæ.

Union Hill No. 110—Positive they will receive eight hours on January 1, or, if possible, before.

Easton (Pa.) No. 258—Progressive; wide awake since President Lampe, of the New Jersey eight-hour committee, visited them. Hot after eight hours and will fight to succeed in their demand.

Philadelphia (Pa.) No. 2—Will fight for eight hours to a finish. Two members discharged for refusing to sign an individual agreement. Have a 55 per cent union and the strongest typothetæ.

Resolution introduced by K. M. Forbes, Jersey City No. 94:

"Whereas, It is the sense of this meeting that a special organizer, authorized to proceed throughout the state, with the purpose of organizing new unions or affiliating printers with unions in close proximity would be beneficial and provide an impetus to the general cause of unionism and the eight-hour movement, and

"Whereas, This organizer would be of inestimable benefit in bolstering up weak unions and organizing sections which, it is believed, would but need the presence of an organizer to affiliate.

"Resolved, That we petition President Lynch to take action, believing that it is unwise or inexpedient to depend altogether on all the local unions to carry on the work."

Adopted, and secretary instructed to send copy to President Lynch.

After passing a resolution of thanks to Somerville Union No. 628 for their entertainment the committee adjourned to meet in Foresters' hall, Atlantic and Indiana avenues, Atlantic City, N. J., on August 20, at 1 o'clock P. M.

P. W. VAN SKIVER,
West Hoboken, N. J. Secretary-Treasurer.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Success to the Toronto convention and eight hours!

The state eight-hour committee is holding meetings monthly. Recently meetings were held at Rahway and Somerville and quite a number of the cities throughout the state were represented. The next meeting will be at Atlantic City in August. Jersey City is represented at these meetings by Vice-President Allan Ball, Secretary Forbes and John Fisher.

Harry Winans, of Scranton, Newark, etc., has a sit. here with the American Type Foundry.

A bowling club is being organized by some of the members of No. 94, who intend challenging Newark and Elizabeth for a series of games. Any member desiring to join the club may do so by sending his name to Allan Ball, Journal office.

Secretary Kenneth M. Forbes carries the credentials to Toronto, and George W. Point, jr., to the Trenton meeting of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor.

The members of the Journal chapel are enjoying their annual vacation. Each member is given a week's vacation and paid for same by this enterprising paper.

Already candidates are in the field for the 1906 International Typographical Union convention.

No. 94 was never in better standing before in its history than today. Keep it up.

F. N. CORNELL.

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CHICAGO, ILL.

At this writing the situation in Chicago can be tritely described as quiescently normal. The restlessness preceding the expiration of the contract, July 1, has been followed by a more settled feeling that matters will continue peaceful until the conventions are over. There have been two little eruptions, one the request for the resignation of a foreman because he would not sign a two-year agreement, the other by reason of putting a non-union operator to work. The first was settled by continuing as a union office. The second was a lockout. It looked at first glance as though it was a plan to wage war one office at a time; but the typothetæ disclaims responsibility, insisting it is an individual matter. The foreman refused to sign for two years at an increase, and then the firm said they did not want him anyway. The second office discharged a boy because he refused to operate a monotype caster with non-union production of the keyboard, and then declared they intended to discharge him for other reasons. That was bad enough, but when the non-union operator was placed in the office, that was worse. The policy some firms pursue in discharging men, in reality for fidelity to union principles, under the thin excuse that it is for some other misdemeanor, reminds me of the parent who thrashed his seven boys in order to be sure of punishing the real culprit because he could not fasten the blame on any one in particular.

The organization work in Chicago and Cook county has been going on in a thorough and practical manner. Complete indexes were prepared at great labor and some expense, covering every printer in town. Ward clubs were organized, captains appointed, and meetings called, which were well attended. The work of canvassing the city was divided up so that every one who became interested was given something to do, and it is safe to say that personal visits and solicitation have been most satisfactory in results. One of the pleasing things has been the enthusiasm displayed by members of the union in the work, the volunteers being numerous and energetic. One peculiar phase developed was that a large number of those who have been listed as printers turned out to be pressmen, feeders, bookbinders, or men who had small offices, doing their own work, and boys who were apprentices. The investigation has materially reduced the estimated number of printers outside the union. Chairmen's meetings are held every Monday night, where experiences and general information are disseminated. There is hardly a night but what there is something going on with a view to preparation for the struggle. If other localities have been as active as Chicago in the work, the results will be satisfactory; if they have not, they should pattern after the live ones here and get busy. Every man taken into the fold is another nail driven into the nine-hour coffin, and every rusty or crooked nail should be gathered up, no matter how insignificant. The work has been so thoroughly penetrating that some amusing incidents have come to light. Where there have been duplicate names in the lists, or more than one man of the same name, union members have been solicited to join their own organization. All of which goes to show that Chicago has hunted every hole and corner for those who are likely to make trouble. Chicago has been undergoing the work of organization of non-union printers in preparing for the eight-hour day, and all other questions of politics and disagreements have been relegated to the rear until this one great, predominating, preeminent matter has been settled.

I do not believe it is generally known that the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union has started agitating the eight-hour day. At the Cincinnati convention resolutions were adopted ordering the board of directors to take steps toward negotiations with the typothetæ to that end, but not to conflict in any way with the existing agreement, which, by unanimous consent, was to run its course. The resolutions were sent to Edwin Freegard, at that time secretary of the typothetæ, under date of January 13, 1904, by Martin Higgins, president of the pressmen's organization. Freegard acknowledged receipt of the letter, stating he would lay the matter before his board. On February 25, having received no reply, Higgins addressed Mr. Macintyre, the new typothetæ secretary, stating in effect the same matter, and Mr. Macintyre acknowledged its receipt, promising to bring the matter to the attention of the typothetæ. April 13 Higgins gave Macintyre another punch on the subject, and in reply was informed the question had been laid before the executive committee at Kansas City, and it was their unanimous opinion that it was not in the province of that committee to legislate on matters so far in the future, and also disclaiming any authority to bind their successors in office to any outlined policy. Mr. Higgins, in his reply, states he is disappointed at the stand taken by the executive committee of the typothetæ, after being informed that it would go to the United Typothetæ convention to be passed upon, and further, in a sarcastic vein of mind, expresses his regret at so small an answer after so long a wait. Mr. Higgins takes the stand that the existing agreement expiring May 1, 1907, does not prohibit the pressmen from taking steps looking to a shorter day and anticipating the future by mutual conferences. I understand the San Francisco convention, just held, passed resolutions directing the officers of the union to open negotiations with the typothetæ for an eight-hour day at the expiration of the contract in 1907, and in the event of the refusal of the typothetæ to entertain any such proposition, the officers were further instructed to agitate. There is a heap more trouble ahead for the chill-blooded typothetæ. Higgins appears to be a rabid eight-hour advocate. He tears the proceedings of the eastern meeting of the typothetæ to shreds by playing the "resolves" against the "whereases" adopted at that time, and shows where they interlock and destroy the logic each of the other.

The allied printing trades council of this city has inaugurated a campaign of renewed activity. Some of the affiliated unions, notably the foreign-speaking trades, have grown listless and indifferent, and it is proposed to revive their interest by sending

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committees to the several bodies, explaining the need of loyalty in times of peace so as to be ready for war—carry the big stick, as it were. The seats of the delegates who had been prominent by their absence were declared vacant, and notices ordered sent to the various unions that delegates were wanted who would attend the meetings and assume some of the labor of carrying on the work. The organization has been a powerful factor when conducted on consistent and conservative lines, and should not be allowed to become obsolete.

The garbled and distorted accounts of interviews and proceedings of labor bodies appearing in the daily press are no credit to the newspapers involved, and are certainly detrimental to the cause. One often wonders how that great factor, public opinion, can so often diagnose conditions correctly when the source of information is considered, and acknowledged to be unreliable. I presume there are numberless people who have been conversant with the facts in some happening of greater or less import who have commented on the inaccuracy displayed by the newspapers in the published accounts. A recent case came under observation which shows the need of calmness and circumspection in the present situation. The Daily News recently quoted A. R. Barnes as saying the "employers would insist during July and August upon a three-year contract with the nine-hour day;" that a rival organization to the union was to be formed, intended to drive the union out of business; that E. R. Wright, president of the national eight-hour convention of the typographical union, had sent out a circular asking employers for a temporary agreement until January 1 next. Mr. Barnes telephoned to Mr. Wright that he had not been interviewed by a reporter, and had made no such statements at any time. Certain it is the interviews between Mr. Barnes and union representatives at different times bear out his telephone message in preference to the newspaper report. Then again, Mr. Wright is not president of the national eight-hour convention of the typographical union. He is president of the Central District Printers' Association, comprising only what are called the middle states. A reporter for the Record-Herald, scenting "a story," rushed over to the union rooms, expecting to get a sensational threat or reply, but when calmly given a few facts, retired, and no interview appeared in the Record-Herald. Then the American, the one paper in all Chicago the printers should expect to be truthful in labor matters, on a later date had a sensational article which had not a word of truth in it, except, possibly, that there was a typographical union and an association of employers called the typothetæ. It should be thoroughly understood by the members of No. 16 that scare-head articles in the newspapers are evidently meant to create misunderstandings more than to give reliable information, and should be given doubtful consideration. Whether labor reporters who carry union cards commit those indiscretions of their own volition or under instruction is a question that might well be a subject of inquiry.

The American and Examiner scale has been signed, sealed and delivered. When the matter was handed to the scale committee it appeared like an easy task, but in fact has proven one of the hardest nuts to crack that committee has encountered. That old sore, the sacrifice of principle by surrendering control of the supplement for two or three dollars per week, produced more proud flesh than the committee could find caustic to burn out, but the committee took the final stand that it was too late to consider the principle as applied to that particular office—it had been sacrificed five years ago, when the American scale was first made—and it was time the union took a practical and experienced view of the subject and treated it accordingly. The action of the union in endorsing the position of the committee, it is to be hoped, will be the end of a controversy inside the union that has caused much accusatory discussion. The policy of penalizing a friend of labor, who is not only a friend in theory, but also a friend in the substantial things that go with life, is altogether too narrow for a broad-minded organization to follow, and the union pursued a praiseworthy course in adopting the new scale without a dissenting voice. I believe the American scale is the best newspaper scale in the world—$27 and $30 flat for day and night work of seven hours, six and one-half hours for the lobster shift, and a 50-cent bonus for extra men, is a Utopian achievement scarcely dreamed of in hand-set days, actual hours and wages considered. There are higher scales, but the disadvantages of living outside the pale of civilization more than offset the increased pay by higher prices. Dawson, Y. T., has a scale of $62 per week for fifty-three hours; Butte, $33 and $30 for morning and evening papers of forty-five hours; Great Falls, $33 and $30 for forty-eight hours; Helena, $33 and $30, forty-eight hours; Anaconda, $33 and $30, forty-five hours; Manila, $36 and $30, forty-two hours; Virginia City, $35 and $30 for fifty-four hours; Nome, weekly papers, $36 for fifty-four hours.

The delegates to the convention of the state allied printing crafts, recently held in Peoria, report a businesslike session. The eight-hour day was endorsed some more, the International Typographical Union officers congratulated on their efficiency in conducting the campaign, the open shop received another dose of condemnatory resolutions, a monthly correspondence bureau was established to enable state officers to keep in close touch with all subordinate unions, with a recommendation that all unions assist in making it a clearing-house of information throughout the territory. Expression was made condemning the policy of some delegates in befouling the work of the association when a little concerted action would improve its usefulness. One of the tasks proposed was the equalizing of wage scales. Eugene Linxweiler was endorsed for expert state printer, and the selection of officers resulted in re-electing W. W. Clark, of Chicago, president; Walter S. Bush, of Peoria, for vice-president; and John A. Onyun, of Peoria, who has held the office of secretary-treasurer since 1893, was also re-elected. Peoria was chosen for holding the next convention, because of its central location.

Organizer Michael Colbert, who has been on an

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extended tour of the state in the interests of the International Typographical Union, reports a promising outlook throughout his territory.

L. D. Waltemade (Kaintuck), in a letter to a Chicago friend, expresses exultant satisfaction at the improvement in his health, says the Home is the finest place he ever saw, and incidentally warns his correspondent not to believe any fish stories from Colorado Springs, as there are some people born and raised there who never saw a live fish.

Henry Rush Boss, printer, proofreader, author and compiler, whose contributions frequently appear in THE JOURNAL, and which are evidently widely read, judging from the comments they elicit, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his marriage July 10. Mr. Boss is one of the oldest and best known readers in Chicago. For years he was the authority in Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co., later the John Morris Company. He came to Chicago in February, 1861. Mrs. Boss was Miss Sarah Melissa Evry, and they were married in Fredonia, N. Y., July 10, 1855. Mr. Boss is one of the originators of the Chicago Society of Proofreaders, and has compiled and published works touching on that subject. He has also devoted much time to oldtime printer reminiscences for the benefit of the Historical Society and the Old Time Printers' Association. Although past the threescore and ten mark he is still as handy with the pencil as ever, and his many friends in this city would, if possible, wish him another fiftieth anniversary.

John C. Harding, for the past six years recording secretary and organizer, an ex-president and ex-delegate, has been appointed a member of the board of education to succeed George J. Thompson as the representative of labor on the board. A singular coincidence. John succeeded George Thompson as organizer of the typographical union and now succeeds George Thompson on the board of education. But the last Thompson is a cigarmaker.

Edward Conihan, an old Inter Ocean typo of thirty years ago or more, died in this city and was buried in the union lot at Elmwood cemetery. He was seventy-six years of age and has been out of the business for some years.

Henry W. Dewitt, better known as Harry, who was considered one of the crack jobbers of Chicago and for years an employe in Poole Bros.' office, died at the Union Printers' Home June 29. I am informed the interment was in the Home cemetery.

C. M. Wilson, late foreman of Hearst's Chicago papers, left for New York to take charge of the Journal. J. P. Stringer succeeds Mr. Wilson in the Chicago plant.

William Emmet Dennis, of the Chronicle, well-known in Chicago as secretary of St. Cecelia Lodge, F. and A. M., a singer and all-round royal fellow, was married June 17 to Alpina M. Higgins.

D. C. Shelly is no longer connected with the monotype headquarters of this city. He is succeeded by E. P. Jennings, jr., formerly of New York "Big 6," and more recently of Olean No. 345. It was my fortune to spend an instructive hour with Mr. Jennings in the monotype room of the H. O. Shepard Company recently.

The ex-delegates' headquarters will be open for entertainment of those who stop over in Chicago on August 10 at the Briggs House parlors, where a committee will be on hand for imparting information.

GEORGE J. KNOTT.

DALLAS EIGHT-HOUR MEETING.

An eight-hour conference of Texas typographical unions was held in Dallas on Monday, June 19, in response to a call issued by No. 172, of San Antonio. It was a success from every standpoint, twelve cities being represented by delegates, of which number two, Austin and Ft. Worth, are now working eight hours; one, Waco, eight hours and fifteen minutes; and one, Greenville, has signed an eight-hour contract, effective January 1, 1906. R. F. Radley, of Dallas, was elected chairman, and Chat McLaughlin, of Austin, secretary. Each delegate came armed with a statistical report of conditions in his city. These reports show in detail the name and number of job offices, journeymen and apprentices employed, how many belong to typothetæ, number non-union journeymen, offices that will grant eight-hour day, amount of eight-hour assessment, etc. A tabulation of these reports show that in eleven cities and towns there are 441 union journeymen employed and fourteen non-union men, mostly employed on small newspapers; there are ninety-four apprentices in these towns. There are 102 job offices, of which seventeen are members of the typothetæ; thirty-nine have signified their intention to grant the eight-hour day. There is now in the treasury of local unions to credit of defense fund $2,297, and it is estimated that this will be increased to more than $6,000 by January 1. Statistics from Fort Worth are not included in these figures, as that town now has the eight-hour day. In the matter of defense fund assessment, San Antonio leads with $1,400, and announces that it will have $4,000 by January 1. This union is collecting an extra assessment of 3½ per cent on earnings for the defense fund. A telegram was sent congratulating the executive council and the craft generally on the right solution of the St. Louis incident.

Among the resolutions adopted was the following:

Be it resolved, That a state campaign committee be appointed whose duties shall be as follows:

1. To collect and disseminate through local unions information relative to the progress of the eight-hour movement in Texas;
2. To cultivate the friendship and good will, and, if possible, the co-operation of country proprietors;
3. To organize and maintain an intelligence department for securing information and disseminating the same where it will do the most good;
4. To work out plans for having the public printing of Texas counties and cities done in union offices, and to that end cultivate the friendship and good will of the farmers' union;
5. The cost of maintaining the work of this committee to be raised by voluntary contributions of the unions represented in this conference and such others as may be induced to join in the work.

The following were appointed on this committee:

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Walton Peteet, San Antonio, chairman; R. F. Radley, Dallas; Fred E. Horton, Greenville; Walter Nail, Houston, and Robert A. Higgins, Ennis.

Other resolutions were adopted as follows:

That a series of eight-hour rallies be held in all cities;

That each union appoint a label committee and begin active agitation along this line;

That the International Typographical Union be urged to give special attention to educational and organizing work among printers in small towns;

That it is the sense of the conference that no reduction be made in scale to secure eight hours;

That a referendum vote be taken on establishing a state typographical union;

Pledging support to St. Louis Union in its fight for eight hours;

That in the event the proposition to organize a state union is carried, that it meet in Houston some time during the fall, or in the event the proposition is lost that another state conference be called at that time.

The proceedings of the conference were enlivened by many entertaining, instructive and encouraging talks by delegates and invited guests. The general trend of remarks was that the outlook is encouraging, and that the conference had been of much value.

The delegates were entertained by the Dallas Union in a splendid manner with a trolley ride over the city and a picnic at Handley, a beautiful suburban resort. WALTON PETEET.

San Antonio, Texas.

NOTES FROM THE UNION PRINTERS' HOME.

W. J. Johnston, of No. 79; David Talbott, of No. 6, and Barnard Delaney, of No. 182, all residents of the Home, made an unusually quick tramp to the summit of Pike's Peak, in spite of difficulties, June 21, making the round trip at the average rate of two miles an hour. Six miles were traveled through dense storm-clouds, rain, wind and hail. James H. Martin, of No. 49, also a Home resident, though not a "party of the first part," followed the trio, rested at the Halfway House, visited the printing office of the "Pike's Peak News," and afterwards climbed to Windy Point, two miles farther up, and reached an elevation of 12,233 feet. Here Jimmy found "land too high" and the weather too cold for risking a farther advance. While returning he fancied himself investing his surplus cash in a gigantic windmill to run the cog road cars, if he could persuade the company to take stock in it instead of the contemplated electric powerhouse. He says there is enough wind power up there to "run anything." Comrade Johnston gives the following thrilling account of the trip.

"At a point about five miles from Manitou we entered the clouds while a terrific thunder storm was in progress, rain pouring down upon us until we were drenched to the skin, with no possible means for shelter. That circumstance, however, made no difference, as the atmosphere was so damp that it would have 'soaked' us through without the rain. The thunder and lightning was terrific. A flash of lightning would occasionally blind us and send a cold chill of fear down our spinal column, followed in a few seconds by a crash that sounded like the collapse of a 'sky-scraper' right at our backs. We would involuntarily throw our arms over our heads to protect ourselves from an imaginary stray brick. We enjoyed (?) these delightful sensations for about half an hour. A short time after the rain storm ceased, we encountered a heavy snow storm. The 'flakes' of snow and ice were about the size of a nickel, and when one of them came in contact with an exposed portion of our person we were forcibly impressed that something had hit us. Later on we ran into a lighter hail storm, which continued until we reached the summit of the Peak, wet through all our clothing and chilled to the marrow. The greatest drawback to our tramp was that we were deprived of a view of the grand scenery that the summit of the Peak affords, as we were in the midst of the clouds and could not see an object fifty yards away."

The round trip embraced over eighteen miles, and the height of the mountain is 14,142 feet. None of the party (all old typos) suffered any serious physical results from their cold and "soaking" journey.

A. U. Mayfield, a well-known Colorado writer, gets off the following squib, which may be of interest to unions who send sick members to the Home too late, or think the "climate will cure everything": "Some people come to Colorado expecting the climate to grow a new lung, put action into their sluggish heart, take the bow out of their legs, grow hair on their bald head, remove freckles, oil up their joints and reduce their age 30 per cent, and then sleep at night with the windows down and a rag stuffed in the keyhole for fear the climate will get at them."

Charles M. Carter, a prominent member of "Big Six," and who became a tuberculosis patient in the hospital annex May 24, 1904, recently vacated to fill a lucrative position in the Colorado Springs water department. We congratulate Mr. Carter on both his convalescence and appointment.

L. F. Miller, member of Lansing Union No. 72, en route to Everett, Wash.; George H. Patton, of Manila (P. I.) Union No. 626, accompanied by his wife; F. A. Sutton, of Hutchinson (Kan.) Union No. 243, and R. Hapgood and son, Bradford (Pa.) Evening Star, were among our visitors in June.

Albert O. Taylor, for several years chief engineer at the Home, has resigned to accept a position in the Portland reduction mill, south of Colorado City. He was succeeded by W. H. Blanchard.

H. W. DeWitt, admitted from Chicago No. 16 last January, died in the hospital annex June 27, from catarrhal affection of the stomach. The funeral services were conducted at the Home by Rev. E. Evans Carrington, and the interment was made in our plat at Evergreen cemetery.

We had a miniature fire June 29, which burnt up a roofless shack in the rear of the main building, where refuse and rubbish were temporarily deposited. Though a strong wind was blowing at the time, our fire department speedily subdued the flames after the adjoining coal house had been slightly damaged. Loss trifling.

Superintendent Deacon recently took a week's trip to Chicago, Columbus (Ohio), and other east-

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ern points. He went via Pueblo, and took charge of an insane printer who had been previously consigned to a sanitarium. Mr. Deacon took the unfortunate man with him and placed him in charge of friends.

Charles L. Lindenberg, admitted to the hospital annex May 5, from Richmond (Va.) Union No. 90, died July 3, of consumption of the lungs. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Carrington in the assembly room, and the interment was made in the Home plot of Evergreen Cemetery.

The Fourth of July was celebrated at the Home by a grand barbecue, baseball, and prize contests, and with brilliant fireworks in the evening. About 600 people, including residents, invited typo guests, their families and friends, partook of the ox-roast and accompaniments which were spread on long tables under a roof canvas. Mr. and Mrs. Deacon did their utmost to make the festivities enjoyable, and succeeded admirably. The contests resulted as follows: Seventy-five-yard dash, visiting printers —Bert Watson, Pueblo, box of fine cigars. Potato race, residents only—Frank Gutierez, pocket knife. Fifty-yard dash, women—Mrs. C. M. Carter, lady's silk umbrella. Smoking contest, home residents—Gutierez, first, winning box cigars; M. Connelly, second, tobacco jar. Shoe race, open to all—S. S. Bellesfield, Pueblo, pair of shoes. Running race, residents over sixty years old—M. Connelly, first, winning gold-headed ebony cane; R. Thompson, winning a cane. Potato race, women—Miss Grace Clements, bottle cologne. Running race, residents only—G. Forbes, first, box of cigars; Gallaher, second, pair of gloves. Smoking contest, open to everybody—Lucky Baldwin, first, winning box of cigars; G. Forbes, second, winning a pipe and tobacco bag. The ball game was a contest of picked nines of typos, with C. J. Gallaher, a resident from No. 16, as umpire. The line-ups: Pueblo—Honeywell, ss; Lewis rf; Watson, c; O'Brien, 3b; McDonald, 1b; Sloan, p; Curtis, cf; Young, 2b; Andrews, lf. Colorado Springs—Potts, Mitchell, c; McNeer, p; Caldwell, 2b; Wilson, 3b; Hunt, cf; Snider, 1b; Kirkpatrick, ss; Seigel, rf; Allen, lf. The score was 31 to 15 in favor of Colorado Springs. The barbecue and contests were especially enjoyed by residents who are confined to the Home by disabilities, and who have been unable to attend our annual picnic excursions.

Following is the list of arrivals and departures for No. 82 for June:

Cards deposited—Bert Beasley, Fort Collins; Henry Meyer, Pueblo; J. F. Kirkpatrick, Pueblo; C. C. Schuster, Salt Lake City; W. H. Kneck, Colorado Springs; J. G. Jenison, Colorado Springs; J. E. Carroll.

Cards drawn—Jos. M. Bishop, Miss C. P. Fincher, Walter Hoebel, J. G. Jenison, J. P. McAndrews, A. Schwisher, J. E. Carroll, W. H. Rueck.

A delegation of resident printers from the Home attended the funeral of Mrs. Taylor, of Emporia, Kan., mother of R. D. Taylor, of Colorado Springs, July 6. Mr. Taylor conducts a job printing office here, and is a member of No. 82.

Miss Laura Edinger, the Home bookkeeper, was recently called by telegram to the bedside of her sister-in-law at Columbus, Ohio, who was dangerously ill, but her relative had passed away before Miss Edinger reached her destination.

George A. Crowley, who was admitted from New York No. 6 in October, 1902, died from tuberculosis in the hospital annex July 9. His remains were buried in Evergreen Cemetery.

The news of the death of Charles O. Hull, of No. 6, was a great shock to his friends here. After being a resident of the Home about nine months, Mr. Hull vacated May 13 and returned to New York, with his health much improved, and felt able to resume work. Yet he was unable to survive an operation which he had to undergo a few weeks after arriving home.

Messrs. Weaver, Poland, McElliot, Beardsley and other residents attended the big Epworth League picnic at Stratton Park, July 12. There were about ten thousand people there.

Odillon E. Schupp, of Chicago, has left the Home and gone into business at Denver.

Carlos B. Tomlin, resident from Washington, D. C., for about twelve months, has resumed work at the trade in Colorado Springs. He was suffering from tuberculosis when he entered our hospital annex, but is now convalescent.

Captain Ed Sheffield says he entered the Home in 1902, not 1892, as printed.

John Ackerman, a resident from Indianapolis, was awarded first prize in the bean-guessing contest here on the Fourth—a silk umbrella. The number in the jar was 1,541; John guessed 1,535.

A. B. Stindle, of Atchison, Kansas, and Andrew Hughes, of Chicago, have become residents of our bountiful institution. O. LANGFORD.

Colorado Springs, Colo.

FRESNO, CAL.

Fresno Typographical Union No. 144 and the local pressmen's union have organized a printing trades council, with A. C. Wrenn as president and W. Cochran as secretary.

The amount raised for the Cummings memorial fund was about $15.

During a debate as to the interpretation of one of the international laws, one of the members, laboring under undue excitement, arose and said: "Mr. President and fellow members, that's a rule that can be worked both ways; it's terra cotta."

There is at present quite a Denver colony working on the Democrat. Harry A. Huff, Charles H. Boughton and Harry Blumenthal, in the composing room, while T. E. McCracken, at one time pressman in the Denver News job office, has charge of the mailing department.

On June 1 the new scale went into effect in both news and job offices. Machine men on morning papers to receive $4.25, while floor men will receive $4, for seven and one-half hours. On afternoon papers machine men to receive $3.75 and floormen $3.50 for seven and one-half hours. This is an increase of 25 cents per day for machine men and 50 cents for floormen. Job printers receive an increase of $1 per week, which now makes their scale $19, eight hours per day. HARRY BLUMENTHAL.

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THE LAY OF THE "FREAK."

The operator sat on his cushion of straw,
His linotype moved with a hum and a haw,
The elevator swung from the casting box jaw—
He caught it.

He was a "freak," and so would state
To his pals of a vastly slower rate,
And though his "mill" moved at a rapid gate—
He caught it.

He was working on "time"—his pay the same
As the slower operator minus the fame
Of this "freak," who worked to keep up his name—
He caught it.

The keys he'd hit at a rapid lick,
No time to linger, he must be quick,
The elevator had arrived at the stick—
He caught it.

His nerves unstrung, he grew snow-gray,
His youth had drifted fast away,
A "freak" he was in a by-gone day—
He caught it.

Nervous prostration to his lot fell—
The same old story, sad to tell,
He saw a sign: "This train for H—l."
He caught it.

Mobile, Ala. GEORGE M. COX.

REMINISCENCES OF TORONTO.

The holding of the International Typographical Union convention at Toronto brings to mind some reminiscences of the apprentice days of the writer, in the early sixties, in the office of the firm then known as W. C. Chewett & Co., located on King street west, near Yonge, and later known as Copp, Clark & Co. Messrs. Copp and Clark were both connected with the house while under the former firm name. The office maintained a regular staff of six apprentices—one graduated each year and a new recruit came in at foot of the list, with whom all the traditional initiatory practices were faithfully observed, including the entomological study illustrated in the July number of The Inland Printer.

Mr. Copp was best known to the apprentices as claimant of the title "Our Mawster." Mr. Clark, an active, energetic person, was entitled "Blazes," from the way he used to rush around. He would come into the office with some work, rush to the foreman's desk, give the instructions, and be out of the door and down stairs again before that worthy (Old "Baggs") would be alive to the fact that "Blazes" had been there at all. This foreman, while a worthy, respected citizen, by name William Edwin Brabant, was yet a testy old bachelor, who insisted on schoolroom discipline in the office, and no one was allowed to speak above a whisper. The result of this repression upon a pack of lively boys was that, during the noon hour, when the foreman and nearly all the hands went to dinner, all sorts of devilment was concocted to break the monotony.

Of the apprentices, the oldest was the writer's brother Tom, now deceased. Another was George S. Mill, brother of "Kicker" Mill, secretary of the Chicago Old-Time Printers' Society. Bill Sutherland did not serve his time out, but broke his indentures, came to Chicago, then went to Galesburg, and was last heard of in Virginia City, Nev., running an office of his own. One of the most active of the imps was Alfred Harcourt, who afterward went to Montreal to take charge of the printing and stationery department of a prominent Canadian bank.

Among the journeymen at that time, to whom we "cubs" looked for instruction, were William Henderson, a first-class printer, but not a strict temperance man, who one day was found drowned in Toronto Bay; William Cullin, who later went to Victoria, B. C., and for a number of years was secretary of that union; Frederick Fell, a thorough book printer of the old school, but an inveterate croaker, known in the shop as "Old Misery," and said to have allowed his wife a dollar a week to keep house on, together with what she could raise in the garden. Not to be forgotten was Isaac Ginn, a small-sized man, who endeavored to counter our twitting on his diminutive stature by emphatically informing us that he was "a married man, and father of a family." Then there was George Thomas, who had formerly been a member of the firm, but of whom we did not learn much. Messrs. Dudley and Burns, who afterward went into business for themselves, were also on the staff. But old John Gannon, a bachelor, of a gentle disposition, and whom we all loved, strange to say, was one upon whom we played several tricks. John's chief characteristic as a workman was his precise, methodical ways. In distribution, he laid all his type one way, so that his filled cases were as even as if just laid from an unbroken package of new letter. His "motion," in composition, was regular, steady, almost machine-like—no false moves—and with every reach of his hand a type came, right side up. To the uninitiated he looked like a slow old poke; but his string would lengthen out in a most mysterious way, and it was the height of our ambition to set as much and as clean a proof as old John. Occasionally John would relieve his legs by sitting down on a "peg," which oscillated to and fro with his regular motion. This gave Harcourt the idea of placing in the bottom of the peg a piece of brass rule with face protruding just enough to give a cutting edge. Soon the floor began to wear, as John always placed the peg in the same spot. We watched the wearing process with deep interest and looked forward to the time when the floor would be worn through, and the peg make its appearance through the ceiling of the stationery store below. But our anxiety defeated the project, as one day John caught the direction of our eyes, and, looking down, an amused expression overspread his kindly face. He looked around, shook his head, but said nothing, and next day he nailed a piece of tin over the hole. This experiment having failed, we next bored out a hollow space in the bottom of the peg and filled it with gunpowder, put in a fuse, plugged it, and laid a train of powder under his frame to the next alley, from whence it was fired by Harcourt when the foreman had gone out of the room. It was worth money to see the astonishment depicted on his countenance when he returned. The room was black with smoke. The old man was so puzzled he could scarce utter a word. Our faces were crimson. Old John was lifted a trifle, and that was all

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the damage that was done, except that John had to make a new peg. He was true blue, however, and gave us not away—he was a boy once himself. And we loved him still more. On another occasion we blew up his case, in the effort to destroy the beautiful "lay" of his type.

Our other pranks were mostly played upon "Old Baggs," and were all in the direction of furnishing him with that he most detested, namely, noise. Some of them required days of preparation. For instance, a chase bar was suspended between the rafters over the hand presses, and a hammer so adjusted and connected to a string that it could be operated by one of the boys at the front end of the shop. Again, a large potato was placed on the end of a stick, and arranged to beat on a hollow partition that when struck sounded like a big bass drum coming down the street.

On one occasion Sutherland took a brick from under the stove, carefully wrapped it in nice colored, drug-store-like paper, neatly addressed it to "William Edwin Brabant," and placed it on the old man's desk. On his return from dinner, "Baggs" picked it up, scrutinized the package and the handwriting, and at intervals repeated the operation until his curiosity led him to open the package. He closely examined it, smelled it, turned it over and over, and when Henderson next came up to the desk for a job, said: "Mr. Henderson, what do you call that?" Henderson replied, "Why, I should call that a brick." The old man's look of disgust as he called one of the boys to take it away was our reward.

But to tell all would make a volume, and this communication has already invited the blue pencil.

Chicago, Ill. S. K. PARKER.

DELEGATES, ATTENTION!

The United Typothetæ having declared their intention to try and prevent the eight-hour day, it becomes the duty of all parties interested in securing it to make every effort possible to that end. We have ample evidence that the typothetæ is leaving no stone unturned to defeat the effort for a shorter workday, demonstrated by their action with No. 8, as well as tempting advertisements in different newspapers. Anything to break our ranks. One of their strongest weapons, and probably our greatest menace, is the isolated printer, whom they pay so much attention to, and whom we have so much neglected in the past; and we also neglect to enroll apprentices, as apprentices, to insure them beginning their career as union men. If prevention is better than cure, is it not better to prevent the aforesaid from being a menace than to try and control them after they become one, with a risk of not being successful? The question of the isolated printer is not a new one, but it has generally been avoided or evaded by local unions thrusting the responsibility upon the officers of the International Typographical Union, who are really unable to cope with it effectually, on account of its vastness, as well as the enormous expense that would be incurred by sending paid organizers into every locality where there are printers not affiliated with any union. The task can only be properly performed by each union attending to its own jurisdiction (the jurisdiction of a union is territory nearest to it), and the only security for this being carried out is to distinctly instruct the officers of the International Typographical Union to see that it is done by insisting that each union submit a report at stated periods, giving particulars of any and what action has been taken to that end.

There are members, with few exceptions, in every subordinate union who can reach, directly or indirectly, one or more non-union printers in every locality in their jurisdiction, and every one so gained can be made the medium for communicating with the rest, thus forming an endless chain.

As a remedy, I suggest the following, trusting that amendments will be made where thought necessary:

1. That each union shall take steps to initiate all non-union printers in its jurisdiction who have never worked against unionism. Those who have done so, or held previous membership, to be admitted according to terms agreed upon by the union. Also, that apprentices be admitted, as apprentices, free of initiation money after serving three years (on payment of 10 cents per month). When they are eligible to become journeymen they shall be granted a card of membership free if they enroll in their fourth year, be charged $2 if they enroll at the beginning of their fifth, and $3 if they enroll the last six months of their apprenticeship, after which, if they neglect to enroll, they will have to pay the regular initiation fee. All apprentice members to receive a copy of THE JOURNAL regularly, for which the local union will pay 5 cents to the International Typographical Union.

2. Admission free to non-union out-of-town printers. (I would suggest that no fee be charged.)

3. Dues, 25 cents per month (20 cents to International Typographical Union and 5 cents to local union). To continue until a union is formed in that locality, or he becomes a regular member of a subordinate union. Benefits—The regular death benefit of the International Typographical Union, a copy of THE JOURNAL regularly, and a traveling card on leaving, entitling him to admission to any subordinate union he may wish to enter.

4. That each subordinate union shall submit a monthly report of the condition of its jurisdiction to the officers of the International Typographical Union; penalty for neglect, $1, to be published in THE JOURNAL.

I believe there are many out-of-town printers, as well as apprentices, who would be glad of the chance to avail themselves of the above if they had the opportunity. The reduced charge in shape of dues is fully justified, because they would have no protection for their scale, which would be an incentive for them to organize, ultimately resulting in an increase of charters, as well as of revenue to the International Typographical Union. In addition, it would prevent them coming into town to take members' jobs—a benefit to be seen at a glance. With regard to apprentices, is it not better to have young journeymen than old apprentices, and is not a boy joining a union at the end

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of an apprenticeship more likely to become a better union man than one who neglects to, perhaps working in unfair houses? We can not deal with the question of competence at present. That must be left to the parties concerned. Many we might consider incompetent would be considered competent if required to fill a union man's job.

Colorado Springs, Colo. JAMES H. MARTIN.

CONDITIONS LABOR FACES.

The inhabitants of any country are prosperous in proportion as its products are most thoroughly distributed. Where a few are able to produce more than they can consume, or to secure from the products of others a share larger than the equivalent they give in exchange, they sow the seeds of poverty and distress for some portion of the general community. This is due to labor's dependence upon capital. With full and permanent prosperity each individual would be able by toil to secure only the share of necessities and luxuries that was just. There would not then be any need for hoarding. To forestall criticism at this point, it may be well to say that this could not result in the extinction of self-denial. The health of the body and mental self-control will always require this virtue to some degree. But fear of future want could be banished altogether by means of insurance societies under either private or government control.

Today capital is the master of labor. The laws favor it and the judges take care of its interests. It must first have its "pound of flesh," though it be wrung from the hearts of the people and send multitudes to untimely graves. Capital creates child slaves, whose mirthless lives are limited to a very few years. And when any attempt is made to stop this evil, or to benefit labor in any way, the cry is raised that there is no "sentiment" about capital. The first and last question in the establishment of any branch of industry is whether capital can obtain a sufficient percentage for its investment. The higher the percentage, the smaller the proportion of its products that labor receives, and the nearer the toiler draws to actual slavery. Still capital is hailed as a public benefactor because it furnishes opportunity to labor.

Capital is neither producer nor consumer. Therefore, it must continue to grow more and more powerful if it be conceded that it has a right to compensation. A little of it will be wasted by its possessors. A little more will be given away, just as a man for his own pleasure may scatter pennies among the newsboys to see them scramble for the coins. Besides, these benefactions have some effect in lessening public clamor against the menace of excessive wealth.

One of the ways by which capital is occasionally wasted is by means of competitive business. Just as the weight of money seeking investment has forced down the percentage of interest on loans, so the field of business and industry becomes circumscribed and limited in opportunities. Hence any promising opening is grasped, and, in order to secure business, prices are cut and a war is precipitated which brings losses to capital. Then an effort is made to retrench by cutting down expenses. Men are discharged and their work is added to the labor of other employes. When these ask for better wages for increased toil, it is either refused or grudgingly made as little as possible. Should labor at this time (under the conditions capital has created) ask for reduced hours or for any improvement whatever, the employers feel themselves badly treated, and assert that capital must have its fair percentage, all the business incidentals (tangible and intangible) must be provided for, and the employers themselves should be given large salaries, before labor is entitled to any betterment whatever. What a hopeless prospect for labor is thus presented! And where is the promise of a brighter future? A proposition to reduce hours on the ground that the general welfare demands it is looked upon as sentiment having no weight against capital's claim to "just" compensation. Thus, while capital is itself responsible for its losses, labor's power of resistance is the measure of what it shall receive at such times, because competition endeavors to reduce the cost of labor in order to underbid rivals.

As already stated, the effect of guaranteeing that capital shall receive a percentage of profit, no matter how small, must give it constantly increasing power. On the other hand, labor's only chance of advancement lies through its ability to control capital, or to create capital for itself. The toiler must not only exercise constant self-denial in order to save a portion of his earnings, but must also be fortunate in not having it swept away through illness or lack of work or the dishonesty of others. To the extent that he is successful he joins the ranks of capital, and through capital must get some portion of the products of others' toil to secure anything like what is called independence. The employer, however, who possesses capital, with dividends fully secured, could also add to his capital from his large salary with little, if any, real self-denial. Is this perfectly fair?

The low moral tone of business which springs from capital without sentiment has been manifested by two special editorials in the Chicago Tribune. In the first it was asserted that no one could be honest and be successful. The second was entitled, "Dishonesty in Business Pays." These editorials have a vicious tendency. It is much better to believe with the editor of the Chicago Examiner: "The majority of laboring men are honest, as are the majority of business men." Still, testimony to the great prevalence of dishonesty in business is too general to be ignored. Hence it is pertinent to ask what right dishonest business men have to expect honesty from those they hire? To attain its ends, dishonesty must play the coward and hide its head. When unmasked, its deformed shape scares its would-be victims away. Labor can never hope for justice from those possessed by this demon except through compulsion.

Dishonest employers can only be kept in line by organization. It has been claimed that becoming a member of a labor organization is a surrender of liberty, and loyalty to it in time of trouble is an injustice to those dependent upon any member. In reality such membership gives greater independ-

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ence and better conditions, and only by loyalty can the benefits of organization be secured. Thus honor and self-interest are combined by loyalty. The employer who believes membership in a labor organization is a surrender of liberty takes the same position as an anarchist who wants government abolished because laws prevent freedom. Herbert Spencer said: "Every man has freedom to do all that he wills, provided that he infringes not the equal freedom of any other man." It was for the preservation of real freedom that labor organization (which is a form of government) came into existence.

It is to extend the blessing of freedom from want and care that the unionist wishes the hours of labor reduced. The non-unionist would also like to have them reduced. The employer says he knows they will be reduced some time. Isn't it possible to lessen the hours of labor when there is so little difference of opinion? Crushing out unionism is a foolish and endless task. In trying to do this there have been frequent solicitations by employers of members of labor organizations to leave such bodies and to make individual agreements. Surely they know "ratting" is dishonorable, and how can they feel safe in employing one who is so lacking in principle? Agreements, to have any value, must be based upon honor. When the employer is dishonorable in procuring them and the employe dishonorable in signing, the result should prove unsatisfactory to both. Dishonorable and dishonest people are very likely to be hypocrites also. And the outcome of it all will be dissatisfaction, disaster and remorse. No one can escape the penalty for wrongdoing. "Ignorance of the law" of compensation and retribution "excuses no one."

Chicago, Ill. ALEXANDER SPENCER.

NORFOLK, VA.

Business here is pretty good, and the hot weather makes the boys continually call for subs, though there are very few to be had in town.

Burke & Gregory have installed a battery of monotypes, and though strangers at first, the fellows are gradually getting used to them.

W. S. Brady ("Old King Brady") will represent No. 32 at the International Typographical Union convention. We respectfully refer him to the woman's auxiliary, and ask them to be tender and merciful in their treatment of him.

George O'Neill, a familiar figure in many southern cities, has shown up in Norfolk again. No one knows where he came from, though the supposition is that he "dropped from the clouds."

The Virginia Pilot has added another "mill" to its battery of machines.

The Ledger, which is now under new management, is giving its afternoon rival a tussle. Both have taken on new life lately, and are getting out very creditable sheets.

Both the job and newspaper business is good here. There are no known idlers in town at present.

By all means, push the eight-hour movement along. E. F. MOORE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

The June meeting of the union was held at "The Lookout," in the woods near Boyden Heights, East Providence. The place derives its name from the beautiful view obtained from it. About ten miles of the Providence river is visible, from the city on the north to Pawtucket on the south. It is reached from Boyden Heights by a forest path and is shaded by cedars. There was a large attendance of members, and general satisfaction was expressed at the change from meeting in a hot room in the city to the cool woods. The indoor work of the printer makes him peculiarly susceptible to that spot where

> "The wind flows cool, the scented ground
> Is breathing odors . . ."

It was voted to appropriate the sum of $150 to pay the expenses of the delegates to the I. T. U. convention at Toronto, the money to be taken from the treasury. No extra assessment will be levied. Edgar O. Beasham, delegate to the recent convention of Allied Printing Trades of New England, held at Fall River, Mass., made his report. He had been elected a vice-president of that body. He reported that the allied trades would be active for the eight-hour day. For the auditing committee of No. 33, Mr. Beasham presented a printed report, showing the payments of each member of the union for the past year. The July meeting will also be held in the suburbs.

The first issue of the Journal in its new building was on June 19. The moving began at midnight, while the work of getting out the Sunday Journal of the 18th was in progress. The first linotype was in operation at about 10 A. M., having been disconnected for its journey about six hours before. By 1 P. M. the entire battery of eleven were in position and most of them in operation. The change in the measure to thirteen ems necessitated the resetting of everything for Monday's paper, and this work was not begun until the machines were in position. A 16-page Journal and a 28-page Bulletin were printed Monday. The composing room is splendidly lighted and ventilated. The foundation of the Journal building is in the style of a large, deep pan, entirely filling the 50x200-foot lot. The walls and bottom of the pan are of concrete, from seven to eleven feet thick. No solid foundation for this concrete body to rest upon could be found. The tide of the Providence river rises and falls beneath it, exerting a pressure against the bottom of the pan of about 6,000 tons. There is no danger of its floating away, however, unless climatic changes of an extraordinary nature should recur.

"The State," issued on Saturdays, "devoted to the cause of popular government," made its appearance June 17. It is dated in Providence, but carries the Pawtucket label.

Herbert W. Cooke, the able Boston correspondent, has an item in the July number of THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL to the effect that "William Grandison, the first colored man to become a member of a typographical union in this country, joined Cambridge Union No. 61, in 1870." He credits it to the Boston Globe. At the organiza-

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tion of Providence Typographical Union No. 33, in June, 1857, one of the charter members was Alexander P. Niger, a colored compositor. He remained one of its most valued members until the union surrendered its charter in 1878. He died in this city January 13, 1898, aged 68 years. It will be noted that Niger was an organizer of the union at a time when the question of the slavery of his race was at an acute stage.

Secretary Cantwell, of Worcester Union, was in town about the fourth of July. James F. Zimmerman, formerly of this city but now located in Norwood, Mass., spent his vacation here.

Mrs. Crofwell, the young wife of N. J. Crofwell, of the Bulletin linotype force, died suddenly July 7. Their marriage took place last November.

WILLIAM CARROLL.

IN ANSWER TO PRESIDENT ELIOT.

Charles W. Eliot, president of Harvard University, which institution exists ostensibly for the purpose of training the minds and expanding the intellects of its students in such manner as to properly fit them for their place in life, but which of recent years has become an incubator for the propagation of ideas hostile to American workingmen, again launches forth an article bearing upon the relations of the employe to the employer, in a late number of Harpers', and masks his tirade under the high-sounding caption of "Employers' Policies in the Industrial Strife." President Eliot draws his convictions on labor questions from the same source that he draws his salary, from the capitalistic class, and has about as much knowledge concerning the workings of labor unions as a Cree Indian has of stenography.

Mr. Eliot says that such policies as the "closed shop, the curtailment of output, the effort after a monopoly of labor, certainly do not meet with public approval." And, continues Mr. E.:

"What tests or criteria can we apply to the policies of the new employers' associations to discriminate the selfish from the unselfish policies, the policies which will prove acceptable to the community at large from those which will prove unacceptable? In the first place, whenever an association of employers shows that its effort is, after all, directed to the attainment of a monopoly, like the habitual effort of every labor union, it will certainly fail to command public confidence."

At the start Mr. Eliot assumes that organized labor's demand for shorter hours' work is an effort to curtail production. Now, to any man possessed of a well-balanced intellect the utter ridiculousness of this proposition is apparent. What could skilled or unskilled workmen gain by a curtailment of production? How would their interests be advanced by such a policy? Would not such a system be retroactive? Would it not result in fewer men being employed?

No, Mr. Eliot; your imagination has given birth to a bogey-man which can inspire terror only in the bosom of its progenitor. Certainly no man who has given this question intelligent thought will entertain this curtailment of production proposition for a moment. The shorter hours proposition will give to workingmen an opportunity for relaxation, social enjoyment, intellectual improvement, and also an opportunity to become acquainted with their families—a thing a ten or twelve hour day renders next to impossible. It will give employment to more men, and, per se, disposes of your accusation of monopolizing labor, "as is the habitual trend of labor unions." For if it takes four men six days at ten hours, or sixty hours, to do a piece of work, these same men, working eight hours, would make work for one more, and he would have forty-eight hours' employment, or one week, instead of being idle consequent upon a ten-hour day.

"Monopolies are no more welcome to the free people of the United States today than they were to our English ancestors four hundred years ago. The contest against monopolies granted by the sovereign for the profit of his government, or of his own purse, was one of the great steps in the development of public liberty."

Here is where the learned professor unconsciously endorses organized labor. The blanket-sheet monopolies granted by the government of the United States for the enrichment of a chosen few have made it more than ever necessary for the workingmen to organize in their respective callings. There is something radically wrong in a system of government that permits one man to accumulate, in the course of an ordinary lifetime, a fortune of hundreds of millions of dollars. No man can do this and do it honestly. Some one must suffer through his rapacity and greed, and usually his employes are the ones on whom the suffering is most intense. Hence the necessity for organization.

"The world has never before seen such elaborate or such successful efforts after the acquisition of monopolies as the last thirty years have witnessed under the free governments of the world, first on the part of bands of working-people, and secondly on the part of bands of capitalists."

Here, again, President Eliot shows that he is utterly unfit to discuss this labor problem, for his prejudices against organized labor will not permit him to pass an opportunity to knife it in the back. If he knows anything concerning the history of organized labor he knows that thirty years ago the list of organized trades with their international and national heads could almost be counted upon one's hand, and it was not until governmental patronage had made the capitalistic class drunk with excess of wealth and luxurious living, with utter disregard for the welfare of those whose labor created their wealth, that labor organizations came prominently before the public. Mr. Eliot must remember that the American workman is entitled to the same consideration that the American millionaire is vouchsafed, and the workman will make just as good looking an angel as the millionaire, and stands a heap better chance of being one, if the good book is authentic. But he is not dealing in futures, and wants his fair share of sunshine and happiness while he is yet among the living; he wants his children to secure an education; he wants his wife, the patient, silent partner of the

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firm, to secure her share of the enjoyment of life, to emancipate her from a life of drudgery, and he can not do this by permitting himself to remain a mere automaton. He must and will take his place, and his influence will yet be felt in shaping legislation that will bring about a more equitable adjustment of condition.

Mr. Eliot's defense of the strikebreaker is in keeping with his senile ideas concerning organized labor in general. Recruited from the scums of society, the strikebreaker is the born enemy to the human race. Of such were the thugs and thieves that Carnegie hired at $2 a day to shoot down the workmen who produced the wealth he is now building libraries with, for the sole purpose of erecting monuments to his memory. He needs no stone to perpetuate his memory. The widows and orphans he made are everlasting reminders of his stay on earth, and the green mounds in Homestead's cemetery will ever remain as silent but eloquent appeals to organized labor not to halt or falter in its effort to elevate its members and better their conditions. W. H. ROBERTS.

Havre, Mont.

LABOR'S RIGHTS TO PROFIT.

Honest profit grows out of demand, not out of supply; out of the consumer's needs or desires, not out of those of the producer. The workman who produces a commodity does not produce the profit on it; nor does his employer. If either did, or both together, they would not need to sell the commodity; they could take the profit off and store the commodity down cellar.

At a point somewhere between what is expended in producing and selling a thing, and what it would cost the user to do without the thing or make it himself, lies honest profit—a measure of mutual and equal advantage in exchange, conducive to the progress of all concerned.

This principle may best be illustrated in the case of a machine used as a tool of production, as, for instance, in the following diagram, where A represents cost of producing and selling the machine, B represents the selling price (cost plus a share of profit), and C represents the productive value to the user of the machine, greater by five points than the selling price (B), which is his cost price:

A B C

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

As the diagram stands there is a mutual advantage in the exchange; the manufacturer gains five points by it; the user gains five points. Should the selling price (B) be moved up to 6 the machine would be that much less profitable to the user, and with each succeeding forward step of B the profit to the user would decrease, until at last, when B stood at 10, there would be no profit for him in buying such a machine, unless he could raise the price of his product to the consumer above what it had been, consequently he would not buy the machine. To reverse the procedure: Should the manufacturer be compelled to reduce the price (B) of the machine to 4 in order to sell it he would lose 20 per cent of his profit, and with each succeeding backward step of B his profit would decline until, when B arrived at 0, his profit would cease, and if he desired to continue manufacturing machines at a profit to himself he would have to reduce the cost, and, reversing the natural order, take profit from production, from supply, instead of from demand.

At either end of this proposition lies unfairness, injustice. The consumer, however, is protected to some extent by competition; the purchaser of the machine himself need not buy unless it is to his advantage, therefore needs no protection.

The only person upon whom the manufacturer may fall to take profit, when his business is unprofitable in itself, is the workman engaged in producing the machine, who is not in any way responsible for the lack of demand, and consequent lack of profit. Had the manufacturer, when the selling price (B) was at 5, shared his profits equally with his workman it is quite evident that there would have been a de facto partnership, and he would have established a right to share his losses equally. But it is equally evident that the man who will not take partners in prosperity has no right to them in adversity.

Ricardo (Sec. IV, "On Value") says: "There can be no rise in the value of labor without a fall of profits," and then, to illustrate, he states a fact which analyzes his fallacy: "So, if cloth or cotton goods be divided between the workman and his employer, the larger the proportion given to the former, the less remains for the latter." The supposition apparently is that profit and cloth are manufactured at the same time by labor and machinery. If that were the case the employer could tear off the profit and trade the rest to the junkman for bottled beer, to drink success to the man who invented a way to take profit without customers. As stated above, honest profit grows out of demand, not out of supply. Profits do not fall with a rise in the price of labor; the rise divides them between employer and employe. It is a new deal, that is all; an advance toward the "square deal," to which President Roosevelt says we are all entitled.

It was Parry who enunciated the proposition that "Labor unions are a tax on profits." If Parry would advertise his buggies more and his ignorance less he would discover that profit comes out of demand, not out of supply.

Honest profit is not a tax on anything except wealth unproductively employed. It takes from no man more than he can afford to give with profit to himself. Profit taken from wealth productively employed (capital) is loss; when taken against the will of the owner of the capital it is robbery.

Adam Smith, in analyzing the fixed capital of a nation in his "Wealth of Nations," says it consists of (1) useful machines and instruments of trade; (2) of profitable buildings; (3) of improvements of land, and "fourthly, of the acquired and useful abilities of all the inhabitants as members of the society. The acquisition of such talents, by the maintenance of the acquirer during his education, study or apprenticeship always costs a real

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expense, which is a capital fixed and realized, as it were, in his person. Those talents, as they make a part of his fortune, so do they likewise of that of the society to which he belongs. The improved dexterity of a workman may be considered in the same light as a machine or instrument of trade which facilitates and abridges labor, and which, though it costs a certain expense, repays that expense with a profit."

This, though not so stated by Mr. Smith, is the basic form of capital. All other forms of capital are tools to be used by brains and ability, and in the last analysis the proposition reduces itself to brains as the basic form of capital. The workman's hands and feet are merely tools to be used by his brains. Cultivated brain is the great fixed capital, and every man who uses his brains for the good of society is entitled to take profits in the ratio of the productive value of his capital to that of the whole society. This may sound like socialism, but it is not socialism. It is the analysis of the reasons why the statement of Mr. Jarrold, of Binghamton, "Labor is entitled to all it produces," is true. It is the theorem of the piecework scale: "From every man labor according to his ability; to every man profits according to his labor." It says that a college professor's salary ought to be larger than that of a bar-tender, not because his labor is physically more difficult, which it is not; but because it is more profitable to society, which it is.

Labor is profitable to society in exact proportion to the capital employed,—which is a very broad proposition, and as its analysis will show why we are entitled to shorter hours in the handwork departments it will have to wait until the editor can give me more space. The capital is brains.

Chicago, Ill. M. H. Battenberg.

MANISTEE, MICH.

The state of trade has been excellent during the past month; every member seeking work has been employed, but little encouragement is given by the small-shop proprietors for the change on January 1.

The eight-hour committee is not discouraged. It has been in battle; has learned the sentiments of the employers; has canvassed the situation with becoming gravity, and has endeavored to effect an amicable arrangement for the inauguration of the eight-hour day on January 1. The committee was met in all fairness by the employers; was treated with due consideration, and left expressing high admiration for the sentiments expressed by the employers. Manistee has been a lumber town, and is now in that transitionary stage when lumber gives way to other enterprises. In the printing trade the first effects of a decrease in population are felt by a slacking up of the income. One or two of the shops have been running at a loss for several months, endeavoring to keep their employes all on the pay roll in the hope that a bright rift might appear in the clouds soon, and they could again get on the road to prosperity. It was on account of this condition that Manistee is not at present included in the number of towns which enjoy an eight-hour day. However, we are assured it, if conditions are such that the change can be made without hindrance to business, at an early date. The proprietors acknowledge the eight-hour day as the logical workday, and realize that some day all trades will be enjoying its benefits. That they can stretch the ends of their business to grant the 11¼ per cent decrease in hours on the 1st of January has been their expressed hope.

T. Charles Price.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

No. 104 installed its officers, elected for the ensuing semi-annual term, at the last regular meeting, they being G. V. Hess, president; Carl Sumner, vice-president; J. M. Russell, financial secretary (re-elected); T. T. Nock, recording secretary (re-elected); James Kelly, sergeant-at-arms (re-elected for the 'steenth time). The roster of the appointive offices has not yet been made up, but no doubt will show that No. 104 will continue "safe and sane."

Work has been fairly good here, both as to newspaper and job offices, though the complement of "subs" has nearly always been equal to the demand.

The News has been running a one-machine night shift since the baseball season opened. The ball edition goes out at 7 P. M.

Our delegate, T. T. Nock, who has the unique distinction in this union of having been elected without opposition, is arranging an itinerary for his trip to Toronto that will include some side trips in search of relatives he has never seen. It is usually pleasanter to hunt up relatives than to have them hunt you up, but as Mr. Nock hasn't more than half a dozen all told, we wish him all success.

Bob Shields, who has a machine on the News, was summoned to Wichita, Kan., recently by the severe illness of his baby son. He is back now and is arranging to bring his family here, as he is pleased with Birmingham.

A recent meeting of No. 104 passed a "regulation ordinance" to apply to the Age-Herald machine operators. The Age-Herald, by option of the management, is now on a piece scale, and the boys got to grinding out six days' pay in five days (measured by the time scale), so by resolution the union cut the maximum week from forty-two to thirty-five hours, and—everybody satisfied (?).

On June 15 another fifteen minutes was taken off the workday in the newspaper offices here, as per agreement, and by this process these offices will be down to the eight-hour basis on December 15 next. Our eight-hour committee is earnestly at work, and we do not anticipate any trouble in the job offices, as it is fast dawning upon the astute business mind that, measured in dollars and cents (not to presume to ethical considerations), there is more in the eight-hour day than can be gotten from the nine-hour day.

The machine is a magnet that draws business. A few months ago the Ledger put in two additional machines, increasing its battery to five. The intention was to put one on job-office work and the other to help out the paper run on busy days. The

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result is, both are now considered regulars on the daily paper run.

No. 104 has nearly reached the century mark of membership, and while perhaps there have been times when more cards were accountable to it, the present strength has never before been so long maintained.

Walter Hill, one of No. 104's ex-presidents, has gone to Vancouver, B. C., where he will hold down a machinist-operator job.

Ex-Delegate R. P. Schoppert has been elected No. 104's delegate to the southeastern eight-hour conference, to be held the 28th of August in Atlanta. Mr. Schoppert has been in correspondence with all the Alabama secretaries, and it is more than likely that each subordinate union in the state will be represented. There will be other delegates also from No. 104.

The News chapel has recently increased its dues with a view to raising a surplus with which to do the hospitable to the other chapels of the town.

G. F. Stewart, an operator on the News, was master of ceremonies at a recent public installation of officers of the five Pythian lodges here. The occasion was a very pleasant one, with a program of music, in which President G. V. Hess, of No. 104, and Mrs. Hess participated. Foreman Lopez, of the News, was among the officers installed.

The Alabama Paper Company and Trechel Bros. have consolidated, and have a large and well-equipped job plant, union throughout.

The newspaper foremanships here continue as they have been for some years: W. S. Lopez, of the News, Will Carnes, of the Ledger, and Allen Holt, of the Age-Herald, all clever men and popular with the boys.

Charley Deaton, an ex-delegate, was recently elected chairman of the News chapel.

Will Leath, who went west for his health a year ago, is in California, and it is learned with pleasure by his friends here that he is much improved.

E. R. Calhoun.

CLARKSBURG, W. VA.

Work at present is very quiet.

At our July meeting the application of H. L. Yock was received. A committee of three was appointed to investigate and report. But before his application had been accepted Mr. Yock died. He was taken ill very suddenly July 9, and died the 10th. His remains were shipped to Weston, his former home, for burial. He leaves a wife and three children. We extend our sympathy to them in this sad hour.

J. W. Walden has given up his lease on the William McGowen job office and has accepted a position with the Wade Printing Company.

William McGowen, ex-president of No. 372, is home from New York city on a vacation. "Billy" is in fine health, and the boys are glad to see him. He is holding down a "lino" on the Wall Street Journal.

No. 372 is boosting the label some nowadays. It has issued several thousand cards bearing the label, with suitable wording. All of the boys are helping to distribute them around the city. Next in order is a four-page folder, two colors, to be gotten out soon.

If grapenuts is such a great brain developer, C. W. Post ought to take a full treatment. There's a reason.

The label is one of the most potent factors in the eight-hour fight, but we do not advertise it extensively enough. Advertise the label and ask for it.

We will land the eight-hour day here if we work hard.

Be an eight-hour fan.

We will meet at Toronto.

Oh, joy!

Walter R. Watkins.

THOUGHTS BY THE WAY.

For Mr. Post's information I will state that, in my opinion, unions, like rebellions, are not the creation of the people, but are instituted to resist the unjust treatment accorded to the workingmen. In years past, as well as at present, if the employers had treated their employes fairly there would not be any unions. The employers are the creators, indirectly, of the unions, like a corrupted government is the cause of a rebellion. So let them suffer the consequences. In many cases employers for pecuniary gain have endeavored to organize unions. I remember one case not very far from this city, in a town where there was no union, where an employer could get a big contract yearly provided he could place the label on the job, and, in order to get the work, he persuaded his men to organize a union, which they did. And now that he has lost the work, he vows unionism to Hades because they want the eight hours. This is only one instance in a thousand where employers have been benefited by the unions and did not reciprocate.

The eight-hour movement recalls to mind some incidents which tend to show why some unions are so backward in securing the eight hours or an increase in wages. I remember some years ago in an eastern city where several members agitated the question of an increase in wages, and finally one of them introduced a resolution whereby the scale of wages was to be increased from $13 to $15. But the opposition was so strong that the resolution was killed, and the strangest part of it was that, among those who voted against it, some thought the employers "would not like it;" others, who were then getting $15, thought the scale was high enough, and among the latter was one man who at that time was endeavoring to secure a situation in a neighboring city, where the scale was $20. Such unions need boosting up, and let us hope that they will get it, for their greatest good in particular and the benefit of the craft in general.

Isn't it exasperating for a top-heavy typo to be staggering home on a July Sunday morning and face a sign reading "Skates sharpened while you wait"? Or for a knight of the road, after a weary journey between two rails, to land in a mission lodging room and learn that "the way of the transgressor is hard"?

J. E. Rivet.

Troy, N. Y.

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TOPEKA, KAN.

At the last regular meeting of No. 121 very little business was transacted. The label committee was instructed to "cut out" the monthly blotter, as it was hinted that returns were not great enough. Our committee from the trades council reported a rapid decrease of that body's indebtedness. It is said the first of September will see the council out of debt and in fine working order.

The state printing plant "slid" about all the printers the last week in June, and about two dozen idle men were "sessioning" for a week or ten days. The majority are again employed, however, and the bunch of idle men numbers only about twenty at present.

Tourists were numerous last month. W. H. Winters, Indianapolis; Vic Bowers, Wichita; John E. Barnes, Oklahoma City, O. T., and G. D. (Kid) Rowsell, Fort Worth, dropped in.

Sam W. McAtee, of St. Joseph, Mo., is now foreman of the Capital, and U. G. Pierce, depositing a Kansas City card, but a St. Joe product, is assistant foreman.

Now look out. All ye booze pugilists must cut it out. See the following interview reported by the associated press:

State Printer T. A. McNeal is going to run a "prohibition shop." He has announced that none of the people employed at the state printing plant will be allowed to drink liquor. "I have been asked," said Mr. McNeal, "if occasional drinking of whiskey will be a drawback to getting employment in the state printing plant. It most certainly will. No 'booze fighter' can hold a job there if I know it. Furthermore, I want no employes around the establishment who patronize a Kansas joint, whether they actually get drunk or not. So far as I am concerned, printers can make a choice between 'booze' and job, if they desire, but a man can't drink whiskey and keep a job at the same time with my consent."

I guess that will retain you for an indefinite period. E. B. MURPHY.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE EIGHT-HOUR MOVEMENT.

The eight-hour movement as such in American industry dates back to 1886. It was while the country was slowly recovering from the ravages of the crisis of '83–'84 that the agitation for the shorter workday took root, and was hailed by the working class as a solution of the unemployed problem.

Whatever may have been the prospects for success at the outset, the movement was unhappily linked with the Haymarket disaster in Chicago. This served as a damper to snuff out the enthusiasm of the agitators in a twinkling, and what goes down in history as the first general labor strike in this country ended in the fiasco of the march of Coxey's army to Washington.

It would be unprofitable to recount chronologically the train of struggles that capital and labor have engaged in on the industrial field, in order to trace through it the thread that designates the improved conditions wrenched from the employer by the employe, down to date. It would be equally unprofitable to define the part played by the printing trade in the general upheaval. Suffice it for the purposes of this paper that we recognize this upheaval. From that, we can go on to treat of the craft as we find it today, dwelling upon its distinguishing features rather than those which are characteristic of industrial activity as a whole.

The printing business is a parasite business pure and simple. It is the "business preservative of all business." Certainly it is the most parasitical of any department in the domain of manufacture, and, with the possible exception of that of professional service and personal service (to a limited degree), it is the most parasitical of any department of industrial activity.

It is due to this fact that the revolution which has been wrought in the methods of manufacture in the closing decades of the past century has not made the impression upon the printing business that it has upon the others.

This may be demonstrated in many ways. As to printing per se, it is readily seen that the effects of the linotype, improved press facilities, and labor-displacing devices in general were counteracted by the desire on the part of publishers to ascertain how much paper could be stuffed into their dailies and Sundays. Concurrent with this, extravagant ideas in the way of advertising came into vogue, which helped still more to make of our periodicals bulky stocks of sheets that no one pretends to wade through. Aside from which can also be noted as peculiar to the last few years the inordinate flooding of the market with popular novels of the day.

In a general way, every step in industrial progress, effected by the introduction of the bicycle, automobile, manufacturing machinery, and household utensils, calls for stationery, cards, folders and brochures, ad infinitum. No matter where or what the innovation may be, whether the opening of a corner store or a metalliferous mine, the promoter quickly establishes intimate relations with printers' ink. And it is not meet to deny that the printer is a party to every litigation no less so than the lawyer. And when a concern has been worsted in the struggle for existence, and the sheriff is called in to perform the last sad rites, the printer lends a hand with his good offices. When, subsequently, there spring up wildcat, get-rich schemes, the printer's talents are employed embellishing the "come-on" matter so that it will lure the public on into investing. It may be noted here also that the printer profits right substantially by the increased volume of ordinances, laws and statutes that have been and are being enacted to meet the requirements of our ever-growing, more-complicated social structure.

So it is that the great economic changes of recent years have practically left the printing trade unscathed. As a consequence, the employing printer and the employe have succeeded in coming to terms without much ado, so that the relations which obtain today still smack of the times of the guild and feudal lord.

A further phenomenon which tends to insure the old patriarchal relations is found in the fact that in no department of industry of any consequence as in that of printing are there less em-

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ployes per establishment. Consequently the printing trade affords the greatest opportunity for employer and employe to meet and know each other, and thereby prevent such ruptures as are the result of misunderstanding.

The following table deduced from figures furnished by the United States census report for 1900 leads to this observation:

AVERAGES FOR SELECTED INDUSTRIES.

Classes.	Establishments.	Wage earners.	Wage earners to establishment.
Wool manufacturers	2,636	264,021	100.2
Cotton manufacturers	1,051	302,861	288.2
Iron and steel-rolling mills and steel works	438	183,023	417.8
Boots and shoes	1,600	143,922	89.3
Liquors (malt and distilled combined)	2,491	43,254	17.4
Paper and wood pulp	763	49,640	65.1
Agricultural implements	715	46,582	65.1
Slaughtering and meat packing	921	68,534	74.4
Lumber and timber products	33,035	283,260	8.6
Printing and publishing	15,305	94,604	6.2

It may not be amiss at this juncture to estimate as to just what the introduction of the eight-hour day would mean in dollars and cents.

As in the above calculations, it must be borne in mind that the figures used are for 1900, can not, of course, take into consideration the changes of the past five years, that they comprise both ends of the business, printing and publishing, and are therefore to be accepted for what they are worth.

According to the 1900 census report, the capital employed in printing and publishing was $192,443,708. The value of the products is given at $222,983,569, netting a profit of $30,539,861, or 15.8 per cent. The wages paid were $50,333,051.

For the purposes of this inquiry, let us accept the claim of the typothetæ that the eight-hour day would be an equivalent not only of 12½ per cent increase in wages, but would mean an added cost of 20 per cent. It must be admitted that to secure the same output in a shorter workday would necessitate an additional force of men and possibly additional material. Another item of expense might be incurred in the shape of interest either on such money as the employer must borrow to pay the extra wages or that he forfeits by withdrawing his funds from an interest-paying institution. And further, let us take it for granted that the typothetæ will make no effort to shift the burden, if not all of the added cost, to the shoulder of the consumer.

Twenty per cent increase in wages means a sum of $10,066,610 and raises the total invested capital to $202,510,318.

On this basis, the profit under the new conditions would be $20,473,251, or 10.1 per cent.

While this may appear to be a substantial "falling off," it must likewise appear that 10.1 per cent is an increment not to be sneered at or despised.

The real significance of the eight-hour movement is hardly to be found in the monetary considerations involved, but rather in the disturbances it portends for the future.

To conclude, then, the world is not going to cease turning if the fight for the shorter workday is lost, nor is the world going to turn with accelerated speed if the fight is won. The eight-hour movement is but a manifestation of the antagonism of interests of employer and employe. If it need be given unwarranted importance, when it is but a link in the chain, then let it be as the harbinger of the many similar concessions the workers will demand and secure before they are satisfied that they have attained the pinnacle of material comfort and happiness.

Philadelphia, Pa. JOSEPH E. COHEN.

PEORIA, ILL.

President Palmer, of No. 29, is looking fine as lieutenant of police under the new administration. The boys of No. 29 presented him with a gold star.

The state meet here was a hummer—but nothing in comparison with what next year's will be.

Eight hours looks good to us. There is every reason for our members to feel encouraged.

The Illinois Allied Printing Crafts Union of Illinois held its thirteenth annual session in this city, June 23 to 25. There were about forty cities represented, and the session is said to have been one of the most profitable to the allied trades ever held. The class of delegates sent here shows that the unions realize that the time is ripe for earnest deliberation, and not only high platitudes, but actual work for the betterment of the trades. It is believed that the plans outlined by the convention will produce that result. Another good thing the convention did was to decide to meet in Peoria one year hence.

The session was called to order by President Palmer, of the local union, on Wednesday morning, and Secretary Bush, on behalf of the local printing crafts, gave them a warm welcome. President Clarke made a suitable reply.

On Wednesday afternoon there was much business transacted of a routine nature, and then the delegates were shown around the city by the entertainment committee, with Commodore C. W. Parry as chairman of the same.

On Thursday morning the meeting convened at the usual hour, and Jesse Sawyer took a snap shot at the bunch on the courthouse steps, and got a good picture.

The election of officers resulted as follows:

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President, W. D. Clarke, Chicago; vice-president, Walter S. Bush, Peoria; secretary-treasurer, John A. Onyun, Peoria; sergeant-at-arms, William Hulschuch, Peoria; delegates to the state federation of labor, L. L. Underwood, Decatur; W. F. Stoltz, Champaign, and Samuel Olson, Chicago.

The convention condemned the open shop proposition.

W. B. Conkey, who runs a "rat" shop at Hammond, Ind., was also given a drubbing.

Ringing resolutions were adopted on the eight-hour day which is to take effect on January 1 next.

President Clarke is thoroughly satisfied with the progress of the past year, and that the state organization as a body has established itself as an organization of value to the crafts of the state, and that the next meeting will be a large affair.

Michael Colbert, the organizer for the International Union, considers the Peoria convention one of the most successful gatherings it has been his lot to attend, and says it will be of great benefit to the unions of the state. Results that are now being obtained will increase its usefulness and the attendance. An active interest by all unions of the state is all that is necessary to make the organization a great power for good. WALTER S. BUSH.

AN EIGHT-HOUR WORKING DAY.

The general progress of the world has been slow though it has been sure.

If we succeed in establishing the eight-hour day on January 1, 1906, it will not mean that we secured this great blessing during the past few months or even the past few years. The eight-hour movement represents many, many years of organized effort and agitation.

All kinds, or, perhaps, I should say many kinds of arguments have been made in favor of the eight-hour day. It will generally be conceded that the man who loves work under decent conditions has in him just so much labor force.

If he works twelve hours a day he will be an old man at fifty. If he works ten hours per day he may be a very old man at sixty, and if he works eight hours per day he may be able to perform a fair day's work at sixty-five or even seventy. In other words, the longer the day's labor the shorter the lifetime of work.

I am one who believes that work is the salvation of the race, but by this I do not mean overwork.

If the above argument is logical it clearly follows that the nation at large, that is society, gets in the long run just as much useful labor from the eight-hour system as from the ten or twelve or fourteen hours a day system.

The economic loss then amounts really to nothing, and would amount to nothing so far as the nation is concerned, by the establishment of an eight-hour workday in all those establishments in which there is little or no competition with foreign nations. Contractors do not build houses in Germany and import them into Indianapolis, nor do the job printers in France contract to do job printing in St. Louis.

With the advantage of an eight-hour day for many trades and the growing sentiment by all classes there will come, in time, some sort of an international agreement.

If the printers are successful it drives one more nail in the doomed ten-hour coffin.

That our power is greatest upon the economic field no clear thinking student will deny.

It is in the trade union movement and that alone that the working class can attain anything like solidarity.

We can never succeed in effecting anywhere near a solid union in religion or politics. Moreover, if we can not organize the printers on the lines of least resistance, the typographical union, we can not organize them at all.

Therefore it is the union movement and that alone that is worth our effort, time and money.

There are no pipe dreams about the trades union movement. It is the simple, logical, honest way, and the successful way to peace and progress.

Lawrence, Mass. R. S. MALONEY.

THE MISSING PRONOUN.

The language is supposed to lack a singular personal pronoun common gender. It is suggested that the French "en" might be imported, but when we consider the difficulty in establishing the neuter "its" in place of "his" at the time when our tongue was perhaps more flexible than now, we may be sure that we couldn't smuggle that little foreigner in by any device if we wanted to. On the other hand, it has been contended that "one" and "one's" serve every purpose, but any one who has had much "cobbling" to do knows that they do not. The employment of "his" in this connection seems now to be well sanctioned, however. Dr. Lyman Abbott says that "no man, woman or child ever read Roe's works * * * but that he was the better for it." (Roe is quite harmless, we know, but that's not the point, of course.) A recent article says: "Each member of the Associated Press is entitled to receive his despatches," etc., "his" evidently doing duty for proprietor, corporation, paper or what you will. Much virtue in a "his," and it's a convenient way out of a difficulty.

Brooklyn, N. Y. W. MATCHES.

CHARLESTON, W. VA.

No. 146 still moves along in the right road. At our meetings we have a goodly attendance and the most harmonious sessions in the history of our organization. Our president, F. W. Snider, believes in getting through the meetings without any long-winded speeches, and his ideas on that score are meeting with success, as we seldom have a request for leave to retire unless the member has very important business on hand.

One of our members, R. E. Hardwicke, is the newly-elected president of the trades assembly.

Work is fair here, with enough men to supply the demand.

The contract for printing the supreme court reports for the next four years was awarded a few days since to the Acme Printing Company, at Morgantown, they being the lowest bidders. It

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is understood here that the composition is to be done by hand. The reports have been printed here for a number of years past.

V. E. Hindman has severed his connection with the News as foreman.

It is expected that several members from here will attend the convention.

It is the general idea here that the celebration of Labor day this year should take the form of a large picnic or an excursion. Preparations for a proper celebration of the day are now in the hands of the trades assembly.

Former President L. P. Goodrich is at work here again after an absence of several months at Washington, D. C.

W. J. Aldridge, a mute printer of this city, was married a few days since to a lady of Spring Hill, the ceremony being performed at the Baptist church here. Rev. T. C. Pastor officiated, assisted by John W. Jarrett, of the Tribune, acting as interpreter.

We are wearing out lots of union labels here now.

The latest among the business men of our state is the organization of a state board of trade, perfected a few days since. D. C. LOVETT, JR.

WILMINGTON, DEL.

Robert Emmet Griffith, who for about nineteen years was a member of No. 123, died at the home of his brother-in-law, Paul J. Bogan, at Henry Clay, Del., on July 4, 1905, aged 39 years. He was a stanch union man, and always a good friend to the traveler.

A number of our employing printers attended the Philadelphia meeting of employers, but did not act in the same manner as their brethren from the city of brotherly love. We have seen no signs which lead us to suspect such action. The delegate for the district of Delaware, George A. Wolf, has always treated No. 123 with consideration, and is at the present using the label of the typographical union. We are inclined to think that when the question, from our standpoint, is presented to him, he will act with consideration for our well-being and advancement.

We regret to announce the illness of our secretary-treasurer, Albert O. H. Grier. Mr. Grier has been confined to his bed with typhoid fever for about four weeks, but at present writing is on the road to recovery.

Out of respect for our late member, Mr. Griffith, no business was transacted at our last meeting, except such as was of a memorial character. The union donated a floral offering of a large wreath, in the centre of which was a floral stick with the inscription "W. T. U. 123." Arrangements were also made to view the body of our late member on Thursday evening, and about a score of our faithful were in attendance.

Business in our city is fair, and some offices are enjoying plenty of work.

We are indeed pleased to hear of No. 2's determination to "sit tight" on the eight-hour question. D. H. RUSSELL.

A SINISTER PROGRAM.

One of the most insistent demands of the Citizens' Industrial Alliance is the "open shop." If this demand is fully comprehended it anticipates the absolute annihilation of trade unions. It also means the extinction of the small business man. There are many who will object to this conclusion, and therefore it will be necessary to present facts to support it. I am convinced that it is essential that all true and sincere union men possess a knowledge of the facts and the argument of which they form the basis, so that they may be able to expose the sinister object of those who insistently and persistently advocate the "open shop."

The manufacturers' association is the national, the citizens' alliance the local, organization of the employing class. Small business and professional men are invited to become members. We all know the lawless acts committed by members of the citizens' alliance in Colorado, and because of that knowledge we are able to judge the character of the organization and also the objects it proposes to realize.

Their cardinal principles are: "Enforcement of the law; preservation of constitutional rights; open shop; industrial peace; no restriction of output; no limitation of apprentices," etc.

How will the inauguration of the "open shop" affect the trade union?

The "open shop" will give the employer the right to employ whom he may choose; to dictate the wages, hours and conditions of employment. It will give him the power to put women and children in the places of men. It will enable him to operate his factory long hours, and he will be able to successfully refuse to pay for overtime. It will enable him to set the price he will pay for labor at the cost of keeping the workers in condition to work. Those who can afford to work cheapest will be the ones employed. A furious competition among those seeking employment will ensue, and the workers of the United States will sink gradually but surely to the level of the Chinese, if the ideals of the citizens' alliance are realized.

At first attempts will be made to keep up the organization of the union. Union men will pay dues into the union; officers will administer as many of the union laws as possible. But as soon as dull times come and some one is laid off, it will be a union man. The non-union man will be retained. The union officers will be blacklisted. No one will be found to take their places. Wages will fall and the hours will be lengthened.

When wages are high the business man gets his share of the prosperity. When wages are cut the business man's trade suffers and his profits dwindle. He is not doing very well now, because of the trusts. His chances for doing better in the future are not very bright. He can not afford to ally himself with the citizens' alliance, because it means a restricted business and less profit. For the majority it would mean annihilation in the near future. Recently there has been a disposition on the part of a great many business men to discourage the buying of union-made goods. Union-labeled goods are kept out of sight, and non-union goods substituted. No union man should allow

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such actions to go unchallenged. He should in all instances demand and insist upon having only union-made goods. This will do more toward forcing organization than any other method which has been tried. If the union men and women will but act consistently the "scab" products of underpaid wage slaves would soon be a drug on the market, and, finally, would disappear almost entirely.

It remains for each of us to do our duty. Let no one default. The present situation demands prompt action. Let us show the world that we are real union men, not merely in name. And this will greatly assist in getting shorter hours.

St. Louis, Mo. W. W. BAKER.

OMAHA, NEB.

Omaha printers would like to see Colorado Springs named as the next convention city.

Omaha sends greeting to the convention and hopes for a harmonious session, with a solid front for the eight-hour day.

No. 190 has been given charge of the Labor day celebration in Omaha this year. The eight-hour question will have a prominent place on the program.

The local situation as regards the eight-hour movement is quiet at this writing. Employers seem to have their eyes turned toward some other cities just now.

I notice in the columns of THE JOURNAL that Charles Copenharve, an honorary member of No. 190, has been elected delegate from the Butte (Mont.) Newspaper Writers' Union.

The Labor Gazette is a new publication gotten out in South Omaha. The late packing-house strike caused a decrease in the membership of unions in that city, and it will be the aim of the Gazette to give encouragement and aid in the reorganization of unions. I. J. COPENHARVE.

ANENT THE COUNTRY PRINTER.

In order for us to be successful in our efforts for the eight-hour day, in the opinion of the undersigned, the International body must make an effort to do something with the country printer. Some plan should be formulated to educate him—to teach him, at least, the rudiments and benefits to be derived from being a member of our organization.

As a general thing, the country printer comes to a large city, or even a large-sized country town, from a remote village, where he has been receiving a stipend ranging from $6 a week to possibly $8 or even $10, ignorant of unionism and all the blessings that flow from it. He strolls into several offices until he eventually strikes one that will employ him. The foreman sizes him up readily, of course, for what he is, and immediately commences a dicker with him. He offers him, say, $12 a week, and the young fellow thinks he has struck a good thing. He accepts the situation—ignorantly, of course, in nine cases out of ten—because, he argues, am I not getting $2, $4 or $6 more than I got at home? He don't look around any further or ask many questions; he knows, he thinks, when he has got a good thing, and goes on in blissful ignorance until, finally, he happens upon some one who disabuses his mind and tells him of the benign benefits and helpfulness of unionism, aside from a financial standpoint. They stay in these non-union offices until they become contaminated; they hear nothing of our glorious union except to its detriment.

Many may consider this an overdrawn tale, but the writer of this article, in his forty-odd years' experience in the printing business, and up to the last twenty years serving the union of which he is at present a member (No. 8), and larger and smaller unions in other places, in the capacity of officer and member of all the committees, from the executive down, has had this same thing come under his personal observation at least half a dozen times.

I saw in THE JOURNAL recently an article on this subject which I think has some merit in it. It purposed to consolidate the towns of one, two and three hundred inhabitants into a union, elect its officers and apply to the International for a charter.

Outside of the country printer (of course, including him, too), I think it would be money well spent for the International to hire one of its members to go throughout its jurisdiction explaining the methods, usages and benefits to be derived from being a member of our organization.

St. Louis, Mo. WILLIAM HOSEA.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

President Charles B. Mundorff inducted the new officers of No. 80 into office at the July meeting. Frank Cleeton, the new president, immediately "got busy," outlining his policy for the coming year, after which he named the committees.

No. 80 will be represented at Toronto by John C. Aide and W. B. Pearsall as delegates, and several visitors, a complete list of which it is hard to secure at the present time.

Frank Pettit, machinist on the World, recently patented a knife wiper that promises to be popular, especially in offices having job machines.

The usual summer dull spell is on. Operators and ad men are plentiful on the daily papers, the machine job offices are running about half time and job offices report business unusually dull.

Two members of No. 80 have embarked in the newspaper business in Oklahoma recently. Robert C. Whinery purchased the Tonkawa (Okla.) Sun, and Grant Harris a half interest in the Lahoma News. A large circle of friends wish them well in their new sphere of usefulness.

In glancing through my collection of cards gathered at the St. Louis convention I found the little souvenir given out by George Esterling of Denver. If Esterling is in attendance at Toronto it is safe to wager his cards, books—or whatever he has—will be well worth carrying home. Esterling is famous for the souvenirs he gives away at our annual conventions.

The Kansas City (Kan.) Globe is a new daily recently started across the state line in Old Wyandotte. The Globe is backed by the merchants and

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looks like a "go." Bowler Bros. are doing the mechanical work, and only union men are employed by the new paper.

Oliver P. Weakley, a member of No. 80, represented Jackson county neighbors at the big Milwaukee convention of the Modern Woodmen of America last month.

Oh, by the way, Kansas City is soon to have a railroad station that will rival the big train barns at Boston and St. Louis. More anon!

CHARLES W. FEAR.

A PREAMBLE PROPOSED.

The fifty-first session of the International Typographical Union, which is to meet at Toronto on the 14th of August, will have submitted to it a proposition which is to serve as a preamble to the constitution. It may be said that for fifty years this body has fared well, but since we are to inaugurate within five months a quite radical change it may not be amiss to place before our members and those who may hereafter ally themselves to our great cause a distinct declaration that will not permit of any doubt, and place ourselves in line with the workers of the universe who seek to emancipate the working class.

The spirit of this declaration will appeal to all who are conscious of the great task before us, and should the referendum be given an opportunity to express itself I believe it will be approved by a handsome vote.

The proposition is as follows:

DECLARATORY.

The International Typographical Union being distinctly a class organization, embracing workers following kindred crafts in the printing industry, which seeks to improve the economic and social condition of its members, emphasizes the necessity of concerted action upon the industrial as well as political field. To accomplish the purpose for which it has been called into existence, its members must keep in mind that private ownership of the tools and machinery required in their calling is inimical to the interest of the organization, as the antagonism of the employers ever manifests when demands for better conditions, higher wages, or less hours of labor per day are presented, and the aim and object of the International Typographical Union therefore is, in common with all industrial combinations of the working class, to wrest from the exploiting class the power to oppress. We, therefore, declare it consistent with the ethics of unionism and the sacred duty of every honorable member of this union to sever his or her affiliation with all political parties upholding capitalism, whose representitives are using the powers of government to encroach upon the liberties of the working class, thus annulling all the advantages that are momentarily gained upon the industrial field by organized labor, and thwarting all the efforts for the emancipation of the wealth producers.

Typographia No. 6, at its meeting July 10, 1905, without a dissenting voice endorsed this declaration, and whether the convention approves or not, members of affiliated unions should study the matter and permit of the fullest and freest discussion of the same.

Our late experience in St. Louis, the attitude of the Chicago and Philadelphia typothetæs, and the hostility of employers generally ought to make clear to our members where we are at. The lines of the class war are clearly demarked; the owners of the tools and machinery with which our people work are adverse to making any concessions unless forced to do so. The army of unemployed craftsmen is constantly growing, and necessity forces us to adopt some measures whereby opportunities can be created allowing them to apply their talents in the vocations they follow. The private ownership of the machinery of production and means of distribution stands between the man and the job.

This obstacle must be removed, not only in our calling but wherever wealth production is engaged in. We can not expect that our unfortunate fellow workers will forever respect the claims of those who are employed and "keep on the move" to find a job. There are not jobs enough to go around under a capitalistic regime, consequently, we that work must share with our brothers the opportunities or create new ones. I see no other way than to socialize the machinery of wealth production and the means through which they find distribution. We must abolish, if we wish to be true to our pledge, a state of society which is inimical to the best interest of the human family, and the purpose and intent of this desire must be constantly in our mind and before our eyes.

To accomplish this is the object of this declaration, and I hope our representitives at Toronto will approve of the same and allow the membership to determine whether the time is now come that it shall be our tocsin. ROBERT BANDLOW.

Cleveland, Ohio.

DETROIT, MICH.

Attention of delegates and visitors to Toronto is called to the fact that No. 18 is directly in the path of the Western and Southern visitors, and if your itinerary does not include a stopover at Detroit the trip will be far from a success—as delegates to this city in 1899 will testify.

Arrangements have been made and committees appointed to entertain all visitors who stop off at Detroit. At the last meeting of No. 18 the officers of the club tendered the Printers' Club as the headquarters for the union and the visitors, and the offer was accepted, the rooms being at once placed in the hands of the board of directors for decoration. The entertainment committee has an elaborate program ready for the Saturday preceding the convention. Headquarters (the club) are at 6-8 Barclay Place, in the heart of the city, convenient to all hotels and restaurants, and will be open continuously from Friday morning to Sunday, with the reception committee in attendance. As we have entertained 500 in one evening we have no fear of being overcrowded.

The last election resulted in the selection of Gilbert Dickson as president by an overwhelming majority. He is an operator on the Tribune and popular alike with the jobbers and news men.

In the run for delegate a most unusual result is recorded in the fact that both our representitives were selected from one office—the Free Press—and both operators, John McLogan representing the night side, and Frank (Chester) Porter the

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day side, "Mac" receiving the compliment of carrying the credentials with the largest vote ever given a delegate from No. 18.

At the recent annual election of club officers. Vice-President Lloyd was elected to succeed Mina Garrels. "Bill" Bessler was unanimously selected to succeed himself as treasurer. The new board of directors is represented by such popular and well-known members as "King" Kessel, "Bill" Barber, "Hee-Haw" Bastien, "Chief" Forney, "Parson" Rinshed, Morris Gloster and Joe ("Pop") Higgins.

As usual in midsummer, work is not as brisk as at other seasons, but as this is such a beautiful water resort many of the boys are taking vacations at this time, and so leave plenty of work for those looking for it, and no complaints are heard.

There is a suppressed feeling of excitement abroad as to what the outcome will be when a demand for the eight hours is made, but all is quiet on the surface.

At the convention Detroit will cut some figure in the "open shop" question, as we have a couple of interesting cases on hand. WALTER O'DAY.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Seven new members were initiated at the July meeting of No. 15, and other applications are in the hands of the membership committee. The readiness with which the job printers of Rochester respond to the call of the eight-hour campaign shows how much the nine-hour day has done to convince them of the value of shorter hours. Present conditions in newsrooms, which were made possible largely by the eight-hour workday, also have had an educational effect. For upward of twenty-five years, and until nine hours became the limit in jobrooms through the efforts of the International, the jobber who received more than the $14 scale in this city was a curiosity; and where the union was powerless to enforce this scale wages were much lower. The nine-hour day changed the situation, until today the wages of jobmen show a tendency upward. It is being quite generally accepted nowadays by workmen of all trades that shorter hours confer greater protection and benefit than anything trade unions can secure.

The ex-delegates' association has about completed its plans for entertaining visiting delegates. The program includes a ride about the city during the early part of Saturday afternoon, followed by an "eight-hour" banquet at Colonial hall, in which the entire membership of No. 15 are invited to participate. After the banquet chartered cars will carry the party to Ontario Beach, where numerous attractions will be enjoyed until time of departure of the boat for Toronto. Visitors who desire to spend Sunday in Rochester may return by trolley, and ample entertainment will be furnished to make their stay a pleasant one.

The Union and Advertiser has been removed from the unfair list of No. 15.

The Times, of this city, has been growing steadily during the past five years, and promises some day to be in the front rank of the local dailies. Another large room has been added to its present quarters, the ad alley occupying the new space. This chapel has furnished good timber in the past for No. 15's official staff, and the chances are excellent for a continuance of the friendly attitude of its management toward our organization.

A deliberate attempt is being made by the chamber of commerce to glut the labor market of this city, so as to furnish cheap labor to the large concerns which it has induced to locate here. Ads have been placed in different cities and towns asking working people "to come to Rochester and get a job." As a result, hundreds come on, only to find that they have been victimized. In several instances the Salvation Army and other charitable societies have had to lend assistance. The pressure became so strong upon it that the secretary of the chamber was forced to announce that "we won't be able to get work for many more men; but it will be possible to place seven or eight hundred women between seventeen and twenty-five years of age at work in Rochester factories immediately." These girls are wanted for the Cluett collar factory, which decided to remove to this city after locking out its employes in Troy because they would not submit to a reduction of wages. The central trades council has placed a boycott upon this factory, has organized a laundry workers' union, and sent notices throughout the country that the "Help" ad is a fake. Labor today does not seem to even enjoy the same legal standing as other commodities do—for sometimes it is a crime to obtain money or property under false pretenses, but labor may be secured nowadays in any old way without fear of legal interference.

The exceeding hot weather on the July meeting day of No. 15 did not interfere with action upon several important matters. The invitation of Syracuse Union to participate in an eight-hour conference in that city was heartily accepted, and Bert H. Bates elected to represent us there. A resolution was also adopted expressing satisfaction with the results attained by the International Eight-Hour Committee, and our delegates to the convention were instructed to do everything within their power to uphold and strengthen the eight-hour movement. Another resolution was adopted commending President Lynch and the executive council for their prompt and righteous action in the St. Louis affair. The question of observing Labor day was brought up and thoroughly discussed. The committee on arrangements consists of John J. Skelly, L. J. Hyde, John McNally, Lynn Shumway and Thomas Rowland. It is expected that Labor day this year will be turned into an enthusiastic demonstration for the printers' eight-hour day.

The results which inevitably follow a temporary defeat of organized labor have overtaken the clothing trade of this city. The recent failure of the clothing cutters to secure the shorter workday has brought a return of the sweatshop system in its most repulsive form. A committee of the central trades council on a quiet tour of inspection found cases where large families were eating, sleeping and finishing clothing in one small room.

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One place discovered in a Front street block was pronounced by the factory inspector to be second only in vileness to one found in New York city. While it has been possible for the central trades to compel the authorities to act against such an extreme case as that cited above, the effect of the law does not reach the manufacturers, but falls heavily upon the poor, ignorant sweatshop workers. Even though the authorities were inclined to strictly enforce the existing factory law, it would be found impotent to stamp out the system. There are "kinks" in it, placed there by "smart" lawyers, whom the working people permit to make and break legislation that they ought to look after themselves. HENRY D. HENDERSON.

BATAVIA, N. Y.

Batavia's new journalistic venture, the Labor Leader, published in the interests of the organized craft, is meeting with popular favor. Merton L. Dennis, the editor, is a conscientious and painstaking young man who is making economic problems a thorough study. For nearly three years he resided in New York city, with the sole object of perfecting himself in journalism in its most active phases, and has long been a student of the principles of trade unionism. The paper, which is issued from the Fix Printery, sparkles with good things, and its columns show clean, clear-cut literature. The local unions have subscribed liberally and the advertising patronage appears well handled. Mr. Dennis has been selected by the central labor union as an organizer, and there is a reasonable certainty that new charters will be decorating Federal hall before many moons.

Of course, the Toronto convention is the main topic of conversation throughout printerdom, and Batavia stands in pretty close to the hub. William R. Lucas, of the Times composing room, has been elected as delegate, with Edward Fix as alternate. Batavia now enjoys an eight-and-one-half-hour day and has the eight-hour day contracted for. No. 511 is boosting the movement along to the limit of its ability for all the other unions to make good.

There is much doing in label advertising in Batavia. In addition to what the locals are taking care of in nice shape, the central labor union has a novel plan before it to make a display at the Genesee county fair in September, the management inviting such an exhibit, and it is anticipated that the idea will be carried out to great advantage. Typographical union should boost, boost, boost.

And Labor day comes next—the one big day of all the year in Batavia, for it is past memory since the Fourth has been celebrated. The central labor union and the carpenters' union have united on a program which promises to outshine even Old Sol. Last year Congressman Sulzer, of New York, was the orator of the day, and no union need look for a better man than this same William. John V. White, of Chicago, and Donald Hall, of New York, are under consideration by the committee for speakers this year. The plan adopted last year of having a Labor day sermon will be continued.

Batavia readers of Buffalo's labor paper, Progress, are pleased to note the prosperity it is enjoying. Recently enlarged to eight pages, Progress announces that it soon will be issued semi-weekly, looking forward to becoming a daily.

William S. Waudby, of Batavia, recently celebrated a birthday anniversary, and received many pleasant reminders of the occasion. Mr. Waudby for quite a while has been stationed in Buffalo, compiling statistics, and accordingly is enjoying more than usual opportunities to be with his family, his position frequently keeping him away months at a time. Mrs. Waudby possesses appreciative theatrical talent, and in May took a leading part in a play put on at the Opera House by the central labor union, and her interpretation was superb, calling forth flattering tributes from the daily press. Miss Cecil Waudby is winning a place in musical circles as a violinist.

Work in Batavia does not vary to any great extent the year round. There is seldom any great demand for additional men, the settled policy of the offices being to retain regulars and to keep all hands on deck, even in the calmest days.

WILLIAM H. RIAL.

WASHINGTON, PA.

No. 456's delegate to Toronto, Canada, in the person of Robert C. ("Mose") McCracken, gives to the International convention a parliamentarian of the first "water." (Accent on the water, please.) "Bob," or "Mose," as he is known by all of us, comes from a little town near here that used to be nothing but a milk station and a stop for country produce on the B. & O. Railroad. He learned the business by pulling a "strong-arm" (Washington hand press) for 600 copies weekly. This added to his physical makeup. Then he used to "smudge" with reglets cut to picas made from cigar boxes and attend spellin' bees at the different township schoolhouses—this makes up the mental ability. He will be found not wanting. I thus leave "Bob" in the hands of friends.

One new member was initiated at our last meeting—Arthur Griffith, who has the making of one who "wishes to excel in the work of his craft."

Fred Christman, a popular operator on one of the Observer machines, laid off recently on account of wrenching one of his legs. Now, how a linotype operator can wrench a leg on a machine is more than we know.

At the last meeting a motion was carried to the effect that the entire membership be supplied with Labor day tickets, to be purchased out of the funds of the union.

If satisfactory arrangements can be made between the Central Trades Assembly and the Pittsburg Dispatch composing room baseball team, the Washington printers and the Dispatch boys may play an afternoon game at Trinity Hall park on Labor day.

Every union printer should read and digest Joseph P. Keating's Toledo letters which appear in THE JOURNAL. "There's a man after my own heart." His article on "Job Printers" in the June number is worthy of praise.

WILLIAM CLARK BLACK.

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THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

May 1, 1886, was the date fixed by the labor organizations of the United States for making a general united effort to inaugurate the eight-hour workday, but that was as far as the movement extended. Nearly twenty years have gone by, and—

To those who advocate more than eight hours for a day's work, as well as demand a greater amount of output or production for a day's labor, I want to ask the question: "What good could it do if every workingman in existence were to work double the hours hereafter, or put twice as much energy into his task?" Would it not become harder for the unemployed to find work, and would it not soon be found necessary to lay off one-half of the workers in order to curtail the overproduction caused by this extra work?

Men of our time are really working too much. Our workers, with modern inventions, do not have a proper proportion of recreation interspersed with their labor (unless it be involuntary idleness, with no "wages"). The share of productive energy is too small. The increased tensity of work only results in increased profit to those who are working the workers.

It is the helpless position of labor in general which causes long hours of toil in return for meager pay. When labor enjoys the blessings of a "square deal" and ceases to be at the mercy of the whims of capital, no branch of labor will fail to be benefited by the reduction in the hours of labor to eight for a normal workday. But the workingman will have to be his own emancipator; he will have to work out his own salvation; he will never have the co-operation of the capitalists. The civic federation may help us in America, but at this writing it is a doubtful proposition.

It is idle to expect the aid of our lawmakers; this means for obtaining the required legislation the people hold in their own hands, and they must elect their own men to legislative positions, which would enable them to carry out ideas recognized as necessary for the well-being of the community, irrespective of their consequences upon powerful individual or speculative interests.

We advocate fewer hours of labor as American citizens who have duties to perform to ourselves, our families and our country. No man who works ten, twelve or fourteen hours a day can do his proper duties in this world. The body must have rest; the mind must be recreated; our wives and children must have that attention which is due them if we would have the former happy and make the latter good citizens; but it is the commonwealth that suffers most, perhaps, from long and excessive hours of labor, for no man can vote intelligently unless he reads and thinks, and no one can do that whose bodily strength and vitality is worn out by hard labor. To this excessive toil may be attributed our rotten and corrupt politics.

Fewer hours of labor will mean less enforced idleness, more money in circulation, and better times for all—wage-workers, salaried men, merchants and manufacturers.

A general uniform restriction of the working time must be consummated. The International Typographical Union of North America will, upon January 1, 1906, inaugurate the eight hour workday for their handicraftsmen.

Its success is assured.

What are the other trade unions doing? Very little of a concentrated form.

The American Federation of Labor "advocates" the eight-hour day, but it is doing but little work of a general nature to put it into effective operation amongst the numerous crafts represented within that formidable body. The federation will support the typographical union in enforcing its demands, however.

The eight-hour day will not bring about universal plenty and content, but it will equalize the hard conditions of the contest for a living to a large extent. It will reduce the friction between labor and capital. It will remove a great incentive to strikes. The "public" has profited by the introduction of machinery and machine-made products, and it is high time that the wageworker (the producer of wealth) should profit by a reduction of his hours of labor.

The evils of an excessive workday were first exposed in England during the early part of the nineteenth century, after several investigations by Parliament, but the American lawmakers were slow to follow the example. It was not until 1825 that strikes were begun for a ten-hour law, the building trades and shipyards workmen being the aggressors. In 1835 the ten-hour law was established in Baltimore, and a presidential order in 1840 made it a rule in the government navy yards. In 1851 the masons and carpenters won their fight for the ten-hour day in many cities throughout the country.

Pennsylvania was the first to enact the ten-hour day for women and children in factories of the commonwealth. Massachusetts was the next state to follow, in 1874—but as late as 1881 the other New England states and New York state still maintained the eleven-hour law for factories. At the present time nearly all the states limit the hours for labor of women and children to ten, or a maximum of sixty hours per week. In Massachusetts the maximum is fifty-eight; in Wisconsin forty-eight, and in New Jersey and Ohio it is fifty-four.

In some occupations, such as the railroads, bakeries, paper mills, etc., the ten-hour law has not been put in force, and although the government may not interfere with the "freedom of contract" act, it can protect workmen in occupations where excessive hours of labor impair the health of the workmen.

The agitation for an eight-hour day began in this country soon after its inauguration in Australia in 1856. In 1867 Connecticut made it a legal day's work in the absence of "any agreement to the contrary," and during the same year congress established the eight-hour day for its mechanics and per diem employes. In 1886 there were 256 strikes in New York state for the reduction of hours. Many were successful in securing either the eight or the nine-hour day, and the cigarmakers' unions won their eight-hour day without a strike. In 1890 the Brotherhood of Carpenters, backed by the American Federation of Labor, won their demand for an eight-hour day in New York city and in thirty-five other cities throughout the United States; the

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brotherhood also obtained the nine-hour day in 240 other cities and towns.

The civic federation is well aware of the fact that the eight-hour measure is the principal demand of organized labor upon the employers, and with this question definitely settled for a term of years many strikes would be eliminated from the calendar. In fact, it is my candid opinion that the eight-hour workday is a cure for strikes. At least I will cheerfully recommend it as such to all fair-minded employers and advise them to give it a fair trial.

Further, let labor be rewarded by this eight-hour workday, and a healthy social improvement will be found in every community. Better homes, better wives and husbands, happier children, would be the immediate result from our eight-hour workday. What could be more to boast of than these conditions from a nation that publishes its prosperity to the world? Let us all strive with our utmost strength to bring this to a happy climax.

Success to the International Typographical Union of North America in their God-given movement for man's amelioration, is my fraternal greeting.

Batavia, N. Y. WILLIAM S. WAUDBY.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

Work is dull.

No. 252 will be represented at Toronto.

To be successful January 1, '06, much work must be done, and it is up to every member to be active.

Robert Cherry, ex-president, has been appointed chairman of the eight-hour committee.

The different societies in the city were asked by the label committee to have the label on their printing. The committee received many returns from a neat circular and several said the label would appear on all occasions.

Vice-President E. C. Olds, having left for Rochester, N. Y., the office was declared vacant, and recently Edward Bennetto was elected to fill the vacancy. Mr. Olds is a proofreader on the Rochester Herald. He says the "Flower City" is a good town for printers.

There are seven concerns in this city that do a large amount of their own printing. The list, with the number of hours per day, is as follows: Warner Brothers, ten; Graphophone, nine; Cartridge Company, ten; Bridgeport Box Company, nine; Birdseye-Somers Corset Company, ten; Taylor's Corset and Box Factory, ten; Batcheller & Co., corsets, ten. Two union men are employed at the Graphophone Company and two at Warner Brothers.

Bids were advertised for the printing of the Municipal Year Book by the printing committee of the aldermen in June, and recently the contract was awarded to the Advocate Printing Company. It will bear the label. It has been sublet to Joyce & Sherwood.

John Warmingham, better known as "Teddy," has a neat little card, in three colors, for use at Toronto. If your correspondent is not able to represent No. 252, August 14, "Teddy" will be there at roll call. He was a delegate to St. Louis. Delegate Bennetto joined No. 91 in 1881, and was a resident of Toronto for sixteen months. If he is not able to be present it will be one of the few times that things have not gone "Eddie's" way.

All business of importance transacted at the central labor union is well looked after by the committee from No. 252. It is composed of Messrs. Brennan, Lynders and Houston.

I have had the misfortune to set up two "ads" from the pen of a certain manufacturer of "coffee," etc., recently, and I should judge by the copy (and I followed it) that they were written by an amateur. This class of advertising only helps our cause. EDWARD BENNETTO.

HOLYOKE, MASS.

There is much enthusiasm here for the eight-hour day. The eight-hour buttons meet with general favor and are worn by nearly all the members.

The list sent out by the International Typographical Union through the eight-hour committee shows that each month there are unions receiving, or making arrangements to receive, the eight-hour day by January 1, 1905. If the list continues to grow as at present, the efforts of the typothetæ to stave off the inauguration of the shorter workday will be futile. The eight-hour day must come, and is recognized to be the logical workday by a great and increasing number of employers throughout the country.

At our last meeting the following were elected as delegates to the central labor union for the ensuing six months: Frank H. Wade, George B. Noonan, J. B. Edwards, William Daily, E. S. Alden.

Trade is not very brisk, and there are enough printers in town to do the work.

We had hopes that this union might be represented at Toronto. The finances of the local, at this time, will not stand the pressure.

E. S. ALDEN.

WINNIPEG, CANADA.

Another lie has been nailed to the counter! The typothetæ, in their herculean but fruitless efforts to swing the pendulum of public opinion in their favor, circulated the outrageous and entirely uncalled-for statement that No. 191 had practically completed negotiations for a continuance of the book and job scale and the nine-hour day under the conditions as at present constituted, but through the energy of our International president, backed up by a timely rejoinder by President McKim, this amazing and deliberate falsehood has been refuted, and Secretary Macintyre and his associates will now have to look elsewhere for arguments in support of their forlorn and hopeless cause. I have no hesitation in saying that none of the affiliated unions are more enthusiastic in their support of the policy propounded by the International body than the two hundred and more members who have pledged their allegiance to No. 191, and the wish on the part of the typothetæ that our local organization would lay down the cudgels and decline to take part in the onward and progressive and aggressive movement must certainly have been

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father to the thought. If one may judge from the number of eight-hour buttons which are being worn wherever printers most do congregate, and from the opinions and convictions which are being freely expressed on every side, the outcome of the issue next January will certainly rank in Winnipeg as one of the most glorious victories which has been achieved by organized labor, not only in this, but in any other part of the continent.

For a long, long time the various trade unions in Winnipeg, and the typographical union in particular, have been placed at a serious disadvantage owing to the absence of adequate accommodation for the great and growing needs of their increasing membership, and because of the difficulty in obtaining sufficiently commodious headquarters for their periodical meetings. This obstacle, however, is being rapidly overcome. A trades hall company has been incorporated for the purpose of providing permanent headquarters for organized labor, the capital stock of the company being $50,000, divided into shares of $25 each. The block on James street formerly owned by the Hoover Manufacturing Company has been purchased, and is being rebuilt and refitted, and when completed will have cost somewhere in the neighborhood of $56,000. Two flats of the building will be devoted to hall accommodations, and as this is at present at a premium in Winnipeg, the fact will be doubly welcome. The idea is being taken up enthusiastically by the trade unions of the city, and at its last meeting No. 191 determined not to lag behind in the onward movement, decided to take up twenty shares in the building at a cost of $500, and thus not only assist the promoters to realize their ambitions, but also to secure headquarters which will be worthy of an organization with such glorious traditions and such splendid prospects for future development.

Our delegates to the Toronto convention are Joe Jerrard and Charlie Hawley, who secured top places after a stiff fight, and who may be depended upon to fill the positions worthily and well. The delicate aroma and fragrance of the cigars has not vanished even yet, notwithstanding the suggestion that they were ordered by one optimistic candidate before the result was announced.

Joe Clinton, an ex-secretary of No. 91, who rendered valuable assistance to the election committee, has been presented with an elegant briar as a memento of the occasion.

Charlie Hawley, one of the delegates-elect, left here on July 1 for the east, where he expects to undergo an operation for a rheumatic knee before pouring forth his floods of eloquence at the convention.

Delegates who pass through Winnipeg on their way east should arrange for a stop-over. The members of No. 191 will be delighted to show them the glories and beauties (who whistled, please?) of the Prairie City.

Talking of the convention reminds me that a strong effort is to be made at the next International election to nominate a vice-president from this side of the border.

The sympathy of all our members is extended to William Colloton, of the Free Press staff, whose wife died a couple of weeks ago, after an illness of only a few hours' duration. A large family is left to bereave their loss.

An effort is being made this month to round up the foreign printers in the city. There are Galicians, Doukhobors, Germans, Icelanders, French, Russian and Polish. What a tower of Babel we shall have, to be sure, when they are all introduced into our happy circle!

A large number of old country cards and one German card, together with a number from the south, were presented at our last meeting. Most of their owners are holding down the sidewalks.

Ex-President Burgess has gone into camp. Tommy is sergeant major in one of our militia companies.

Sergeants W. Yuill, J. A. Nix, O. Anderson and W. Simpson, all members of No. 191, are to be seen three times a week at the rifle range. They are qualifying for places on the team which annually shoots at Bisley, England, for the king's prize. Sergeant Yuill was at Bisley last year.

Quite a number of our members will visit Toronto during convention week.

Vice-President Hunter is chairman of a committee which is investigating the apprentice question.

H. St. Vrain Johnstone, formerly treasurer of Montreal Union, and latterly of Toronto, has accepted a situation on the Free Press.

Leo Sullivan, formerly of Halifax, N. S., who performed on McIntyre's monoline during the past year, has accepted a similar situation at Cranbrooke, B. C.

Secretary-Treasurer Moore and Corresponding Secretary Trotter were given an increase in their salaries at our last meeting. JOSEPH BURGESS.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Elks' week brought an immense crowd of people to this city. Among the many delegates were quite a number of printers. Sam Gosnell, the popular foreman of the Syracuse Post-Standard, was around hobnobbing with friends for a couple of days. Elmer Carlin, foreman of a Wheeling (W. Va.) paper, was also on deck. P. J. Gaudy, who formerly held cases on the old Courier, and is now running a job plant in Port Jervis, N. Y., represented his local lodge, and had a good time hunting up old acquaintances. There were a number of others whose names I can not recall, but who just stopped long enough to say "Hello, Bill."

Death has again entered our ranks and carried away Harry Smith and Joseph Norton. Harry Smith served his apprenticeship on the News, and was beloved by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. Joseph Norton was well known in Rochester, Syracuse and other eastern cities. His death was very sudden, he being in the best of health up to two days before he was stricken. His remains were taken to Syracuse for interment.

Toronto's approaching convention is drawing a large number of tourists to this vicinity.

Barney Merrigan was in our midst for three

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or four weeks. He presented credentials proving that he was a charter member of the Missouri River pirates.

El Paso lodge of Elks arrived here with a non-union band of Mexicans. A row was precipitated by them winning a prize, their entry being protested by the union musicians.

Joe Carroll, after years of service in the Times chapel, has left to join the Holly chapel.

The marriage of Willie Atwill occurred during the month, and, after an extended eastern trip, he and his better half are back in Buffalo. Mr. Atwill's many friends are showering congratulations.

A rumor is in circulation that No. 9's famous diplomat, Stephen Galvin, is thinking of retiring to his farm in the neighborhood of Erie, Pa.

Toronto will likely be flooded with a goodly number of Buffalo prints during convention week. We have heard that Willie Kelly is rehearsing his men for the chorus of "Tim Toolan."

Dell Angell renewed old friendships and printed for a number of weeks, but we are not metropolitan enough for Bedelia now, so he hied himself away to a livelier city. A reunion was held between him and Dell Barnes, of Toledo.

Michael O'Connor's sudden death caused considerable astonishment here. He drew his card and left for Syracuse. The next night word was received of his demise.

Eddie Seymour, of Cleveland, took in the parade. Edward is very enthusiastic over Cleveland, but is threatening to make a trip to the west.

"Mugsy" McGraw is located in Buffalo at present.

Colored citizens, representing fourteen states, and calling themselves the "Niagara Conference," held a convention here. A vigorous protest was declared against the practice of white men hiring negroes during a strike, and then letting them shift for themselves after the trouble is over.

Niagara Falls Union loses two members of its organization who were well known to Buffalo printers. Messrs. Lovett and Mahoney often visited here when the localites held outings. Both were comparatively young men, and the announcement of their death will be heard with genuine sorrow.

A pressman answered an ad recently. The proprietor informed him that he wanted a pressman that would set some type when not busy around the press, and offered the magnificent salary of $7 a week.

The hold-up men in the traveling squads have been turning a few tricks here of late that are disgusting to every lover of square dealing. It is about time that some of these offenders were made examples of. In other trades they send members to a quiet retreat, but our craft seems to be terribly sensitive about taking any action against the professional "square man."

Considerable discussion is going on about old-age pension or life insurance for our members. While nothing feasible appears in sight, a vast amount of good will come out of these fests. It is too bad that the oldtimers did not start something of the kind in the earlier days of the organization. However, it is never too late, and we believe that at some future date the International Typographical Union will have a proposition that will appeal to all. On a recent visit of one of our high officials to a neighboring city, in conversation with some of No. 9's members, he declared himself pretty strongly along this line.

Julius Lowell has resigned his position as a traveling ink salesman. Mr. Lowell and Amos (Doc) Beebe have formed a partnership and purchased a job plant, and will blossom out as full-fledged proprietors. As both gentlemen are hustlers there is no question of their ultimate success. They announce that they will be the first firm in this city to concede the eight-hour day.

William Kennard, after foremanizing in Scranton and other cities, is now located on the Times.

A summer calm seems to be hovering over Buffalo. Not a strike on in any of the local unions.

The factory inspectors of this district appear to be attending to their duties. They are after the bakers in hot shape, and are righting many abuses that have been overlooked for years.

We hear that the Convention Club, of St. Louis, has dwindled down to the unlucky number thirteen. Don't let that stop you, boys; there is nothing in omens, and you are sure of a good time.

Hereafter all the printed matter of No. 9 will bear the cut of the Printers' Home. This idea is an excellent one, and the proposal emanated from Hugh Wallace. Mr. Wallace believes that we should let the public know about our great institution.

W. A. COYELL.

PITTSBURG, PA.

Trade is not nearly so good here just at present, a falling off in all lines of the business having occurred.

Many new faces appear at our monthly business sessions. Our new president, Chambers M. Leighley, will follow along the same conservative road as his predecessor, if guessing at actions to present date are a criterion.

Traveling cards are very popular in July and August. We bid "bye-bye" to several during the heated season, but expect to shake again about latter part of September, just "when the swallows homeward fly."

Quite a bunch from here will hustle for Pittsburg in 1906. Such brothers as James Culley, Charles Q. Lafferty, Edw. Kennedy, Fred Klein, Thomas Stewart, William Newlon, and others, will be among the first arrivals at Toronto, and we fully expect them to persuade a majority of the delegates that Pittsburg, 1906, is the right and only proper vote to cast.

Buttons proclaiming our eight-hour day are being worn all over town, much to the chagrin of some few leaders of the typothetæ, and right here would be a good place to inform readers of THE JOURNAL that the offense of which the Times was guilty will not be tolerated in this city again. The publishers' association have been so notified by No. 7.

The article on page 73 of the July JOURNAL was

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rather amusing to some of us here. Mr. Gordon, of Glens Falls, N. Y., seems to labor under the idea that the letters published are from the pens of the secretary-treasurers of the several places. In Pittsburg it is not the case, and from what I read in THE JOURNAL (and I read it about all) I have come to conclude that many letters are written by independent correspondents. Let me suggest that the secretary-treasurer of each local union read carefully each monthly letter, and such items as "A Kick" will scarcely ever find place in the columns of our ever welcome monthly union "paper book" of good things.

At last, and very properly, too, it has been decided to celebrate Labor day by a monster parade, and at the conclusion each with his family or sweetheart will hie himself to Luna Park for a general good time during the remainder of the day and evening. This will, we believe, go a long way toward our success in bidding for the eight-hour day. Let each member of No. 7 arrange to take part in the parade. A little tramping will do you good (some of us have tramped ties), and the cobbles will be cleaned especially for that occasion.

The rule on "jumping" has been very vigorously attacked. Much discussion on the matter was indulged in at the July meeting, it being brought about by three leaving machines on the Dispatch. Many think that men toiling on this paper get the worst of the matter, on the only English union paper in town. On the other papers a man can "jump" and nothing is said about a $5 fine, but on the Dispatch he "puts up" the coin or he don't work. Does look a little unfair, does it not?

George Bradley, in a very neat speech, thanked the committee and members of No. 7 for the recognition-of-service gift he received on retiring from the office of president. He says Mrs. B. appreciates the fob and charm as much as the one to whom it was given.

"Gene" Flynn carries a label in his hat that is just a little typical; it reads thus:

A camel can go eight days without a drink, but who in the h——l wants to be a camel?

It is certainly amusing to see some of the newspaper publishers and bosses in job establishments "rubber" at the eight-hour buttons. One prominent Pittsburg newspaper man got so close to mine I began to look around for a place to lean, for the gentleman is very heavily built and might have leaned just a little strong.

The labor statistics just published are certainly of interest to us. In the report of troubles during the fiscal year just closed it is shown that over two-thirds of the strikes in this country were lost. It teaches us much. A strike should always be the last resort, but only too frequently is it the first thing thought of. The report cites the New York subway strike as one of the most important lost by the hasty declaration of it. I never could understand why so many union men get so outrageously hot-headed on very slight opportunity; ofttimes cool heads are in the minority and are compelled to suffer because the non-conservative member wants "strike" and must have it. Now when our eight-hour demand is so much on our mind let us be careful. A chance has already been given us to learn and profit—the St. Louis example is one for thought in advance, and great good should be the outcome all over the land where the International Typographical Union flag and principle has seen fit to plant itself.

We neglected a matter of much importance in our last letter. Our old friend, William Mills, is a benedict. Some time ago the intimation went along this line, but "Bill" was mum. We all wish the newly wedded couple long life and happiness coupled with prosperity. HARRY C. CAMPBELL.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.

Spartanburg, South Carolina. Most of you never heard of the place before, but we will try and introduce ourselves by telling a little good news. We hope to have good news every month—just a little, perhaps, but enough to keep in line with other locals in the march to the front.

We have succeeded in getting a scale signed which is satisfactory to all parties concerned. We did not get all we asked for, but we did get recognition of the union and an agreement giving us extra pay for all kinds of extra work. There has never been but one scale signed here, and that was several years ago. At the time it was presented only one man signed it. Since that time conditions in at least two of the shops have been both good and bad. Both of the daily papers have been "ratted" at different times, but were afterwards opened and filled with union men. Our scale went into effect on July 3, 1905, and continues until December 31, 1905. At the expiration of the present scale, which calls for nine hours, fifty-four per week, there is very little probability of trouble in getting the eight hours agreed to by all of the proprietors.

The following is taken from the Spartanburg Journal of July 3, the day the scale was signed:

A scale of prices has been agreed on by the employing printers of Spartanburg and the local typographical union for the ensuing six months. The scale is entirely satisfactory to all parties and was brought about without trouble or friction of any sort. The best of feeling prevails between the local printers and their employers. The grade and quality of work done in Spartanburg, both in newspaper and job printing, will compare favorably with that done anywhere. The typographical union is controlled by reasonable and conservative policies and while taking care of the interests of its members due consideration is shown for all circumstances and for the interests of the employers.

The proprietors have been led to believe that the International Typographical Union convention at Toronto will modify the eight-hour law and extend the time when it shall go into effect. They told us that they were of this opinion, and while we explained the reasons why it should not be changed under any consideration, we found it best to make the scale effective until December 21, 1905. This opinion, however, has been formed by outside advices, and we intend that they shall learn of the action of the convention at Toronto in regard to the eight-hour movement.

We were fortunate in having the able assistance and advice of James Leonard, of New Orleans, general organizer for the United States of the

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American Federation of Labor, who is also a member of New Orleans Typographical Union No. 9. Mr. Leonard came here in the interest of the American Federation of Labor just as we were about to submit the scale of prices adopted by this local, and while he did not achieve the success which his efforts merited in behalf of the American Federation of Labor, he did us faithful and much-appreciated good. Mr. Leonard also injected new life into the carpenters' organization. Mr. Leonard is accompanied in his travels by Mrs. Leonard, who, when conditions make it possible, is a valuable assistant to Mr. Leonard in organizing label leagues.

Business here is good, with plenty of help to do the work.

We expect within a short time to have several new members from nearby towns, and will be in good shape to get eight hours on January 1, 1905.

W. A. RIGGS.

ITHACA, N. Y.

Eight hours for work!
Eight hours for sleep!
Eight hours to do as we please!

No. 379 can report progress.

At our June meeting the following officers were elected: President, Edward Nevins; vice-president, M. J. Watkins; secretary-treasurer, J. Wesley Tree; recording secretary, W. S. French; sergeant-at-arms, William Rible. The executive committee is composed of Messrs. Watkins, Hasenjager, Stover, Shultz and McCrey.

Chairmen of the different chapels should not forget to remind the slow ones when collecting dues that it takes nearly seventeen years' dues to the International to pay for the International Typographical Union burial benefit alone.

No. 379 had the honor of entertaining the delegates to the state allied printing trades, which met at Ithaca July 11-13. A banquet was given at Alberger's, after which the evening was given over to toasts, speeches, etc. M. J. Watkins, of No. 379, acted as toastmaster, and welcomed the delegates as only Watkins can, after which he introduced the first speaker, President Thomas D. Fitzgerald, of the state allied printing trades. President Fitzgerald spoke in a most interesting manner of the history of the allied trades, its reason for being established, its work, etc., and Nate Newman, of New York city, also spoke, and amused all present by his amusing stories. James A. Lavery, of Poughkeepsie, spokè on the state federation, as did also "Dad" Nevins, No. 379's president, on local affairs. Duncan C. Lee, of the News, made an interesting address. The committee on arrangements was composed of Messrs. Watkins, Tree, Rindle and Shultz.

As a result of the allied trades' stay with us No. 379 will continue to boom the label, and place Ithaca in line with our neighboring cities.

THE JOURNAL is looked for and read with interest by the membership of No. 379.

The typothetæ circulars have begun to reach Ithaca, but with all but five printers in the city members of No. 379, the bait don't work.

THEODORE HASENJAGER.

COFFEYVILLE, KAN.

Time upon time has elapsed since any news has been sent in for publication in THE JOURNAL from No. 578, and we are sorry for the fact, for it might lead the other subordinate unions to believe that we are a "dead one." But No. 578 is not deceased; it is far from it. We are one of the liveliest small unions in the country, and the flourishing condition that exists makes the boys glad they are members of No. 578. Business is good for this time of the year, and most of the home guards are kept busy printing. Taken all in all, Coffeyville Union No. 578 is in a class by itself when the pink of condition is considered.

The new officers of No. 578 for the ensuing term are: President, Mylo G. Karr; vice-president, J. W. Phillips; secretary-treasurer, John A. Reeds; recording secretary, Rolla J. Conderman; sergeant-at-arms, "Hunky" Marsh.

No. 578 has subscribed to the Cummings memorial fund.

Frank Rector, formerly with the Daily Journal here, is in town. He has been operating a machine on the Muskogee Times for several months, but quit that job a few weeks ago when the proprietor refused to sign the wage scale. He used to be our secretary-treasurer.

Organizer P. J. Boyle was in Coffeyville the first of July, on his way to nearby towns to try and organize unions. Mr. Boyle is a very pleasant gentleman, and those of us who met him are glad to have his acquaintance.

Charley Carter, at one time president of our union, is now operating the Joplin Globe's new jumbo machine.

Frank Tew, an oldtime card man, is foremanizing the Record office now.

No. 578 boys have been having high times lately in the amusement line. A street fair, animal show and cheap Sunday excursions are among the list. The president is in favor of having a good old-fashioned picnic before the summer goes by.

We expect to "bunk" in the eight-hour bed after January 1, 1906.

MYLO G. KARR.

IN REPLY TO MR. M'COY.

Mr. McCoy must have been thinking of big-hearted Big Six and other large unions when he said "the local unions should be obliged to take care of their own sick." How can a union of twenty-five members do so, except by co-operation, as is done by the Home? And there are many less than that number. One who is sick needs nursing chiefly, and that is what is obtained at the Home; better nursing is obtained here than at most hospitals and at most homes. All a union can do is to pay for a member at a hospital. A pension is all right for one who is not sick, but a sick person needs a home where he can be attended to. I do not believe there is any home where a person can get better attention than here, and I am sorry to say there are plenty of homes where he would get little, if any, attention, and a pension, in such a case, would not be anything like an equivalent. The Home is a life-saving institution for the young who are sick and

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an asylum for the aged, and should not be abolished. Ask those who have been residents of the Home through sickness. The case of one who is not sick is different; a pension in such a case would, perhaps, be more appropriate, because it would enable those to stay among their friends who wished to, and it would enable those who are married to receive the benefit without separation, which they would have to submit to now in order to enter the Home.

The question of the aged is a larger one than Mr. McCoy makes provision for. Since the advent of the machines a man over fifty years has little chance of getting employment. The cry is for higher wages and shorter hours, and this means more work in a given time; only to be accomplished by the young and the strong. But a pension list for those over fifty years of age would require a Carnegie for an exchequer, which would certainly abolish all risk of him being guilty of the sin of dying rich. The real question is, How can we give the greatest benefit to our sick and old members? Consequently, we can not ignore those who arrive at the age of fifty years.

Denver Union No. 49 has a scale of $20 a week, but they allow a member who is fifty-five years old to work for $15, not more than one in each office, and providing he has been a member of said union for five years. In special cases, the limit of five years is not enforced; but it is put into the rules to prevent an influx of fifty-five-year-olders from the outside. If this reduction is necessary in Denver, and I think it is, it also applies to other unions, and it should be an International law, applying to all unions alike, for the protection of old members, not allowing subordinate unions to neglect their interests, as they do now by the absence of such a provision. I suggest as a law:

"That members fifty years old may work for 15 per cent less than the regular scale for time work, and that members fifty-five years old may work for 25 per cent less than the regular scale for time work.

"Provided, that not more than one can work under the scale in any one office, unless such takes the place of an apprentice."

There are some of that age who can get the scale, and this would not interfere with them, but would only apply to those who can not, and would also tend to lessen the number of apprentices. It is a suggestion to make a provision for members over fifty years of age. Those over sixty years of age, with a stated period of membership in the International Typographical Union, should be entitled to a pension.

I fail to grasp Mr. McCoy's idea when he speaks of "Secretary Bramwood placing the average age at death of our membership for 1904 at 45.5 years." To get an estimate for a sufficient pension fund for members over sixty years old, is to get the numbers of those who survive the age of sixty, and then see what sum is required to pay them $5 each per week. His figures might appear reasonable, and be acceptable to some, but facts might prove them to be an illusion. The expenses of the Home are limited to the extent of its capacity. When there is no vacancy, applicants have to wait for one. Not so with a pension. Each one entitled would have to be treated alike. The only question to find out is the average number of living members over sixty years of age, and then the rate per capita can be easily fixed. Why does Mr. McCoy speak of monthly payments? Would he like his wages to be paid monthly? Aged members should not be kept waiting a month, but should be paid weekly through their local unions. The International Typographical Union might make a monthly settlement with each union. Drop this monthly talk, and say weekly.

At the Home, from June, 1904, to May, 1905, there were 19 deaths—14 from tuberculosis, 1 from Bright's disease and tuberculosis (making 15 in all from tuberculosis), 2 from paralysis, 1 from anæmia and old age, and 1 from insanity. The ages of the above were: 23, 24, 33 (2), 34, 36, 39, 40 (3), 44, 45, 48, 55, 57, 60, 64 (2), 70.

From Mr. McCoy's standpoint, all the above, except four, would be left to the tender mercies of an uncharitable world. Instead of which they were treated with the tenderest care and received burial that would do credit to any one in the middle class of life.

During the year seventeen who came suffering from tuberculosis vacated, able to work—2 were in the incipient stage, 12 were in the first stage, and 3 in the second stage. The periods of their stay at the Home ranged from three weeks to two years.

Their ages were: 24, 25, 30 (2), 31, 32, 33 (2), 35 (2), 36 (2), 38, 39, 41, 42, 45.

Not one of the above was sixty years of age.

During the same period 12 vacated improved. Their ages were: 32, 37, 40, 44, 45, 46, 48, 50, 53, 62, 64, 78. All except 3 of the above were under 60 years of age, showing that the Home has proved a blessing to the young as well as the old, to which may be attributed the fact that they are alive today and able to do their part in the battle for existence. Since the establishment of the Home there have been 165 deaths, 108 of which were from tuberculosis, most of whom were under the age of 60 years.

We number about 50,000 members, which, at 5 cents each per week, would realize a fund of $130,000 per year. One cent a member per week for 52 weeks in a membership of 50,000 would produce $26,000. Five dollars a week would cost $260 a year; 100 members would cost $26,000 a year; 500 would cost $130,000, just 5 cents per member per week for 50,000 members. I question if the number of those entitled would reach 500, which would provide for extra working expenses. Recipients should be required to have 20 years' membership and be not less than 60 years old, so that a member joining at the age of 40 or under would be entitled at the age of 60; if a member joined at the age of 50 he would not be entitled to benefits till he was 70. This would be an incentive for members to join early and retain their membership, as well as act as a preventive against their giving it up. Those under

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60 years of age, who have been members for 20 years, and those who joined immediately on coming out of their apprenticeship, with a membership of not less than 5 years, if totally disabled from earning a living, might be allowed the option of coming here, or receiving the pension, and staying among their friends to live, or to die; thereby saving traveling expenses to the organization.

The executive would have to be the consenting power as to recipients. Each union could collect the 5 cents from each member and pay its own members, sending the surplus to headquarters, from which they would get any deficiency. Example: A small union having a pension member and collecting $3 per week would receive $2 per week from headquarters. Another union, larger, having a pension member and collecting $7 a week would remit to headquarters $2 for each week. Monthly accounts could be kept, unions sending a balanced report with finances, so that deductions and additions could be made at headquarters, and the same system be carried out as now. Each union could pay itself and remit the rest. A recipient of the fund could go among his friends to live, or to die, and be in charge of the union nearest to him, from whom he would draw his money.

If the amount was collected for two years before putting the scheme into practice a substantial reserve fund could be created, and the interest would add to the income.

JAMES H. MARTIN.

Union Printers' Home, Colorado Springs.

THE PENSION SYSTEM.

I have read with a great deal of interest the detailed statement concerning a plan of pensioning old printers presented by Mr. McCoy, of New York. His scheme is plausible—if. The great big "if" that will gnaw at the very vitals and destroy the foundation of Mr. McCoy's plan is the size of his fund. Large funds are always, at some time or other, dissipated. Besides, he wants to maintain the old printers on a pension of $20 a month, the money to be secured from interest on the invested fund, so as not to impair the principal. Who will pay this interest? Manifestly persons not members of the union. That is to say, the old printers will be maintained by persons who are not printers at all and who have nothing in common with our profession.

Mr. McCoy propounds a series of questions, and asks printers to write for THE JOURNAL concerning his plan. Personally, I believe in a system of old-age pensions, but do not believe in the adoption of a plan that would do away with the Home for Union Printers. Not because the Home is located in Colorado, and I am a western man. Far from it. But my reason for favoring the maintenance and enlargement of the Home is because that is the best and most economical method of caring for our sick and indigent members. Mr. McCoy asks the question, "Whether the average aged man would prefer $10 a month outside the Home to $30 a month expended on him in it?" Fortunately there is at hand some data on this very point. It comes from a government publication, No. 2300, Daily Consular Reports, Washington, July 5, 1905. In this number F. W. Goding, United States consul at Newcastle, New South Wales, presents a report on old-age pensions in New South Wales, which I think should be reprinted in full. Here it is:

Among the claims made for the New South Wales old-age pension act, prior to its passage, were that (1) it would lessen the number of indigent persons in the various state institutions; (2) it would remove much worry on the part of people growing old as to provision for the future; (3) it would have a tendency to encourage relatives to assist in the support of the aged, thereby avoiding the reflections usually cast upon them when aged relatives become objects of charity, and (4) it would ultimately diminish the taxation required under the old system. The act was passed and has been in operation some five years. The labor members of the federal parliament, desiring to pass similar laws, appointed a commission to inquire into the results obtained from the New South Wales act. Among those who testified before this commission was the director of government asylums for the infirm in New South Wales, who stated, in substance, that about six months after the act came into force, 600 old people secured their pensions and left the benevolent asylums; that the majority returned to the institutions and surrendered their pensions, there now being almost as many inmates as there had been prior to the passage of the act; that the reasons given for returning were that they were better cared for in the institutions and could live more comfortably there, and that the annual cost of maintenance per inmate at the asylums was $80. From the statement made by the state treasurer it appears that the amount expended for the old-age pensions last year exceeded $2,500,000, while the amount necessary to support the infirm was greater than ever before, yet the population had not materially increased.

I think that the above will also partially answer one of Mr. McCoy's other questions, "whether the superannuated member with a home circle cares to leave it, and whether a Home benefits a proper percentage of the aged," as well as the one as to the "opposition average superannuated members have toward entering a Home."

The last question on which Mr. McCoy seeks enlightenment will remain in the realm of conjecture until after it is tried. He wants to know if the membership would stand an assessment of $1 a month for a year and a permanent increase of 15 cents a month afterward to maintain the pension system. Personally I believe that the members would gladly stand it if it was decided that it was necessary. High dues or big assessments never destroyed any labor union on earth. High dues and big assessments have sometimes attracted dishonest members, who had themselves elected to official positions where they could steal the funds that high dues and assessments accumulated, resulting in wreck of unions, but the mere fact that the general membership pay good round sums into the general treasury never disturbs the numerical growth, except, perhaps, to augment it for a time. But I don't believe it necessary to levy the assessment at all in order to maintain a good, all-round pension system. Mr. McCoy wants to accumulate over half a million dollars, endanger it by loaning it out, and then with the interest, added to 15 cents a month col-

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lected from the members, pay $20 a month to about 400 indigent members. What's the matter with foregoing the collection of the big fund, raising the per capita tax 20 cents a month, and from this sum pay 400 indigent members $20 a month? This is only 5 cents a month more than he wants to collect anyhow, and it seems to me much the safer plan. Or perhaps it would be better still if we proceeded to conduct the pension system at actual cost and collect no more. If it costs 10 cents a month per member, collect that. If the cost was double this sum, or even more, collect it and pay the bills, but don't attempt to do it by a financial system that has wrecked every moneyed family in history except the Rothschilds, and it's even going to get them in time.

Denver, Colo. OTTO F. THUM.

A FEW AMUSING ERRORS.

A few years ago a St. Louis policeman, in an encounter with a burglar, was shot and badly wounded, and soon after died from his injuries. A Cincinnati editor wrote for his paper, "The St. Louis officer who was killed in a fight with a burglar is dead." The compositor changed the word "killed" to "wounded." When the editor's revised proof came back, the word "wounded" was stricken out, apparently in anger, and the word "killed" substituted, and thus the sentence passed through the edition. Even a policeman, after he has been killed, is certainly dead for all time to come.

Another editor on the same journal wrote, "The Zoo has just received another installment of wild animals." The intelligent comp., perhaps not accustomed to the abbreviation of the Zoological Gardens, set it up: "The 200 has just received another installment of wild animals."

A lady writer on a Cincinnati paper wrote it, "As Abraham Lincoln once said, 'I would rather be right than be president.'" Perhaps she had never heard of Henry Clay, the author of the quotation, many years before Lincoln became prominent in politics. J. Q. ADAMS.

Cincinnati, Ohio.

NEW LONDON, CONN.

At our July meeting (July 1) our members had the privilege and pleasure of listening to an address by Organizer Scott. He gave us a report of the conditions existing throughout New England, and especially in Connecticut. The report was extremely gratifying to all of us, and every member present appreciated Mr. Scott's remarks and his company, and before adjournment expressed their pleasure in a rising vote of thanks to him.

New London now has a larger membership than ever before in its history—thirty-five members. Every printer in the city who is eligible is a member. In addition, we have two apprentice members, with more to come shortly. We look out for our boys, believing that the best way to make good union printers s to take the boys under our wing and look out for them.

On August 1 we will present our new scale to the various proprietors for their signatures. We expect to have our requests granted, and on September 1 report that No. 159 is in the eight-hour column.

From reports received by the writer, the state convention held in Hartford on June 15 has been the cause of stirring up quite a lot of enthusiasm, and much organizing work is being done. At our next meeting, to be held in New Haven in September, we expect a larger attendance and better reports from delegates.

At our July meeting the following officers were elected: President, John F. Murphy; vice-president, Harry Tidgwell; secretary-treasurer, Robert Tarring; recording secretary, Samuel C. Hawman; sergeant-at-arms, George A. Risley. We have one feature in our union not practiced in any other, viz.: Our president is not allowed to serve two terms, and is always elected to the lowest office, sergeant-at-arms, on the completion of his term. Organizer Scott installed the new officers and made a few appropriate remarks on the occasion.

As the time before the eight-hour law goes into effect is getting short, it behooves us to get out and work harder for its success. Let every member of the International Typographical Union stand shoulder to shoulder and put forth his best efforts to win. We have laid our plans, and we must keep to them, and, at the same time, do our utmost to increase our membership and strengthen any weak spots we may see. ROBERT TARRING.

A COMPARISON.

After reading the July JOURNAL and noting the fluctuations of the percentage of "increase of cost" to the employing job printer, I was prompted to make a little illustration and draw the "deadly parallel" and ask our friend Macintyre if it is not true. Having been a foreman in a job plant for a number of years, where I had to do all the figuring on work, I think I am capable of the suggestion. The following is taken verbatim from an old estimate book and is based on a scale of $18 per week of fifty-four hours. It is a job of 5,000 eight-page folders, 5x8 inches, and printed on ordinary book paper.

Composition, nine hours, at 33⅓c per hour	$3 00
Presswork, 5,000 impressions	5 00
Ink	1 00
Folding, trimming, stapling, etc	5 50
Stock, 40-pound book, at 6c, 90 pounds	5 40
Cost of job	$19 90

I usually added a good percentage for "incidentals," which included power, taxes, insurance, light, heat, etc., which, in the ordinary three- or four-man shop would be about 40 per cent of the cost of production outside of the cost of paper stock. A plant of five or six men could and can be run with the same incidental expense, which would reduce the percentage on each job produced, therefore making the cost to the consumer less. Now, take the same job under the eight-hour basis, which would be 42½ cents per hour, the only increase in the cost of production would be the difference of nine hours' work at 33⅓ cents per hour and 42½ cents, which is the enormous sum

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of 83 cents, and the employers tell us they must raise their prices all the way from 20 to 25 per cent. My deduction is that this job would not have cost me as much under eight hours as under nine hours, for I would have more than saved that 83 cents in the day on an hour's light, power, heat, etc. (incidentals).

If this illustration is faulty and does not come up to the system of some of the employers, I stand corrected. It is a system I used with success for a number of years, and usually brought the goods.

I am out of the job printers' ranks now, having gone into the ad rooms for less hours and more money. While the ad man will tell you that the pace is hot, I find it no hotter than in job rooms. Give the job man eight hours—his just due—and the chances are you will find a better class of job men then than now, for some ad men will be induced to go back to the job rooms, for we all know there is a certain fascination about job printing that appeals to the astute printer.

The book and job scale in Pueblo is now $20 per week for forty-eight hours.

Pueblo, Colo. F. H. SIMPSON.

THE PANTAGRAPH AND "INDIVIDUAL LIBERTY."

Heine once said, in alluding to the Balaam incident, that he had never heard an ass speak like a man, but that he had often heard a man speak like an ass. It is the editorial quoted in last month's JOURNAL from the Bloomington (Ill.) Pantagraph, in opposition to the shorter workday, which revives the recollection of this remark of the great German satirist.

The eight-hour proposition is that the printer should receive the same pay for eight hours' labor that he now gets for ten hours, as the Pantagraph counts the present working day. It is not perceived how the printer is deprived of his liberty by such an arrangement, or that the productive energy of one-fifth of his time is "delegated to oblivion." The two hours so gained will be employed by the printer in recreation or improvement, and he thus gains just so much time for his benefit instead of that of his employer. This argument (?) is too ridiculous to require refutation.

The second so-called argument is only a repetition of the first. It assumes that the printer will lose one-fifth of his wage, and consequently a fifth of the comforts of life, which assumption is totally false.

The last paragraph is the most stunning of all. We are informed that a man who waits "for the hour of eight before he will take up his tools commits a sin against heaven's light and sunshine," etc., in eloquentious discourse. As if he could not read the papers or write letters or play with the children or tend to his garden or do something else useful before beginning a day's labor. I had always thought that heaven's light and sunshine and pure air were more likely to be found out of doors than in the lead-laden atmosphere of a printshop. He calls this rest from labor to "narrow the powers," and says that "the more work the more enjoyment." To be consistent he should maintain that one should work fifteen hours a day and have no Sundays or holidays.

Evidently such an harangue as this is not intended for the boys at the case, but to make the Pantagraph editor solid in other quarters.

Washington, D. C. CHARLES W. PAFFLOW.

ZANESVILLE, OHIO.

Perry Howser, of San Antonio, Texas, is visiting relatives in this city.

Charles D. Burns, of this city, has accepted a position on the Advertiser, at Tiffin, Ohio.

Dean Swift, who has been working for the Warner Company, at Akron, Ohio, has returned home, work having played out.

Robert Hetzel, of the Signal job rooms, attended the Elks' convention at Buffalo, July 11, 12.

George B. Clarkson, linotype machinist on the Signal, spent a week in New York the last of July.

"Tar Heel" Frank Bennett, formerly of this city, but who has been working in North Carolina and Roanoke, Va., has returned to this city and will sub on the various papers.

"Kokomo" Phillips was in the city a few days in July, but departed for New York.

Albert Stehle was in the city about the middle of July.

Miss Cora O. Miller, who worked on the Courier in the old hand days, was married Wednesday, July 12, to F. M. Russell. Mrs. Russell has the best wishes of No. 199.

Work is slow in Zanesville at present.

Charles R. Allman, ad man on the Courier, spent the latter part of July resuscitating on the farm.

Virgil V. Spencer has relinquished his position on the Times Recorder and gone to Cincinnati, Ohio, to work. T. R. BECKLEY.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

In my last communication reference was made to a meeting here of employing printers of the southeast, with the intimation that they perhaps were considering the eight-hour matter. I have since learned that this was a meeting of the lithographers of this section, and that their proceedings had nothing whatever to do with the eight-hour question.

Senator Charles A. Rothenberg—a weighty title, but the wearer is big enough and strong enough to bring to the office both credit and honor. Charlie has been elected senator from Tennessee for two years in the supreme body of the National Union, which meets this year in New York state, and at this writing he is attending that meeting, with hopes of being able to be in Toronto at the time of the International Typographical Union convention. Many friends are glad to congratulate Senator Rothenberg upon being elected to this high position.

The boat excursion given by the woman's auxiliary to No. 20 on July 12 was an immense success, everything seeming to combine to make it

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surpass any previous effort at entertaining. John A. Aul, who was chairman of the committee on arrangements, seldom fails to get what he goes after, and the success of this boat ride was due in large measure to his untiring efforts. The ladies themselves are workers, and on this occasion they spared no effort or energy to give their friends and patrons a pleasant evening.

Death has again laid a heavy hand upon the membership of No. 20, the unfortunate victim this time being Donald Howell, aged about thirty-five years, whose death occurred on July 1 at Red Boiling Springs, Tenn. Mr. Howell came here from Clarksville, Tenn., several years ago. He was a man of fine character, and therefore made and retained many true and steadfast friends. In the demise of Mr. Howell the union lost one of its stanchest members. His remains, accompanied by Messrs. Gill and Roberts, of No. 20, were shipped to Clarksville, where they were laid at rest in beautiful Greenwood Cemetery. The body was met in Clarksville by Messrs. Clifton and McManus, of No. 20, and Tarpley, Patterson and J. L. and C. L. Perkins, who acted as pallbearers.

No. 20 is after the rural printers in middle Tennessee. A campaign has been started whereby the union will secure the names and addresses of every non-union printer in this section of the state, and effort will be made to secure their applications for membership. The work is under the supervision of President Hill and O. J. Thrasher, chairman of the business committee.

Departures—H. W. Keelin, I. H. Marchman, Mat Grigsby and F. J. Cahill.

Arrivals—W. M. Andrews, H. D. Best, F. C. Lackey, Steve Shanks and T. J. Tabor.

Initiated—Mr. Wall. B. A. RATTERREE.

DECATUR, ILL.

To illustrate the unanimity with which No. 215 regards the eight-hour agitation it is only necessary to cite the following instance: The dues of this local are $1.50 per month, with a rebate of 75 cents for attendance at meetings. At the June meeting it was moved and carried that we suspend the rebate for three months. This was done so that the union would have sufficient funds on hand to send a delegate to the eight-hour conference at Chicago and two to the convention of the Illinois Allied Printing Crafts' Union at Peoria. The union also allowed all three delegates their railroad fares, hotel bills, and $5 per day for the time absent. The vote on both propositions was unanimous. Harry M. Scott was the delegate to Chicago, and L. L. Underwood and T. B. Lindsay to Peoria. Both conventions were enthusiastic.

The Herald composing room has been divided into two "jurisdictions," having a machine foreman now in addition to the form juggler. The machine foreman hires and fires the operators, and the makeup the floormen.

W. L. Hall enjoys the distinction of having served five terms as president of No. 215, being now on his sixth successive year. His last four elections have been unanimous.

At the July meeting a change in the constitution was presented providing for the collection of dues on the percentage system. This will no doubt pass and is a step in the right direction.

The extracts from the San Francisco dailies published in the July JOURNAL are indications of the direction in which the wind is setting in 'Frisco, and are body blows to the employing printers of that city.

The last JOURNAL was a "peach" in every sense of the word. T. B. LINDSAY.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Charles B. Church, the veteran printer, is with us. He is seventy-three years of age. Mr. Church first worked in Cleveland in 1874. He is one of the six original members of the old Cleveland Typographical Union. He is still plugging away at the case on one of our weekly publications.

J. M. Moriarity says he is going to attend the Toronto convention.

Mrs. J. Weiner, who was the Cleveland auxiliary delegate at St. Louis, will be at the Toronto convention.

Work is slow here in the job branch. Work on the newspapers has held out pretty well.

The city directory is being done on the machine from the J. B. Savage plant.

Meet me in Toronto. JOSEPH WEINER.

MAILERS' TRADE DISTRICT UNION.

According to the list of delegates already printed, the mailers will have the largest delegation to a convention, both International Typographical Union and trade district union, that ever attended at any time. I understand there will be many visitors from the mailers' unions also, and a good time is expected.

A decision was recently made by the executive board in the appeal case of Doerr vs. Chicago Union. I received notice that Brother Doerr intends to appeal to the convention.

Vice-President Kinsley, of the trade district union, will be in attendance at the convention, together with Charles Hedrick, who has represented Chicago at the last three conventions.

Many tangible questions are to come before the trade district convention, and a very busy session is anticipated.

The secretary-treasurer's report shows that most all the locals are in good standing with the trade district union, an increase in membership by the inception of the new locals, and a very nice sum in the treasury, all things considered.

Boston local recently lost one of its first members in the person of Thomas F. Ryan. He was a member almost from the inception of the union, and took important part in its early existence.

President Mulcahy, in his recent visit to all the locals in the east, made an impression with all the members with whom he came in contact, and poured forth some valuable information as to the workings of the trade in the various localities.

ROBERT T. ALLEN, Secretary-Treasurer.

Boston, Mass.

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SIOUX CITY, IOWA.

Through J. H. Strief, secretary of the Iowa State Federation of Labor, it is learned that J. W. Close, of Dubuque, who was elected vice-president of the Iowa State Federation of Labor at its recent annual convention at Council Bluffs, will remove from the state and take up his residence in Wisconsin, where he has accepted a position as mechanical expert and constructing engineer for a creamery company, at a much more inviting salary than anything the newspaper business affords in Iowa. Mr. Close is a stanch union man and his loss will be felt in the movement in Iowa. For the past few years he has been a linotype machinist and foreman on a Dubuque paper. He is a natural mechanic and knows the printing business thoroughly. He has acquired a reputation as a master of the linotype, and his new position affords him a wide field for his talent. That he will succeed no one who knows him doubts. Mr. Close, in departing, also will sever his connection with Dubuque Typographical Union as president, and in the same capacity with the central labor body of the city of Dubuque.

I am in receipt of a constitution and prospectus of the Eight-Hour League of North America, from William M. Campbell, of St. Johns, N. B. While I am in sympathy with and a direct beneficiary of the eight-hour day movement, I would be loath to enter an organization which sought to place upon the statute books a universal eight-hour law, and, without looking up the question thoroughly, will state that it can not be constitutionally accomplished in this country. Not so long ago men, women and children worked twelve, fourteen and even sixteen hours per diem. If ever there was necessity for statutory enactment along shorter workday lines it was then, and not now. So why waste effort? The universal eight-hour workday is evolving; it is not far distant, especially for printer men. I believe we are doing the most and the best that can be done for the furtherance of the eight-hour day. Let us not swap horses in the middle of the stream by trying to inculcate false principles of government, Mr. Campbell. Let us accomplish the task we have undertaken. When successful there will be others to follow in our footsteps.

Charles Klise, an oldtime Sioux City printer, but for ten years a St. Louis linotype operator, spent a month's vacation in Sioux City. Mr. Klise, on account of poor eyesight, quit the printing business for a year and was a hotelkeeper at Hot Springs, Ark. His eye trouble having been corrected, he went back to St. Louis with the intention of again applying his skill to the linotype.

George B. McCaslin, who is well known in St. Paul, Minneapolis, Omaha and Lincoln, of whose paralytic misfortune I made mention some time ago, is now wholly incapacitated from work. He recently met with an accident on a street car line, while visiting in Omaha. His necessities are being charitably attended to by an assessment by the union.

Dell Van Dyke, of Seattle, who, eleven years ago, set up and put in motion the machines of the Sioux City Journal office, is making a visit here and in Chicago. Dell is a native Sioux Cityan and learned his trade in the Journal office. He now holds one of the best situations on the Pacific coast, having charge of twelve machines of the Seattle Times. Dell was the cause of quite a number of Sioux City printers going to the coast.

"Mickey" Hickey refuses to migrate—at least for a while. He has a job and has provided himself with a goodly portion of the habiliments of a gentleman of esthetic taste. He now contemplates taking advantage of the cheap rates to the east to make a visit to his home in Jersey City.

Fred Johnson and Leighton Lawrence are two Sioux Cityans who have gone Pacific-coastward, and are at present stopping in Denver, while Gene Ingman is touching the celluloids on the Omaha News. "Kid" Coe, a perpetual traveler, has just struck town; there are others, and verily the migratory birds do migrate. A. D. SCOUGAL.

HUNTINGTON, IND.

Edward Ruby, carrying a traveling card from Springfield (Ill.) Union No. 177 in his pocket, was found unconscious alongside the tracks of the Wabash railroad in this city on Thursday evening, July 13, about 7:30. Two physicians and Coroner Morgan were immediately summoned. Upon examination they found that his skull was badly crushed, allowing his brains to ooze out, and pronounced the injured man beyond help. Two hours later he died. It is supposed that in attempting to alight from the moving train he leaped out too far, striking the corner of a box car standing on another track and hurling him under the wheels of the moving train. This is doubted; several of No. 454's members holding to the opinion that he was robbed and pushed off, as no valuables were found on his person excepting his traveling card. The body was removed to Stults' morgue and the officers of No. 454 notified. Word was immediately sent to George Hoole, secretary of No. 177, by Hugh Butler, business manager of the Herald, who made the initiatory effort to locate the dead man's relatives. In answer to a second telegram Mr. Hoole wired that the dead man's relatives resided at Lexington, Ky., but telegrams to the chief of police and W. W. Hoagland, secretary of the Blue Grass Union, elicited no information. Sunday morning's mail brought a letter from Frank H. Stierheim, of Springfield, that the deceased's home was in Maysville, Ky., but word came from the mayor of that city saying no person of the name of Ed Ruby was known there. An item appeared in the Indianapolis Star the morning after the accident, giving an account of the affair. It was seen by a friend of the Ruby family in that city, who clipped and forwarded it to his sister in Madisonville, Ky. On receipt of the clipping the latter took it to Clint Ruby, of that city, and he immediately telephoned Coroner Morgan at Huntington for particulars, as the description given fitted his brother. Sunday morning at 11:06 Mr. Ruby arrived in Huntington and identified the body as that of his brother, whom he had not seen or heard of for three years. Arrangements were then

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completed for shipping the body to his former home in Madisonville by the 1 P. M. train. Failing to obtain any definite information regarding deceased's family, the officers of No. 454 made arrangements to inter the body here Sunday, but in the hope that something might be learned of his family, it was finally concluded to only hold services over Ruby's remains and delay interment until Monday, the body being in a good state of preservation. Accordingly the officers and members of No. 454 assembled at Stults' undertaking rooms Sunday morning at 9:30 and held services over the remains of the deceased, Rev. C. C. Beatty, a train dispatcher on the Erie railroad, officiating. Secretary Bramwood was informed of Ruby's death Saturday and claim made for the International Typographical Union death benefit. Sunday morning a check was received for the amount, which was turned over to Clint Ruby upon his arrival here. It took just twenty-four hours from the time the letter was sent until the receipt of the check. Secretary Bramwood was prompt, to say the least.

CHARLES E. BOYD.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

At the last meeting of No. 177 the following scale of prices was adopted and presented to the bosses, being a raise of $2 all around, with eight hours, to go into effect August 25: Night—Machine, $21; hand, $19. Day—Machine, $19; hand, $18. Overtime, price and one-half.

Edward Ruby, who left this city recently in company with "Tony" Pastor, was killed by being pushed from a train near Huntington, Ind. When Mr. Ruby left this city he was known to have $21 in his possession, but when the body was found there was nothing on his person but his traveling card. It is the impression he was robbed and pushed off the train by unknown parties. Mr. Ruby was a native of Kentucky, and the body was taken there for interment.

The supreme court of Illinois recently upheld the union label and trademark law. Counterfeiting the cigarmakers' blue label was the cause on trial, and the fine of $100 and costs inflicted by the lower court was sustained. Score again for the "little joker."

James Updegraff, who has been confined in a hospital here for two months, suffering from nervousness, has gone to the home of his brother in Kansas City, somewhat improved in health, but unable to work.

J. B. Markham and John Sankey are recent appointees of the mayor. The former is "one of the finest" patrolmen in the city, and the latter is water tax collector. Mr. Jones, printer expert of Illinois for the past four years, is also a member of the typographical union, and the chances are good for Mr. Jones' reappointment.

A man who can set 9,000 ems an hour on a machine in a saloon and only 4,000 an hour in a printing office is classed by G. V. (Checker) Grow as a "vocal operator." Parker's "mail order" printers don't beat this.

Phillips Brothers are now located in their mammoth new building. It is one of the finest in the city, and in its construction the sanitary conditions were the first consideration. Now, if some others would—.

A section in our laws which prevented members from working at both hand and machine on the same day was recently repealed.

Two new Mergs will be installed in the State Register office in the near future. Now, don't all flock to Springfield in hopes of getting a "sit." Enough at present.

State printing has fallen down. Several recently laid off have sought new "worlds to conquer."

Will we be able to say, on January 1, 1906, "We have met the enemy and they are ours"? I hope so. A "long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether" works wonders.

Printers in this city take great interest in items appearing in THE JOURNAL relative to Battle Creek's (fence) Post. If Mr. de Bruyn could investigate Post's life here, his native town, it would make one of the most interesting stories ever appearing in THE JOURNAL.

Even the honey bees in this section belong to the union. A storekeeper displayed a crate of honey with a union label on. Bees are certainly strong and touching in some parts.

Scott Gordon's article entitled "A Kick" in the July JOURNAL hits the spot. An item recently appeared in this correspondence which said, "There is work for all who want it, and 10r some that don't," and it brought a letter from a member in Ohio who was "a good job, ad, rule and figure man, sober and reliable." I sent an answer stating if he was here he could probably "catch on" for two years' work. He came, and a job was ready for him. After ten days vocalizing in the gin mills, he left town, with two dark spots under his eyes as a memento of his working (?) days here.

"Work, for the night is coming when man's work"—will be done in eight hours.

Boom the label. F. C. REED.

IOWA CITY, IOWA.

No. 515 contemplates the organization of a woman's auxiliary, a committee now having this matter in charge. Our lady members are enthusiastic on the subject, which means that it will be carried through to a successful finish.

An eight-hour day does not seem to be very much of an improbability to at least one of the Iowa City offices, as the employes of the Economy Advertising Company have been working on this basis on Saturdays for some time past. This is the largest printing and bookbinding house in the city, and in thus voluntarily making this concession has won the good will of a large and liberally-paid force of employes. Speed the time when the eight-hour day will grow into such favor that it will include all the offices in the city and the remaining days of the week.

The usual midsummer dullness has settled down lightly upon us, just in time to permit the boys to take short vacation and fishing relays. However, we regret that this slackness in trade may entail some hardship on the traveling members of the

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craft who visit our city in their touring cars, as it will render the task of securing funds to refill their reservoirs more difficult.

Secretary-Treasurer Burger is spending the summer down on the beach. The genial secretary was much disappointed in being compelled to forego his proposed boat ride in honor of Vice-President Fairbanks, when the latter gentleman delivered the commencement address at Iowa University.

No. 515 has elected the following officers for the coming year, the president and vice-president having been chosen to fill their respective offices for the third time: President, John J. Keppler; vice-president, E. W. Johnson; secretary-treasurer, Albert Burger; recording secretary, H. Klima; sergeant-at-arms, L. W. Obenchain; members of executive committee, Frank P. Burns and Art S. Anthony; auditing committee, O. A. Moler, Bert Miller and J. D. Lonergan. The officers have the cordial support of the members and a spirit of fraternity and harmony prevails throughout. The dignified, conservative course of No. 515, since its organization, has done much to advance the cause of unionism and reflect credit upon organized labor in this community.

GEORGE F. O'BRIEN.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

No. 338 has a fight on its hands with the Queen City Printing Company. The trouble arose over the employment of a New York non-unionist, Paul Freyborg, alias Albert Freyborg. By agreement he was to be discharged July 1, the master printers' association guaranteeing this. H. A. Murrill, president of the company, did discharge him, but had another non-union man put to work at once. When the union printers and pressmen walked out, Murrill re-employed Freyborg. No. 338, with fifty members, is assessing each one $1.10 weekly to support the strikers, and is receiving the usual International Typographical Union benefits. A number have been deported. Organizer Hill, of Nashville, was sent here twice by President Lynch, but failed to settle the trouble. He worked hard, and left the boys greatly encouraged over the outlook. John J. Williams, an active union leader, was arrested upon a warrant sworn out by the company, charging him with "enticing labor" away from said company. He waived examination, and his trial is to come up at the next term of the superior court.

The hope of the employers is in getting the pressmen back to work. These say that if ordered back they will quit as individuals. They are assured of financial support by our International.

We ask that all efforts be made to keep printers and pressmen away from here. It is a fight for existence, not only of this union, but of neighboring unions. Greenville, S. C., employers have announced that if Murrill defeats the printers they will "open" their shops. T. M. ALEXANDER.

THAT amid our highest civilization, men faint and die with want is not due to the niggardliness of nature, but to the injustice of man.—Henry George.

In Memoriam

JOSEPH F. NORTON.

At the last regular meeting of Buffalo (N. Y.) Typographical Union No. 9 the following resolutions were adopted on the death of Joseph F. Norton:

Resolved, That No. 9, in the death of Joseph F. Norton, loses one of its most estimable members. In his departure from our midst we lose one of the old guard, an excellent printer, one whose heart was always to a brother in distress, and that we accord to the loved ones he left on earth our most sincere condolence and sympathy.

Resolved, That the charter be draped for thirty days; a copy of resolutions sent to the family; that they be spread upon the minutes of No. 9, and a copy transmitted to THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL for publication.

G. W. BRICE.

Washington (Pa.) Typographical Union No. 456 expresses sympathy in the following resolutions:

Whereas, Our oldest brother, George Washington Brice, died on June 9, 1905; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is with most profound sorrow that we, his fellow members of Washington (Pa.) Typographical Union No. 456, hear of the demise of our friend and brother, who has always held our respect and esteem in life, and whose death removes from our midst the one man whose life has extended from the hand-set times before the war to the present machine age.

Brother Brice was always a stanch union man, was a member of the International Union early in its history, and was one of the first to join No. 456 when it was organized, and while unable to do any labor of late years, yet he was always interested in unionism, and was, all in all, a first-rate man, whose presence among us will be sorely missed.

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be copied in our minutes and published in THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

P. F. FENTON.

At a meeting of Joliet (Ill.) Typographical Union No. 194 the following resolutions were adopted in memory of the late P. F. Fenton:

Whereas, Patrick F. Fenton, recently deceased, was a member of Joliet Typographical Union No. 194, and one of its most honored and devoted members; therefore, be it

Resolved, That No. 194 take this method of expressing to his relatives and friends its unceasing admiration for and its unqualified appreciation of his character; that the exceptional purity and nobility of his conception of life has at all times been the inspiration of his friends and made it impossible for any man to call him an enemy; that the faith in which he died has acquired a luster from his membership which should indeed be precious to its adherents; that his courage and ability, if unhampered by insidious disease, must have lifted him high in the affairs of men; and be it

Resolved, That we, who knew the rare scrupulousness which governed every action of his life, however trivial, and that we who were proud to call him friend and honored by calling him brother, refrain from offering to his relatives and friends unmeaning condolences, feeling that their knowledge of the fact that we knew him and loved him well may help to lighten the burden of sorrow that so heavily oppresses the home that shall know him no more; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be

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presented to the relatives of our deceased friend and brother, published in the daily papers and inscribed upon the records of this union.

CHARLES O. COMPAGNIOTTE.

The following resolutions were adopted by a rising vote by St. Louis Typographical Union No. 8, at a regular meeting held July 2, 1905:

Whereas, Providence having removed from us our fellow workman, Charles O. Compagniotte; therefore, be it

Resolved, That by his death we have lost a generous, genial man, a faithful friend, and one who, during his many years' association with our union, has proved himself a true and worthy member.

Resolved, That to his relatives we extend our heartfelt sympathy in their hour of trial; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be placed upon our minutes and a copy sent to the relatives of the deceased.

WILLIAM HAMILTON.

Woman's Auxiliary No. 5 (Indianapolis) adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty Providence to call from our midst on April 1, 1905, William Hamilton, husband of our member, Mrs. Hamilton; and,

Whereas, In memory of the worthy dead and for the comfort of the bereaved we feel called upon to offer expressions of sympathy; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we hereby extend to the bereaved family our sincere and heartfelt sympathy; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes, a copy sent to THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL for publication, and a copy sent to the family of the deceased.

CHARLES ALLAN.

Jacksonville (Fla.) Typographical Union No. 162 adopted the following resolutions on the death of Charles Allan:

Whereas, It has pleased the All-wise Ruler to remove from among us our brother member and fellow laborer, Charles Allan, and

Whereas, The membership of Jacksonville Typographical Union No. 162 has lost a true friend and faithful worker—one who was always ready to aid a fellow member and advance the welfare of the union at any and all times; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Jacksonville Typographical Union sympathizes with the members of the deceased brother's family; that these resolutions be published in the Jacksonville press, THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL, a copy sent to his family, a page set apart in the union's minutes, and the charter of this union be draped for a period of thirty days in his honor and memory.

JOHN W. ARBOGAST.

Resolutions of condolence adopted June 8, 1905, by Wichita (Kan.) Typographical Union No. 148, on the death of John W. Arbogast, who died June 4, 1905:

Whereas, The Great Reaper of all mankind has again visited our ranks and garnered a golden sheaf in the person of John W. Arbogast, a highly appreciated fellow workman; and,

Whereas, The life of our deceased brother was crowded with acts of love, kindness and faithfulness toward all who came under his immediate control, and as a craftsman true to union principles; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of Wichita Typographical Union No. 148 express their deep regret for the loss they have sustained in the death of Brother John W. Arbogast, and with sad hearts tender to the cherished companion, idolized daughter and sorrowing relatives our deepest sympathy, fully realizing that their loss is even greater than ours; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the faithful wife; that they be spread on the minutes of the union, and a copy furnished to the local press and to THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days.

MRS. BENJAMIN KELLERSTRASS.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted at the last meeting of Peoria (Ill.) Union No. 29:

Whereas, The great Creator has seen fit to remove from the family circle the wife of our fellow workman, Benjamin Kellerstrass, thereby casting a gloom over the entire family; and

Whereas, In the death of Mrs. Kellerstrass the family circle has lost a devoted mother and guardian; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of Typographical Union No. 29 extend to our fellow workman and the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to Brother Kellerstrass and the bereaved family and that the same be published in the Labor Gazette, THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL, the daily papers, and a copy be spread upon the records of the union.

ROBERT EMMET GRIFFITH.

Wilmington (Del.) Union No. 123 adopted the following resolutions on the death of R. E. Griffith:

Whereas, It has pleased the All-wise Father to remove from our midst Robert Emmet Griffith, one of our respected fellow craftsmen, who died July 4, 1905; and,

Whereas, Robert Emmet Griffith had endeared himself to the members of Wilmington Typographical Union No. 123; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of Wilmington Typographical Union No. 123, and the union as a body, deeply regret the demise of the late member, and extend our sympathy to the family of the deceased; and, be it further

Resolved, That the charter of this union be draped in mourning for thirty days, and that these resolutions be published in THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL, and that a copy be sent to the family of the late Robert Emmet Griffith.

HARRY SMITH.

At the last regular meeting of Buffalo (N. Y.) Typographical Union No. 9 the following resolutions were adopted on the death of Harry Smith:

Whereas, Death has again invaded our ranks and removed from our midst our esteemed brother, Harry Smith, in the very zenith of his youthful manhood; and,

Whereas, In his demise Typographical Union No. 9 loses a faithful and worthy member, his associates a sincere friend, and his family a devoted husband and father; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we hereby extend to the family of our departed brother our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of bereavement; and, be it further

Resolved, That in respect to his memory the charter of this union be draped in mourning for thirty days; a copy of these resolutions be sent to the stricken family; that they be spread upon the minutes of Typographical Union No. 9, and a copy transmitted to THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL for publication.

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Official Budget

THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL

ISSUED ON THE FIFTH OF EACH MONTH.

AT ROOMS 640-650 NEWTON CLAYPOOL BUILDING, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

J. W. BRAMWOOD, Editor and Publisher

Entered at the postoffice, Indianapolis, Ind., as second-class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.—One dollar per annum to any part of the United States or Canada; foreign, $1.50 per annum; single copies, 10 cents each.

To insure prompt insertion, all official matter, communications and advertisements should reach this office BEFORE the TWENTIETH OF THE MONTH PRECEDING PUBLICATION.

Advertising rates made known on application. All letters and remittances should be addressed to the editor and publisher.

NOTICE TO SECRETARIES.

Items for the official columns of THE JOURNAL should be prepared on a separate sheet, and the style of the paper followed as closely as possible. Such items should not be made a part of a letter dealing with other subjects, for if this is done the items are likely to be overlooked, even though the greatest care be exercised. Write as plainly as possible—especially proper names—using one side of the sheet only. Communications must in all instances be accompanied by the author's name and address. All official matter must be in the hands of the editor BEFORE THE TWENTIETH OF EACH MONTH, to insure insertion in the issue immediately following. The observance of the foregoing will tend to insure what is desired by all—promptness and accuracy in the publication of official matter.

THE JOURNAL MAILING LIST.

When a member requests a change in his JOURNAL address, he should give the name and number of the union with which he is affiliated, together with his present and former address.

Additions to the mailing list can only be made when received through the local secretary. Members not receiving the magazine should furnish the local secretary with their addresses.

Additions, corrections or alterations reported by local secretaries should be kept separate from other correspondence. When a member deposits his card, and his name is reported for the subscription list, the secretary should state where the member previously received THE JOURNAL, and give the name and number of the union with which he was affiliated. When a member draws his card, is suspended or expelled, or in any manner ceases to be an active member of the local, the secretary should request that his name be dropped from the mailing list.

A large number of those who take cards and remove to unorganized towns fail to renew their cards. To prevent loss in such instances, it has been decided that members holding cards, and located outside of the jurisdiction of a local union, must either deposit their cards with the nearest union and pay dues each month, or pay International dues in advance, in order to get THE JOURNAL. Where a card-holder pays his dues to the local in advance, a specific report should be made by the secretary upon the case, in order that the name can be placed on the list and the magazine sent to the member for the time for which dues have been paid.

The 25th of each month is the latest date upon which changes for the succeeding issue can be made on our mailing list.

Upon request, secretaries will be furnished with a copy of the list of their members to whom THE JOURNAL is being sent.

All correspondence regarding THE JOURNAL should be addressed to J. W. BRAMWOOD, Newton Claypool building, Indianapolis, Ind.

ADDRESSES WANTED.

R. C. ("Bob") Gilliland, send your address to 1105 Spring street, Shreveport, La.

R. L. Knapp, send address to your wife at 761 Forty-second street, Chicago, Ill. Important.

Any one knowing the whereabouts of W. B. Smith, please notify J. R. Beck, 21 Union street, Taunton, Mass.

Thomas Collie, last heard of in Reno, Nev., or any one knowing his whereabouts, communicate with Joseph Rose, Guelph, Ont.

John A. Groman, last heard from in Chicago, is requested to write his father, Adolph Groman, 1112 Winnebago street, La Crosse, Wis.

Hugh Freeze, last heard of at Kalamazoo, Mich., or any one knowing his whereabouts, communicate with H. Heidemann, 650 Racine avenue, Chicago, Ill.

John Laird, last heard from in Cleveland, Ohio, is requested to communicate with his wife, care of Mrs. McCue, 564 East 152d street, New York city.

William Luddy, formerly of Arizona and later of Jimtown, Cal., please communicate with D. S. White, Examiner, San Francisco. Important business.

W. T. Chapman, who left Butte in January, 1905, is requested to send his address to his mother, Mrs. C. E. Chapman, 303 South Wyoming street, Butte, Mont.

P. D. Carr, formerly of Scranton, Pa., or any one knowing his whereabouts, is requested to communicate with his father, Peter Carr, 1234 Locust street, Scranton, Pa.

Information is wanted as to the whereabouts of B. S. Chambers, of Mailers' Union No. 2. Address all communications to James McNichols, 5956 LaSalle street, Chicago, Ill.

John R. Motley, last heard of in Nashville, or any one knowing his whereabouts, communicate with W. T. Motley, 55 East Hunter street, Atlanta, Ga. He went from Shreveport, La., to Nashville about a year ago.

Wanted—Information regarding the present address of C. R. Cahill, printer, formerly of Sixth and Charles streets, also of 2407 Jackson street, St. Joseph, Mo. Address E. E. Beardsley, Metropolitan building, New York city.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The secretary receiving card No. 98282, issued by St. Louis No. 8 to F. L. Henry, will please notify J. J. Early, 810 Olive street, St. Louis, Mo.

Notice: Charges have been preferred against John W. Geary by the secretary of Buffalo Union No. 9, for conduct unbecoming a union man, and violation of his obligation, and he is requested to appear before a trial committee appointed by said union, at room 6, Chapin block, Buffalo, N. Y.,

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Monday, August 14, 1905. Edward T. Welsh, chairman committee.

The secretary receiving card No. 61413, issued by Easton Union No. 258, is requested to hold it and communicate with J. Albert Jones, 1107 Lehigh street, Easton, Pa.

Card No. 93627, issued to Fred Drake by No. 612, has been lost and a duplicate issued. If found or presented for deposit, return to P. F. Arens, 234 Chute street, Menasha, Wis.

The secretary receiving the card of Clarence Anderson, formerly of Williamsport (Pa.) No. 141, is requested to communicate with T. P. Whaley, care of Democrat, Ridgeway, Pa.

The secretary receiving the card of George J. Ford, issued by St. Louis Union No. 8, is requested to hold it and communicate with J. J. Dwyer, 1016 Main street, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Card No. 88530, issued to Guy Sims by Moberly Union No. 473, has been lost and a duplicate issued. If found or presented for deposit, return to R. S. Cunningham, General Delivery, Moberly, Mo.

Card No. 97209, issued June 3, 1905, by Secretary-Treasurer Bramwood, to W. T. Galliher, was lost in the mails. If found or presented for deposit, this card should be returned to headquarters.

Card No. 91407, issued to T. C. Sheehan by Buffalo Union No. 9, has been lost and a duplicate issued. If found or presented for deposit, return to W. J. McLaughlin, box 502, Buffalo, N. Y.

Card No. 86319, issued by Shreveport Union No. 155 to Ed Thayer, has been lost and a duplicate issued. If found or presented for deposit, please return to R. P. Moore, box 182, Shreveport, La.

Card No. 59090, issued to B. H. Johnson by Houston Union No. 87, has been lost and a duplicate issued. If found or presented for deposit, return to J. S. Swope, 1720 Jackson street, Houston, Texas.

Card No. 89999, issued June 8, 1905, to S. E. Streeter by Milwaukee Union No. 23, has been lost and a duplicate issued. If found or presented for deposit, return to Albert J. Welch, 318 State street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Card No. 88327, issued to W. W. Waterhouse by Vicksburg (Miss.) Union No. 427, has been lost and a duplicate issued. If found or presented for deposit, return to U. G. Tuttle, 205 Jackson street, Vicksburg, Miss.

Honorary withdrawal card, issued in May, 1896, to F. M. Posegate, by St. Joseph Union No. 40, has been lost and a duplicate issued. If found or presented for deposit, return to Charles Rhode, box 748, St. Joseph, Mo.

Card No. 86651, issued to Jesse M. Page by Helena Union No. 95, on February 7, 1905, has been lost and a duplicate issued. If found or presented for deposit, return to Don C. D. Moore, box 172, Helena, Mont.

Card No. 83496, issued to W. S. Chamberlin, February 18, 1905, by Kansas City Union No. 80, has been lost and a duplicate issued. If found or presented for deposit, return to James M. Rhodes, box 376, Kansas City, Mo.

Card No. 97550, issued to J. G. Baker, April 29, 1905, by Secretary-Treasurer Bramwood, has been lost. If found or presented for deposit, return to J. W. Bramwood, 640-648 Newton Claypool building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Card No. 51286, issued May 17, 1905, by Dunkirk Union No. 555, to S. Eugene Croix, has been lost and a duplicate issued. The original, if found or presented for deposit, should be returned to William C. Persch, 210 Central avenue, Dunkirk, N. Y.

THE trade union stands out as the most successful of all undertakings in the interest of the masses since time began.—Joseph Buchanan.

UNIONS IN ARREARS JULY 25.

Section 1, article ix, of the constitution, requires that: "International dues for each month shall be collected by subordinate unions and transmitted to the secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union before the twentieth of the succeeding month." Under this law the June per capita of all unions was due at headquarters not later than July 20. The following unions were delinquent on July 25, having failed to make their returns.

In this connection attention is directed to section 7, article vi, of the by-laws, which is as follows:

"Sec. 7. No funeral-benefit claim shall be allowed unless the deceased was possessed of a current working card at the time of his death, nor shall a funeral-benefit claim be allowed if, at the time of death, the union of which deceased was a member is in arrears for per capita tax to the International Union."

26, Petersburg.
96, Glens Falls.
109, Pittsfield.
120, Lynn.
133, London.
147, Ashland, Wis.
196, Logansport.
221, San Diego.
222, Montgomery.
257, Lisbon.
264, Chillicothe.
274, Amsterdam.
293, Pensacola.
295, Newport.
296, Lindsay.
297, Concord.
304, Albuquerque.
312, Las Vegas.
313, Texarkana.
316, North Adams.
320, Pottsville.
335, Rossland.
343, Fort Scott.
345, Olean.
349, Waterloo.
357, Parkersburg.
360, Menominee.
366, Berlin.
367, Globe.
383, Martins Ferry.
393, Brockville.
396, Canandaigua.
399, Plainfield.
406, Mason City.
409, Lorain.
422, Mayaguez.
430, Baker City.
431, Manitowoc.
440, Selma.
460, Chatham.
462, Nebraska City.
476, Slavonic.
478, San Juan.
482, Mineola.
486, Gloucester.
491, Pocatello.
496, Albany, Ore.
502, Crookston.
504, Astoria.
513, De Soto.
517, Gadsden.
519, Winchester.
527, Oelwein.
528, Eugene.
529, Norwalk, Conn.
534, Allentown.
537, Creston.
549, Corning.
553, Greenville, Miss.
554, Hinton.
564, Mankato.
569, Painesville.
571, Chickasha.
572, Marshall.
578, Coffeyville.
584, Redlands.
585, Wausau.
591, Pekin.
594, Morris.
604, Edmonton.
607, Millville.
609, Winston-Salem.
617, Wallace.
621, Mayfield.
622, Millinocket.
627, Dover.
634, Lewiston, Idaho.
635, Poplar Bluff.
639, Berwick.
640, Berlin, N. H.
650, Long Beach.

MAILERS.

7, Kansas City.
9, Los Angeles.
12, Cleveland.
13, Pittsburg.
14, Detroit.
21, Portland.
22, Providence.
24, Buffalo.

TYPEFOUNDERS.

7, San Francisco.

NEWSPAPER WRITERS.

10, Montreal.

STATE OF TRADE.

New Orleans, La.—Business is very good in the job line; machine work falling off, owing to closing of courts.

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THE DEATH ROLL.

ARBOGAST, JOHN W.—At Wichita, Kan., June 4, 1905, of cirrhosis of liver. Age 39 years.

BLUMER, HENRY—At New York, N. Y., July 8, 1905, of bullet wound. Age 30 years.

CAMPBELL, CLAUDE A.—At Tionesta, Pa., June 30, 1905, of tuberculosis. Age 27 years.

COMPAGNOTT, CHARLES—At St. Louis, Mo., June 26, 1905, of heart disease. Age 42 years.

COSTELLO, PATRICK—At Toronto, Ont., June 12, 1905, of heart disease. Age 67 years.

CROSBIE, CHARLES—At Chicago, Ill., July 3, 1905, of tuberculosis. Age 61 years.

CULLEY, F. C.—At Kenosha, Wis., July 8, 1905, of Bright's disease. Age 67 years.

DENVER, C. C.—At New York, N. Y., June 18, 1905, of epithelioma of superior maxilla. Age 65 years.

DOOLING, A. A.—At Denver, Colo., June 30, 1905, of Bright's disease. Age 37 years.

DURNEY, HENRY R.—At Detroit, Mich., June 16, 1905, of old age. Age 75 years.

ERWIN, JOHN D.—At Chicago, Ill., June 9, 1905, of consumption. Age 25 years.

FENTON, P. F.—At Joliet, Ill., June 22, 1905, of tuberculosis. Age 34 years.

FOX, WILLIAM H.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., July 7, 1905, of tuberculosis. Age 38 years.

FRANK, R. C.—At Asheville, N. C., May 15, 1905, of heart failure. Age 36 years.

GAWLEY, THOMAS—At New York, N. Y., June 25, 1905, of carcinoma of stomach. Age 55 years.

GOODEVE, FRANK C.—At New York, N. Y., July 6, 1905, of intestinal obstruction. Age 48 years.

GRAHAM, JAMES—At Boston, Mass., June 22, 1905, of nephritis. Age 50 years.

GRIFFITH, R. E.—At Centreville, Del., July 4, 1905, of tuberculosis. Age 40 years.

GRUNDY, CHARLES D.—At Boston, Mass., July 25, 1905; drowned. Age 21 years.

HEINZ, PHILIP—At Greenpoint, N. Y., July 9, 1905, of tuberculosis. Age 28 years.

HOLT, W. W.—At Mobile, Ala., June 19, 1905, of consumption. Age 40 years.

HULL, CHARLES O.—At New York, N. Y., June 23, 1905, of endocarditis. Age 23 years.

LEHMKUHL, THOMAS H.—At Boston, Mass., June 2, 1905, of mitral regurgitation. Age 38 years.

MAHONEY, W. M.—At Niagara Falls, N. Y., July 7, 1905, of enlargement of liver. Age 34 years.

NORTON, JOHN F.—At Buffalo, N. Y., June 28, 1905, of heart disease. Age 45 years.

O'CONNELL, JAMES—At New York, N. Y., June 19, 1905, of apoplexy. Age 57 years.

O'CONNOR, M. J.—At Syracuse, N. Y., July 7, 1905, of hemorrhage. Age 34 years.

OGLESBY, P. C.—At Shawnee, Okla., July 9, 1905, of malarial fever. Age 45 years.

REID, JOHN—At Boston, Mass., June 24, 1905, of cancer. Age 55 years.

REYNOLDS, A. N.—At Bessemer, Ala., December 18, 1904, of overdose of opiate. Age 34 years.

RITCHIE, JOHN F.—At New York, N. Y., June 28, 1905, of morphine poisoning. Age 38 years.

RUBY, EDWARD—At Huntington, Ind., July 13, 1905; accidental. Age not given.

RYAN, THOMAS F.—At Boston, Mass., July 9, 1905, of meningitis. Age 39 years.

SMILEY, ALEXANDER—At New York, N. Y., July 16, 1905, of appendicitis. Age 59 years.

SMITH, HENRY—At Buffalo, N. Y., June 26, 1905, of consumption. Age 24 years.

SPENCER, ALBERT—At Battle Hill, Ga., July 9, 1905, of consumption. Age 37 years.

STROWBRIDGE, JAMES M.—At Cincinnati, Ohio, July 15, 1905, of phthisis. Age 52 years.

WALTER, ADOLPH—At Cincinnati, Ohio, June 8, 1905, of gangrene. Age 75 years.

WEED, W. H.—At Philadelphia, Pa., July 2, 1905, of tuberculosis. Age 37 years.

WILBY, FRANK H.—At Toronto, Ont., July 7, 1905, of consumption. Age 25 years.

UNIONS SUSPENDED.

In accordance with the provisions of section 1, article x, of the constitution of the International Typographical Union, the charters of the following unions are suspended, they having failed to comply with the requirements of section 1, article ix, after being properly notified of their indebtedness by the secretary-treasurer, as is required by law:

178, Geneva, N. Y.
597, Mount Vernon, Ind.
606, Amarillo, Texas.
6, Providence (R. I.) Newspaper Writers.

Cards issued by these locals after July 21 are null and void. JAMES LYNCH, President.
Indianapolis, Ind., July 21, 1905.

CHARTERS ISSUED AND SURRENDERED.

ISSUED.

Eau Claire and Chippewa Falls (Wis.) No. 530—J. A. Neill, R. J. Heck, W. G. Waudby, F. N. Ashbaugh, John Erpenbach, H. N. W. Johnson, J. T. Johnson, F. C. Marble, Mary Fitzpatrick, Gerhard Olson, H. E. Olson, J. T. Gayou, jr., J. C. Jackson, Charles Eagles, George Voss, R. W. Morgan, J. H. Warner, Lillie Johnson, William Schimmele, R. H. Thompson.

Elmira (N. Y.) Mailers No. 11—Fred Scharf, William Abbott, Frank Wellson, George Brooks, William M. Mack, Albert E. Craze, Harry Craze, Charles Dildine, Lewis J. Sage, Fred Waddell.

SURRENDERED.

Eau Claire (Wis.) No. 530. Danville (Ill.) Newspaper Writers No. 17.

UNION PRINTERS' HOME.

The following is a record of the admissions and departures for the month of June:

ADMITTED.

899—George W. Newland, Los Angeles No. 174; age 45 years; admitted June 3, 1905.

901—Thomas F. Duke, Kansas City No. 80; age 35 years; admitted June 3, 1905.

900—L. K. Neiswanger, San Francisco No. 21; age 66 years; admitted June 6, 1905.

907—Raymond Sommer, Newark No. 103; age 30 years; admitted June 6, 1905.

904—J. T. Gallagher, New York No. 6; age 72 years; admitted June 10, 1905.

908—Oscar Howard, Wheeling No. 79; age 72 years; admitted June 15, 1905.

910—C. J. Gallaher, Chicago No. 16; age 37 years; admitted June 19, 1905.

909—C. W. Somes, Memphis No. 111; age 67 years; admitted June 19, 1905.

912—Melvin H. Ketcham, Denver No. 49; age 39 years; admitted June 24, 1905.

924—Norman S. Adams, Colorado Springs No. 82; admitted June 25, 1905.

903—Charles M. Young, New York No. 6; age 73 years; admitted June 25, 1905.

914—Elmer E. J. Shepherd, New York No. 6; age 41 years; admitted June 26, 1905.

VACATED.

731—J. T. Gill, Philadelphia No. 2; age 42

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years; admitted September 26, 1903; vacated June 3, 1905; failing health.

872—William Parratt, Omaha No. 190; age 52 years; admitted March 10, 1905; vacated June 10, 1905; altitude too high.

794—Clarence C. French, Quincy No. 59; age 33 years; admitted May 2, 1904; vacated June 10, 1905; able to work.

811—Charles M. Carter, Colorado Springs No. 82; age 38 years; admitted May 24, 1904; vacated June 16, 1905; able to work.

DIED.

870—Henry W. DeWitt, Chicago No. 16; age 54 years; admitted January 29, 1905; died June 27, 1905.

Number of inmates June 1, 1905..... 133
Number of inmates June 30, 1905..... 140
Average number for the month..... 137

CHARLES DEACON, Superintendent.

APPLICATIONS FROM UNORGANIZED TOWNS.

Albert Lea, Minn.—Chris Clemmensen, age 21 years; at trade five years; made application at Clinton, Iowa, but withdrew it before action was taken and left town.

Conway, Ark.—W. R. Townsend, age 33 years; at trade fifteen years; has worked in Hope, Texarkana and Newport, Ark. C. A. Wren, age 23 years; at trade six years; always worked in unorganized towns. W. F. Smith, age 21 years; at trade six years, in Conway. M. R. White, age 40 years; at trade twenty years; has worked in Carlinville, Ill., Hebe and Conway, Ark.

Corpus Christi, Texas—W. F. Traxler, age 27 years; at trade thirteen years in Hallettsville and Corpus Christi, Texas.

Grantsburg, Wis.—Herbert Ahlstrom, age 28 years; at trade eight years; learned trade in Grantsburg.

Hopkinsville, Ky.—D. H. Thomason, age 32 years; at trade eighteen years; learned trade in Hopkinsville; worked in Morganfield, Ky.

Iron River, Wis.—Eric G. Hedquist, age 23 years; at trade seven years; learned trade in Iron River, Wis.; worked in Mellen, Wis., and Hancock, Mich.

Jonesboro, Ark.—Britton F. Robinson, age 38 years; at trade twenty-four years; learned trade in office of Miller Printing Company, Marshalltown, Iowa; worked in Maryville, Mo., and Shenandoah, Iowa.

Tipton, Ind.—F. M. O'Banion, age 23 years; at trade six years; learned trade in Tipton; worked in Hornellsville, N. Y.

Wytheville, Va.—Robert B. Neighbors, age 31 years; at trade twelve years; learned trade in office of John A. Cooks, Wytheville, Va.; worked in Pulaski City, Va., Bluefield, W. Va., and Bristol, Tenn.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

5, Columbus, Ohio—Everette D. Kennon, age 20 years; worked four years with E. M. Pierce, Wheeling, Va.

5, New York, N. Y. (Newspaper Writers)—C. D. Hemming, formerly a member of defunct Scranton Newspaper Writers' Union No. 21.

6, New York, N. Y. (Mailers)—Charles Doll, age 23 years; at trade five years in Jacksonville, Fla.

8, St. Louis, Mo.—H. F. Rothe, age 28 years; at trade fifteen years; learned trade in Clayton, Mo. Omar Tweddle, age 26 years; always worked in St. Louis. Alex Steiner, age 27 years; at trade fourteen years; learned trade in Hungary; has been in Hungary until last year; worked in office of Ignatz Haaz, Philadelphia, Pa. Henry J. Heinsohn, age 29 years; at trade thirteen years; learned trade in Hermann, Mo. M. L. Grisell, age 30 years; at trade twelve years; learned trade in Geema, Colo. F. K. Flaugh, age 31 years; at trade five years; learned trade in Dexter, Iowa. Bradley C. Kellog, age 20 years; at trade four and a half years; learned trade in St. Louis; worked on Herald, Dixon, Neb. Lee Mueller, age 24 years; at trade six years; learned trade and always worked in St. Louis.

16, Chicago, Ill.—Clyde Allen, age 22 years; served four years' apprenticeship in the following offices: News and Enterprise, Exeter, Neb.; Ferguson Printing Company, Logan, Iowa; The Pride, Bearer Crossing, Neb. W. F. O'Brien, age 35 years; served six years' apprenticeship in various Chicago offices, including J. M. W. Jones, Rand-McNally, W. P. Dunn & Co., C. H. Morgan Company. Carl Dahl, age 33 years; served five years' apprenticeship in M. Keller's office, at Copenhagen, Denmark. Albert T. Eberhardt, age 38 years; served apprenticeship in various Chicago offices; recently employed at Atwell Printing Company. Frank M. Gould, age 30 years; served apprenticeship in the Hoosac Valley News office, at North Adams, Mass., and in various Chicago offices. Rubin J. Gershkovitz, age 28 years; served four years' apprenticeship in Rosetti's office, Bucharest, Roumania. Richard A. Kinsella, age 23 years; served four years' apprenticeship in the Journal office, Indianapolis, Ind. Thomas A. Knott, age 25 years; served four years' apprenticeship in the following Chicago offices: G. J. Knott, H. E. Rounds, W. M. Welch. L. A. Long, age 26 years; served five years' apprenticeship in the Standard office, at Danville, Ky. Joseph R. Myers, age 26 years; served four years' apprenticeship in the Advance office, Jacksonville, Ill. F. V. Potter, age 40 years; served six years' apprenticeship in the Times office, at Preston, Iowa. Gustave Swanson, age 19 years; served five years' apprenticeship in the Clinic Publishing Company office. Albert S. Teed, age 24 years; served nine years' apprenticeship in various Chicago offices, including Butler Bros. and Lord & Thomas. William E. Timms, age 31 years; served seven years' apprenticeship in the Western Newspaper Union and Daily News office; makes application as linotype machinist. Frank Williams, age 31 years; served six years' apprenticeship in the Evening Wisconsin office, at Milwaukee, Wis. Charles E. Zahn, age 27 years; served eight years' apprenticeship in the Pilot office, Wausau, Wis.

17, New Orleans, La.—John A. Carvell, age 21 years; at trade eight years; learned trade in New Orleans. Louis T. Duckert, age 20 years; at trade six years; learned trade in New Orleans. Jacob Hussy, age 52 years; at trade twenty years. J. W. Norvill, age 36 years; learned trade in New Orleans. Armand L. Rey, age 34 years; learned trade in New Orleans. F. A. Werner, age 26 years; at trade five years; learned trade in New Orleans.

21, San Francisco, Cal.—L. D. Critchlow, age 38 years; at trade twenty-five years. Fred W. Grant, age 36 years; at trade twenty-one years. Walter E. Brock, age 28 years; at trade seven years.

26, Petersburg, Va.—S. B. Cuykendall, served apprenticeship in Petersburg; never before been a member.

27, Mobile, Ala.—R. L. Brackin, age 28 years; at trade thirteen years; worked in Ozark and Montgomery, Ala.; Atlanta, Ga., and Louisville, Ky.; never made application before.

28, Galveston, Texas—Thomas W. Dee, at trade four years, principally in Galveston. W. S. Logan, claims to have been a member of Dallas No. 173; left there about two years ago without his card, to go into business for himself in Paris, Texas.

29, Peoria, Ill.—May O. Bush, at trade four years; worked in Havana, Ill.

30, St. Paul, Minn.—Charles A. Barnes, age 23 years; at trade nine years; worked in Le Sueur and Renville, Minn.; never worked in union town.

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Sam Mogilner, age 21 years; at trade six years; worked in Russia; never worked in union town.

33, Providence, R. I.—Martin C. Day, age 52 years; at trade twenty-four years; learned trade in Dover, N. H.

35, Evansville, Ind.—Frank Bohrer, age 25 years; at trade four years; learned trade in Boonville, Ind. Albert Bennett, age 25 years; at trade four years; learned trade in Boonville, Ind. Charles H. Johnson, age 36 years; at trade twenty years; learned trade in Boonville, Ind. A. Oliver Harker, age 25 years; at trade twelve years; learned trade in Carmi, Ill.

40, St. Joseph, Mo.—Charles G. Triem, age 30 years; learned trade in office of Hamlin B. Miller, Marshalltown, Iowa; worked on Journal, Oelwein, Iowa.

63, Toledo, Ohio—Blanch Houghtell, formerly worked in Bucyrus. Joseph Galloway, of this city.

75, Burlington, Iowa—Walter Larson, at trade six years, in Mount Pleasant, Iowa.

78, Fort Wayne, Ind.—C. A. Colby, age 23 years; at trade ten years; formerly of Rockford, Ill. Gertrude LaPointe, age 22 years; at trade four and a half years; formerly of Huntington, Ind.

87, Houston, Texas—J. A. Capps, age 40 years; at trade five years; learned trade in Lecompton, Kan.; never worked in union town.

90, Richmond, Va.—Harry M. Gaines, age 26 years; at trade four years; learned the business in Paris, Texas; has worked in several unorganized towns in Texas; never made application.

92, Little Rock, Ark.—B. C. Nolen, age 25 years; at trade four years; learned trade in Memphis, Tenn. Francis H. Potee, age 25 years; at trade four years; learned trade in St. Louis, Mo.

95, Helena, Mont.—Thomas V. Borgen, age 29 years; at trade thirteen years; learned trade in Evansville, Minn.; worked in Alexandria, Brandon and Henderson, Minn.

101, Washington, D. C.—C. W. Crutchet, age 21 years; for apprentice membership.

105, Goldfield, Nev.—H. W. Wilson, age 35 years; at trade eight years; learned trade in Leadville, Colo.; worked in Aspen, Durango and Telluride, Colo.

107, Rock Island, Ill., etc.—Edward Geer, age 28 years; learned trade in Bushnell, Ill.; worked in Rock Island, Monmouth and LaSalle, Ill.

110, Union Hill, N. J.—George J. Hart, age 18 years; at trade seven and a half years; learned trade in Arlington, N. J.

116, Kenosha, Wis.—Charles F. Leverens, age 48 years; learned trade in Manitowoc, Wis.; worked in Lincoln, Neb.; St. Louis, Mo.; Indianapolis, Ind., and Minneapolis, Minn.; formerly a member of Minneapolis Union No. 42.

118, Des Moines, Iowa—Roy C. Latta, age 28 years; at trade eight years; learned in Garden Grove, Iowa; worked in Indianola, Milo and Des Moines, Iowa; never belonged to union. William Fahey, for reinstatement; age 28 years; at trade six years; learned trade in Des Moines; worked in Chicago, Ill.; was a member of No. 118, but allowed card to lapse.

119, Jefferson City, Mo.—W. C. McFadden, at trade eight years in country towns; never worked in union town. A. L. Dawson, at trade four and a half years; worked in Jefferson City and Ash Grove, Mo.

124, Bloomington, Ill.—Ralph Greene, age 31 years; at trade twelve years; worked in Bloomington and Endem, Ill.; formerly a member of Bloomington Union, but allowed card to lapse.

132, Camden, N. J.—William G. Taylor, age 53 years; learned trade and worked in Haddonfield, N. J. William G. Taylor, jr., age 30 years; learned trade in Haddonfield, N. J. John Messinger, age 28 years; learned trade on Independent, Camden, N. J. Samuel Hunsinger, age 18 years; learned trade on New Jersey Coast Guide and Camden Linotype Composition Company.

134, Paducah, Ky.—J. H. Griffith, age 30 years; at trade five years; always worked in Paducah.

138, Austin, Texas—M. L. Johnson, age 50 years; learned trade in Journal and Review offices, Cleburne, Texas.

146, Charleston, W. Va.—W. Clint Samples, age 27 years; served three years in United States army; never worked outside of Charleston Union.

148, Wichita, Kan.—Will R. Fraim, age 25 years; at trade five years; worked in Newton, Kan. George R. Burke, age 26 years; at trade nine years; worked in Wellington, Kan.; Baker-Vawter Company office, Atchison, Kan.; Record office, Roswell, N. M.

152, Manchester, N. H.—Channing W. Barnes, age 26 years; at trade eight years; learned trade in Hinsdale, N. H.; worked in Keene, N. H.

165, Worcester, Mass.—Frank J. D. Dexter, age 24 years; at trade eleven years; worked in Framingham, Mass.

170, Tacoma, Wash.—H. S. Smith, at trade fourteen years; formerly a member of New York No. 6, but allowed card to lapse on becoming an employer; has worked in Arlington, Watertown and DeSault, S. D., and New York, N. Y.

173, Dallas, Texas—George W. Wechtel, age 31 years; at trade eight years; worked in Toledo and Cleveland, Ohio; holds an I. P. P. & A. U. card.

177, Springfield, Ill.—Arga M. Dill, Beardstown, Ill.; age 33 years; at trade twenty-one years; learned trade in Maroa, Ill.; worked in Oconto, Wis., and Iron Mountain, Mich.

184, Cheyenne, Wyo.—Frank A. Sackett, age 24 years; at trade four years; learned trade in Phillips and Cheyenne, Wis.

199, Zanesville, Ohio—Charles W. Loughead, age 22 years; at trade four years; never made application before.

209, Lincoln, Neb.—Jacob C. Hornigh, age 50 years; at trade twelve years; learned trade in office of Getchell Bros., Boston, Mass.; formerly a member of Boston No. 13.

213, Rockford, Ill.—E. C. Shroeder, worked in Denver and Salt Lake City. C. A. Colby, worked in Fort Wayne, Ind.

215, Decatur, Ill.—L. W. Waterson, age 40 years; has been in South Bend, Goshen and DeLand, Ind., for the past fifteen years.

221, San Diego, Cal.—W. B. Neyenesch, learned trade at Pilla, Iowa; at the business thirty-eight years; formerly a member of Chicago Union, but allowed card to lapse when went into business. S. Van Ormer, served his apprenticeship at Bellefonte, Pa.; at the trade ten years; never worked in a town where a union existed.

229, Crawfordsville, Ind.—Walter S. Blankenship, at trade five years; always worked in Crawfordsville.

253, Holyoke, Mass.—Theodore Conture, age 22 years; at trade six years; always worked in Holyoke.

255, Anaconda, Mont.—Bond W. Rhue, age 23 years; at trade four years; learned trade in Anaconda.

262, Uniontown, Pa.—P. J. Canova, age 19 years; at trade five years; worked in Grove Springs, Fla.

270, New Castle, Pa.—Fred C. Ray, age 25 years; at trade four years.

283, Oklahoma City, Okla.—William Maxwell, at trade twelve years; learned trade in Macomb, Ill. H. M. Tilton, at trade eight years; learned trade in Downs, Kan.; was a member of Lawton (Okla.) Union until charter was surrendered; formerly a member of Chickasha (I. T.) Union, but allowed card to lapse. T. W. B. Parker, at trade twelve years; worked in Kendallville, Ind., and in office of Skeen, Baker & Co., Chicago, Ill.

286, Marion, Ind.—Lawrence B. Fort, age 19 years; at trade four and a half years; learned trade in Marion.

291, Aurora, Ill.—Clyde Strong, age 21 years;

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at trade six years; learned trade in Platteville, Wis.; worked in office of the Sabin Printing Company, Dubuque, Iowa, and Warden Publishing Company, Oklahoma City, Okla.

299, Tampa, Fla.—R. W. Converse, age 28 years; at trade eight years; learned trade in Tarpon Springs, Fla.; worked in Jacksonville, Fla., and Tioga, Pa. B. P. Pitts, age 32 years; at trade fourteen years; learned trade in Wolsey, S. D.; worked in office of J. H. Yewdale & Son, Milwaukee, Wis., and Pittsville, Wis.

301, Richmond, Ind.—John Harris, age 37 years; at trade twelve years; learned trade in Winchester, Ind.; was a member of Columbia No. 101, but allowed card to lapse upon going into an unorganized town.

310, Arthur Rigby, age 25 years; at trade twelve years; learned trade and worked in England.

312, Las Vegas, N. M.—Nellie M. Burk, age 26 years; at trade seven years; worked in Pittsburg and Wier, Kan.; signed charter application of Pittsburg No. 470, but left trade before charter arrived.

324, Racine, Wis.—J. Earl Pramer, age 21 years; at trade six years; learned trade in Delavan, Wis.; worked in Beloit, Wis. John Larsen, age 20 years; at trade five years; learned trade in office of Mortenson & Cook, Chicago, Ill.

339, Beaumont, Texas—George W. Vinson, age 23 years; at trade five years; learned trade in Brenham, Texas; worked in Brenham and Navasota, Texas.

345, Olean, N. Y.—J. B. Oldham, worked in Elmira, Bradford and Jamestown, N. Y.

352, Phœnix, Ariz.—Milford Winsor, age 31 years; at trade twenty-four years; learned trade in Mankato, Kan.; worked in Leavenworth, Kan., and Fort Smith, Ark.; formerly a member of Fort Smith Union, but allowed card to lapse.

353, Newport News, Va.—James I. Jones, age 21 years; worked in Richmond and Hampton, Va.

363, Jackson, Miss.—John A. Spears, age 25 years; at trade seven years; learned trade in Lebanon, Tenn. J. E. Sharp, age 35 years; at trade fifteen years; learned trade in Yazoo City, Miss.; worked in Memphis, Tenn.; was a member of the union, but allowed card to lapse.

385, Greenville, S. C.—W. B. Hester, age 32 years; learned trade in Easley, S. C.; worked in Bowie, Texas.

404, Tyler, Texas—F. E. Aten, age 19 years; at trade four and a half years; learned trade in Tyler.

410, Everett, Wash.—H. B. Jordan, age 33 years; at trade seven years; learned trade in Snohomish, Wash.; worked in Juneau, Alaska, and Seattle, Wash.; has not worked in the jurisdiction of a union since 1898; allowed card to lapse.

415, Butler, Pa.—Fred Zurney, age 23 years; at trade seven years; learned trade in Tarentum, Pa.; worked in Kittanning, Pa., and Toledo, Ohio.

419, Anniston, Ala.—A. J. Hurst, for apprentice membership; age 22 years; at trade three years; worked in Edwardsville, Goodwater and Lineville, Ala.; never worked in union town before.

422, Mayaguez, P. R.—Jose Rodriguez, age 27 years; at trade five years; learned trade in Mayaguez. Jose Zsanado, age 40 years; at trade twenty years; learned trade in San Juan, P. R. Nicolas Medina Gonzalez, age 24 years; at trade seven years; learned trade in Mayaguez.

427, Vicksburg, Miss.—Robert H. White, age 20 years; at trade seven years; worked in Brandon, Miss. S. H. Roth, age 36 years; at trade nine years; worked in Aberdeen, Miss. Lee B. Rogers, age 40 years; at trade seven years; learned trade in Vicksburg; was a member of defunct Vicksburg Union No. 105.

429, Battle Creek, Mich.—H. W. Baldwin, age 29 years; at trade fourteen years; worked in Kalamazoo, Mich.

434, Trinidad, Colo.—W. H. Wilson, age 19 years; learned trade in Taylor, Texas; worked in Washington, Okla., and Beaumont, Texas; made application to Houston No. 87.

471, Sherman, Texas—Frank W. Thomason, age 25 years; at the trade sixteen years; has worked in Trinidad, Colo.; McGregor, Pecos, Dalhart and Mount Pleasant, Texas; never made application before.

481, Iola, Kan.—Leon H. Wilkinson, learned trade in Yates Center, Kan.

484, Muskogee, I. T.—J. M. Hedrick, age 39 years; learned trade in Bland C. H., Va.; worked in Wellington and Osage City, Kan.; made application before, but never took obligation.

490, Shawnee, Okla.—Mrs. W. M. Miller, age 26 years; at trade thirteen years; learned trade in Lajunta, Colo.

516, Norwalk, Ohio—B. F. Gates, age 45 years; at trade thirty-five years; learned trade in Ashland, Ohio.

523, Tarrytown, etc., N. Y.—Edward W. Henry, age 38 years; at trade twenty years; learned trade in office of Robert Gair, Brooklyn, N. Y.; never before applied for admission into any union. Walter Alderdice, age 25 years; at trade eight years; learned trade in Ireland; never before applied for admission.

525, Benton Harbor, Mich.—Carl Berge, age 29 years; at trade fourteen years, learned trade in Tribune office, Manitowoc, Wis.; worked in office of Rand-McNally Company, D. H. Stewart and Windsor & Kenfield, Chicago, Ill.; formerly a member of Chicago Union No. 16, but allowed card to lapse.

531, Hudson, N. Y.—H. C. Mesick, Valatie, N. Y.; at trade twelve years.

549, Corning, N. Y.—Norman G. Sprague, at trade six years; learned trade in Corning; worked in Geneva and Dundee, N. Y. Charles Shumway, at trade twelve years; learned trade in Laceyville, Pa.; worked in Mansfield, Troy and Corning, N. Y. Arthur W. Stanton, at trade nine and a half years; worked in Hammondsport, N. Y.

555, Dunkirk, N. Y.—Waldo R. Hart, age 29 years; at trade fourteen years; learned trade in Dunkirk, N. Y.

565, South McAlester, I. T.—H. E. Baker, at trade ten years; learned trade in Paris, Ark.; never applied for admission before.

568, Lake Charles, La.—Louis Nussbaum, age 30 years; at trade twelve years; learned trade in New Iberia, La.; worked in New Orleans, La.; never applied for membership before.

573, Aberdeen, Wash.—John J. Carney, age 54 years; at trade thirteen years; worked in Elma, Montesano and Aberdeen, Wash. Lucia E. Clemens, age 28 years; at trade thirteen years; worked in Pendleton and Portland, Ore., and Mount Vernon, Wash.

576, San Luis Obispo, Cal.—W. J. Wortman, age 28 years; formerly a member of Winfield (Kan.) Union; allowed card to lapse while working at other business.

589, Santa Cruz, Cal.—Edith M. Fisher, age 27 years; at trade six years; learned trade in office of Eli Lilly and Company, Indianapolis, Ind.

592, Fort Collins, Colo.—Charles E. Monninger, age 25 years; at trade eight years; learned trade in Butler, Mo.; worked in Sheridan, Wyo.

599, Herrin, Ill.—Charles H. Turner, age 23 years; at trade six years; learned trade in Stone Fort, Ill.; worked in Carterville, Ill. G. H. Turner, age 29 years; at trade ten years; learned trade in office of Egyptian Press, Marion, Ill.; worked in Waupun, Wis.; Bisbee, Ariz., and Fullerton, Cal.

605, Mitchell, S. D.—L. W. Kreidler, age 36 years; at trade twelve years; worked in Minneapolis some two years ago.

625, Salisbury, N. C.—E. H. Powell, age 22 years; learned trade in Lenoir, N. C.; worked on Citizen, Asheville, N. C. Frank F. Smith, age 36 years; at trade twenty years; learned trade on

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Evening World, Salisbury, N. C.; worked in Lenoir, N. C.; never applied for admission before.

626, Manila, P. I.—Oscar L. Nay, age 21 years; at trade six years; worked in Grand Island and Humphrey, Neb.; never applied for admission before. William H. Case, age 34 years; at trade twenty years; learned trade in England; worked in South Africa.

634, Lewiston, Idaho—H. G. Sasse, age 37 years; at trade fifteen years; worked in unorganized towns in Minnesota; never worked in union town. Charles Hoefstetter, age 30 years; at trade six years; learned trade in Spokane; never made application before.

635, Poplar Bluff, Mo.—J. W. Hatcher, age 34 years; at trade nineteen years; learned trade in Marble Hill, Mo.; worked in country offices in southeast Missouri. Mrs. Hattie Hatcher, age 25 years; at trade nine years; learned trade in Marble Hill, Mo.; worked in Sikeston, Mo. Will M. McNair, age 34 years; at trade seventeen years; learned trade in Newton, Iowa; worked on Statesman Press, Marshalltown, Iowa, in 1898 and 1899. Roy H. Smith, age 25 years; at trade twelve years; learned trade in Benton, Mo.; worked in Charleston, Mo.

650, Long Beach and San Pedro, Cal.—W. S. Leavitt, age 35 years; at trade seventeen years. Has worked in Toronto, Detroit and Chicago.

REJECTIONS, SUSPENSIONS, EXPULSIONS AND REINSTATEMENTS.

2, Chicago, Ill. (Mailers)—B. S. Chambers, C. O. Reinhard, suspended for non-payment of dues.

3, Cincinnati, Ohio—John H. DeRuiter, expelled for ratting.

4, Albany, N. Y.—Joseph McAllister, reinstated.

12, Butte, Mont. (Newspaper Writers)—J. S. Alling, reinstated.

12, Baltimore, Md.—Whitfield Crowther, Charles L. Young, suspended for non-payment of dues. Robert M. Maginnis, reinstated.

17, New Orleans, La.—W. H. Colman, E. A. Hinchliffe, reinstated. Miss Gertrude Rich, rejected for incompetency.

23, Milwaukee, Wis.—J. Arveson, G. Bacon, A. A. Baltes, Osbert Junger, C. C. Lashway, Charles E. Miller, J. V. Stair, Paul Thomae, suspended for non-payment of dues.

26, Petersburg, Va.—Herbert Bozel, W. F. Stevens, suspended for non-payment of dues.

40, St. Joseph, Mo.—C. N. Van Pelt, expelled for non-payment of dues.

54, Raleigh, N. C.—George Holder, suspended for non-payment of dues.

58, Portland, Ore.—D. L. Loufbourrow, D. W. Bath, expelled for non-payment of dues. C. R. Wilkinson, suspended for non-payment of dues.

70, Lancaster, Pa.—Charles Young, Walter E. Fisher, John L. Leonard, John Burkhart, Walter Barnes, C. M. Geiger, Phares Lawrence, Frank M. Dorwart, William Martin, suspended for non-payment of dues. Samuel Sheaffer, reinstated.

79, Wheeling, W. Va.—Wendel Vogler, suspended for non-payment of dues.

80, Kansas City, Mo.—C. A. File, rejected.

92, Little Rock, Ark.—B. C. Trice, expelled for non-payment of dues.

99, Jackson, Mich.—Fred Welch, suspended for non-payment of dues.

105, Goldfield, Nev.—William J. Whiteside, suspended for non-payment of dues.

132, Camden, N. J.—Richard Rourke, Walter Thompson, John J. Tichenor, suspended for non-payment of dues.

163, Superior, Wis.—C. Christianson, reinstated.

165, Worcester, Mass.—Frank H. Garland, reinstated.

174, Los Angeles, Cal.—Frank Turney, suspended for non-payment of dues. Alva A. Axtell, reinstated.

180, Sioux City, Iowa—Charles Hebb, H. C. Brunt, suspended for non-payment of dues.

195, Paterson, N. J.—R. Harris, suspended for non-payment of dues.

203, Council Bluffs, Iowa—E. A. Sciple, suspended for non-payment of dues.

209, Lincoln, Neb.—James H. Reed, reinstated.

217, Murphysboro, Ill.—D. C. Carter, expelled for violation of International law.

241, Hanover, Pa.—William Anthony, B. B. Chenoweth, suspended for non-payment of dues.

253, Holyoke, Mass.—F. A. Drake, expelled for non-payment of dues.

255, Anaconda, Mont.—Honorable withdrawal card issued to C. H. Williams by this union in 1896 has been revoked.

286, Marion, Ind.—Frank Livengood, reinstated.

294, Waukegan, Ill.—Dewey Hamilton, suspended for refusal to obey decision of union. This party holds a withdrawal card from No. 294, and is working at the printing business at Zion City. He was asked to take out a traveling card, but refused to do so.

329, Waterbury, Conn.—James Hanley, expelled for non-payment of dues.

332, Muncie, Ind.—Ethel B. Williams, suspended for non-payment of dues.

339, Beaumont, Texas—J. W. Tinker, reinstated.

350, Joplin, Mo.—J. B. Howard, rejected on account of previous record.

354, Edwardsville, Ill.—J. N. Peers, reinstated.

360, Menominee, Mich.—Frank Krauss, expelled for misappropriation of union funds.

365, Nashua, N. H.—Louis J. Lachapelle, expelled.

371, Rome, Ga.—W. R. Attaway, suspended for non-payment of dues.

388, Walla Walla, Wash.—C. F. Dupuis, suspended for non-payment of dues.

390, Pontiac, Ill.—W. L. Miller, suspended for non-payment of dues.

395, Vincennes, Ind.—A. V. Crotts, Miss Anna Strattman, expelled for ratting.

435, Bluffton, Ind.—L. M. Kistler, reinstated. This gentleman was reported as expelled in the July JOURNAL, through a mistake of the officers of No. 435.

442, LaSalle-Peru, Ill.—R. J. Hanley, suspended for non-payment of dues. George D. Waltman, expelled for conduct unbecoming a union man.

451, Valdosta, Ga.—Will Black, expelled for conduct unbecoming a union man.

481, Iola, Kan.—Cary Shaffer, W. B. Webber, suspended for non-payment of dues.

484, Muskogee, I. T.—C. B. Swink, card revoked for violation of contract with union. George M. Beck, Harry Wagner, expelled for non-payment of dues.

516, Norwalk, Ohio—C. S. Harrington, expelled for non-payment of dues.

520, Mattoon, Ill.—W. F. Garland, expelled for non-payment of dues.

525, Benton Harbor, Mich.—A. H. Peters, Morey Alger, W. H. Shamory, F. L. Gale, F. E. Beers, expelled for non-payment of dues.

537, Creston, Iowa—George Trumbo, Glen Trumbo, suspended for non-payment of dues.

540, Corning, N. Y.—John W. Shanley, Robert E. Morris, reinstated.

562, Pierre, S. D.—W. S. Peck, suspended for non-payment of dues.

573, Aberdeen, Wash.—J. E. Cheesbrough, expelled for violation of section 79 of the general laws of the International Union.

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612, Appleton, etc., Wis.—Robert J. Pemberton, George Gardner, suspended for non-payment of dues.

613, Bellefontaine, Ohio—James Ackles, Will Stiarwalt, suspended. Mrs. Nellie Moore, Joseph Berry, reinstated.

614, North Yakima, Wash.—James O'Brien, suspended for non-payment of dues.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Albany, N. Y.—President, Thomas J. Quinn; vice-president, Thomas F. Drum; secretary, Peter J. Halpen; financial secretary, Charles H. Maguire; treasurer, John F. Powers; sergeant-at-arms, Philip F. Bray.

Anaconda, Mont.—President, Mark R. King; vice-president, S. B. Salisbury; secretary-treasurer, H. A. Denny; recording secretary, C. B. Shryock; executive committee, R. A. Fleming, Dan Dunn, C. L. Swick, John Green, T. S. Stephens; auditing committee, C. B. Shryock, M. R. King, S. B. Salisbury; delegates to central labor council, H. A. Denny, A. A. Allburn, P. J. Coogan, John Green; delegate to convention Montana Federation of Labor, R. A. Fleming.

Beaumont, Texas—President, C. D. Green; vice-president, E. I. Wallace; secretary, A. Marchbanks; sergeant-at-arms, W. P. Mills, funeral director, Samuel Foster; executive committee, E. I. Wallace, D. H. Keating, W. T. Ecks; eight-hour committee, D. H. Keating, Harry Semple, W. T. Ecks; delegates to trades assembly, W. T. Ecks, Ben Bullock, G. P. Koch.

Boise, Idaho—President, W. J. A. McVeaty; vice-president, W. M. Moore; secretary-treasurer, E. A. Parker; sergeant-at-arms, Ed Finnigan; executive committee, F. J. McKenna, H. L. Straight, H. L. Whitehead; auditing committee, C. C. Boot, Carl Gamble, H. W. Fulton; delegates to trades council, F. C. Simmons, W. E. Ross, E. R. Thompson, W. J. A. McVeaty, F. J. McKenna; correspondent to JOURNAL, W. E. Ross.

Butte, Mont. (Newspaper Writers)—President, Charles Copenharve; vice-president, James A. Barry; recording secretary, Frank M. Bissenger; financial secretary, Charles F. Degelman; sergeant-at-arms, William F. Floto; delegates to allied trades council, L. M. Thayer, H. Sulzer, F. E. Roberts; alternates, B. F. Cooney, A. R. Mosher, J. E. Mullenix; delegates to central trades council, George O'Malley, C. F. Shearer, John McMurray; alternates, A. B. Keith, jr., H. F. Burmeister, J. A. Barry; executive board, L. M. Thayer, A. B. Keith, jr., A. R. Mosher, George O'Malley, C. F. Shearer; delegates to state federation, George O'Malley; alternate, A. R. Mosher.

Clinton, Iowa—President, J. J. Murphy; vice-president, George C. Holle; secretary-treasurer, Oscar C. Lindloff; recording secretary, W. B. Farver; sergeant-at-arms, T. C. Thomsen; member executive committee, Peter Hofman.

Colorado Springs, Colo.—President, W. J. Snider; vice-president, John F. Jones; financial secretary, J. A. J. Birdsall; recording secretary, Charles A. Osborne; executive committee, H. A. Scholton, C. M. Carter, Austin Davis; delegates to allied printing trades council, John F. Jones, L. G. Canniff, S. A. Hoon; delegates to federated trades council, A. J. E. Hubbard, Arthur Gledhill, C. M. Carter, Austin Davis, J. J. McCarty; sick committee, Charles Deacon.

Crawfordsville, Ind.—President, C. W. Buck; vice-president, H. A. McIntire; secretary-treasurer, J. A. Grimes; sergeant-at-arms, James Blankenship; auditing committee, Ora Parks, W. V. McCormick, O. W. Jones; executive committee, O. W. Jones, William Miller, C. T. Gossett; delegates to central trades council, W. R. Cruze, C. W. Buck, Ora Parks.

Elyria, Ohio—President, Fred S. Russell; vice-president, Frank Gilbert; secretary-treasurer, George R. Kelley; sergeant-at-arms, Edison Salsbury.

Evansville, Ind.—President, W. H. Byington; vice-president, Virgil Clayton; secretary-treasurer, Phil Voelker; sergeant-at-arms, Paul Seoles.

Fall River, Mass.—President, Wright Turner; vice-president, Thomas Bramhall; secretary-treasurer, Frederic E. Durfee; recording secretary, Alphonse E. Pierce.

Fitchburg, etc., Mass.—President, J. Ryan; vice-president, H. Richardson; financial secretary, Bertrand M. Hartshorn; recording secretary, W. W. Pedrick; sergeant-at-arms, G. W. Clark; auditors, H. C. Bartlett, G. W. Clark, W. F. Lawrence.

Helena, Mont.—President, John Baker; vice-president, C. J. Tipton; secretary-treasurer, Don C. D. Moore; reading clerk, R. L. Fisk; sergeant-at-arms, M. H. Rupley; executive committee, John Commers, Waldemar Stein, R. J. Lemert, W. C. Oakley; delegates to trades and labor assembly, Howard O. Smith, Oscar Stimmel, H. C. Goodwin; delegates to allied printing trades council, Oscar Stimmel, R. L. Fisk, L. R. Wharton; delegates to state federation of labor, John Baker; alternate, H. C. Goodwin.

Houston, Texas—President, G. M. Baldwin; vice-president, C. G. Glass; secretary-treasurer, J. S. Swopel; reading clerk, L. G. Swope; sergeant-at-arms, G. F. Tucker; executive committee, K. E. Choate, P. W. Garrett, T. L. Lilienthal; auditing committee, R. F. Noble, W. T. Montgomery, W. A. Rasch; delegates to labor council, G. S. Smith, Max Andrew, L. G. Swope, F. B. McCurdy.

Indianapolis, Ind.—President, Edgar A. Perkins; vice-president, Edgar J. Heaton; recording secretary, W. A. Green; financial and corresponding secretary, C. E. McKee; sergeant-at-arms, J. N. Cullum.

Janesville, Wis.—President, Burt Holleran; vice-president, C. D. Pearce; secretary-treasurer, S. A. Cooper; sergeant-at-arms, George Edwards; auditing committee, A. F. Knuth, G. F. Kueck, George Edwards; delegates to trades council, S. A. Cooper, A. F. Knuth, James Quinn.

Kenosha, Wis.—President, Dwight House; vice-president, Joseph Beaver; recording secretary, C. W. Zweeric; secretary-treasurer, M. F. Zens; sergeant-at-arms, J. Berens.

Keokuk, Iowa—President, George Stillwell; vice-president, Hurley Edwards; financial secretary, Albert Kiefer; recording secretary, Curtis Koepf; sergeant-at-arms, Alfred Windle; treasurer, H. Edwards; executive committee, W. E. Strinback, Al Hemenway.

Lead, S. D.—President, C. C. Jones; vice-president, L. G. Turck; secretary-treasurer, C. T. Martin.

Lindsay, Ont.—President, H. Williams; vice-president, J. Bradshaw; financial secretary, J. W. Richards; recording secretary, H. Hooper; sergeant-at-arms, J. Bush; auditing committee, J. Bush, H. Begg, George Miller.

Lorain, Ohio—President, W. H. Johnson; vice-president, William Vos; secretary-treasurer, H. P. Humbert; corresponding secretary, Miss Anna Knierim; sergeant-at-arms, E. G. Koethe.

Louisville, Ky.—President, W. H. Stanley; vice-president, Charles D. Culley; recording secretary, J. G. Kestler; secretary-treasurer, J. P. Stack.

Manila, P. I.—President, E. E. Gessler; vice-president, Fred C. Miller; recording secretary, Frederick Power; secretary-treasurer, W. W. Watson; sergeant-at-arms, John E. Connery; executive committee, R. E. Baber, B. F. Durr, S. H. Musick, F. J. Cody, J. F. Collins.

Manistee, Mich.—President, John D. Bonner; vice-president, Fred Larsen; secretary-treasurer, T. Charles Price; recording secretary, John H. Voigts; sergeant-at-arms, G. A. Carlstedt; delegates to trades council, G. A. Carlstedt, John D. Bonner, T. Charles Price.

Mayaguez, P. R.—President, Jose Yrizarry Cruz; vice-president, Jesus Ma Balsac; recording secretary, Santiago Valle; financial secretary,

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Julio Aybar; treasurer, H. Rodriguez; trustees, Jose Ma Miro, Antonio Usera.

Meridian, Miss.—President, Eugene Warren; vice-president, J. E. Powell; secretary-treasurer, T. T. Merritt; sergeant-at-arms, W. R. Norton; auditing committee, W. C. Thompson, C. M. Brooks, R. C. Dement.

Missoula, Mont.—President, C. A. Derry; vice-president, W. H. Weyman; secretary-treasurer, Edward Killfeather; executive committee, W. H. Weyman, L. G. Maskery, Fred W. Zeh; sergeant-at-arms, J. G. Ferte; delegates to trades and labor assembly, B. T. Nesmith, W. N. Hassler.

Moberly, Mo.—President, Phares K. Weis; vice-president, S. C. Leedom; recording secretary, Miss Hattie M. Arnold; secretary-treasurer, Robert S. Cunningham; sergeant-at-arms, Charles Hartman.

Montreal, Canada (Newspaper Writers)—President, J. Arthur Sauve; vice-president, Leon Trepauier; recording secretary, Jules Tremblay; financial secretary, Henri Bourdon; treasurer, Amedee Deneault.

Muncie, Ind.—President, B. W. McGinnis; vice-president, Harry Sessler; secretary-treasurer, H. A. Brown; recording secretary, Joseph Herdering; executive committee, James Dougherty, Harry Sessler, H. A. Brown; auditing committee, Tony S. Richards, Carl Robinson, A. C. Herring.

New Haven, Conn.—President, William D. Williams; vice-president, Fred L. Neebe; secretary-treasurer, Frank VanDyck; auditors, Charles Greenspun, M. Shea, E. R. Ottarson.

Norfolk, Va.—President, G. G. Williams; vice-president, H. E. Smith; secretary-treasurer, M. W. Callan; recording secretary, Elwood F. Moore; sergeant-at-arms, J. E. Wilkins.

Olympia, Wash.—President, A. W. Brown; vice-president, T. P. Hollcraft; secretary-treasurer, N. R. Bridges; sergeant-at-arms, Charles Murphy; executive committee, E. J. Dwyer, T. P. Hollcraft; delegates to trade council, A. W. Brown, Roy Priest, George L. Levy.

Oneida, N. Y.—President, L. G. Wixon; vice-president, Charles Kingman; financial secretary, J. C. Bates; recording secretary, E. L. Harvey; sergeant-at-arms, George Clark.

Ottawa, Kan.—President, George Alwers; vice-president, O. G. Bratcher; secretary-treasurer, H. M. Craig; recording secretary, E. M. Angell; sergeant-at-arms, J. T. Delaney.

Pekin, Ill.—President, M. J. Dorsey; secretary-treasurer, H. S. Kettenring.

Pierre, S. D.—President, Frank King; vice-president, Charles Williams; recording secretary, George Weinberger; financial secretary, A. L. Thorne.

Portland, Ore.—President, J. J. Price; vice-president, H. L. Torrence; secretary-treasurer, Lon DeYarmond; sergeant-at-arms, J. L. McCown; doorkeeper, P. P. McCully; executive committee, Will Daly, R. P. Coburn, W. C. Davis, Charles Taylor, Fred Perry; auditing committee, Bruce Laughlin, H. C. Lohrmann, W. C. Harris.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—President, Lewis E. Lansing; vice-president, Joseph McNamara; secretary, Archie F. Ostrander; treasurer, Charles J. Woolsey; sergeant-at-arms, William Ringwood.

Rome, Ga.—President, F. R. Webb; vice-president, R. M. Wimpee; recording secretary, J. W. Duncan; secretary-treasurer, T. D. Caldwell; sergeant-at-arms, O. Z. Cooper.

Santa Rosa, Cal.—President, D. W. Kidd; vice-president, W. S. Linsley; secretary-treasurer, George B. Clark; sergeant-at-arms, Fred W. Voorhees; auditing board, E. E. Duncan, M. A. Kurlander, E. W. Beatty; delegates to labor council, W. B. Flint, D. W. Kidd, M. A. Kurlander.

Shawnee, Okla.—President, J. D. Grayson; vice-president, Frank Bales; secretary, R. E. Peyton; sergeant-at-arms, O. O. Blesh.

Spokane, Wash.—President, W. D. Wheaton; vice-president, E. E. Green; secretary-treasurer, John Anderson; sergeant-at-arms, Charles Cole; reading clerk, Frank Young; executive committee, F. E. Beck, E. H. Childs, G. J. Bonnington, F. W. Greenberg; delegates to labor council, W. D. Wheaton, A. A. Sherman, Charles Cole.

Stillwater, Minn.—President, P. J. Coe; vice-president, Anton Sachi; recording secretary, G. H. Grant; secretary-treasurer, F. C. Giossi.

Victoria, B. C.—President, Fred Shakespeare; vice-president, John Crowe; secretary, George M. Watt; treasurer, Thomas Booz; sergeant-at-arms, Robert Holloway; auditors, Messrs. Pottinger, King and McNiven; executive committee, Messrs. Foster, Henley and Greenwood; delegates to trades and labor council, George A. Coldwell, J. C. McNiven.

Vincennes, Ind.—President, A. G. McKay; vice-president, Ambrose Conway; secretary-treasurer, J. C. Mayes; recording secretary, C. L. Kuhn; sergeant-at-arms, J. P. Ryan.

Waukegan, Ill.—President, A. J. Gehlman; vice-president, Birdelia Waters; secretary-treasurer, A. F. Koontz; sergeant-at-arms, O. W. Sutch.

Waukesha, Wis.—President, G. O. Austin; vice-president, E. J. Ulellen; financial secretary, John Berkenheir; recording secretary, E. L. Thomas; sergeant-at-arms, Elmer Pelton.

Wausau, Wis.—President, Will Genett; vice-president, Robert Fraenkel; secretary-treasurer, W. R. Jaeger; recording secretary, W. E. Brandt; sergeant-at-arms, Carl Dem; executive board, Will Genett, H. H. Wolslegel, Paul Serst, Oscar Bruss, Fred Donham.

West Chester, Pa.—President, William Barrett; vice-president, Thomas Flaherty; secretary-treasurer, Gilbert O. Foraker; recording secretary, George B. McCormick; sergeant-at-arms, Thomas Dawson; auditing committee, George B. McCormick, Charles W. Hewitt, Ed M. McFadden.

LABOR UNIONS.

Some newspapers and individual lecturers contend that labor unions are a menace to society, one pulpit orator in this city going so far as to call them the Anti-Christ. Even the diamond has its flaws, and all things of human origin are apt to be more or less imperfect, and every society, no matter what its object, has the fellow with the dull ax within its ranks.

Here are a few of the good points of unionism: First, the gathering together of workers of every calling or craft; second, the elevation of its members, socially, intellectually and morally; third, a fair day's pay for a fair day's work; fourth, to use every honorable means to secure better conditions of hours and labor for wage-earners. The well-paid workman is a poor subject for the socialist or anarchist agitator to work on. No chain is stronger than its weakest link, and no nation can advance in civilization when its common people are oppressed. The labor union teaches its members independence, sobriety and self-respect. Impress these qualities upon a man, and the heritage of liberty and free institutions, handed down to us by our ancestors, will not suffer at their hands, and there would be less use for the poorhouse, jail, or whipping post.

One of the union's missions is to look after hours and wages; the bosses will see that the men do enough work every day. The union man would like to taste the joys of heaven after death, but thinks a little of them would come in handy here on earth while he is waiting.—Philip J. Weise, in Pennsylvania Grit.

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Financial Statement

REPORT OF SECRETARY-TREASURER.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., July 20, 1905.

To Subordinate Unions:

The following is a report of the receipts and expenditures from June 22 to date, and the accounts herewith presented should correspond with the books of the respective unions to which they are credited. Secretaries are requested to compare the accounts printed herein with their books, and should error or omission be found, notice of same should be promptly forwarded to this office.

RECEIPTS.

June 21.	Balance regular funds	$73,666 60
June 21.	Balance Cummings memorial fund	11,526 90
1,	Indianapolis—For June	184 80
2,	Philadelphia—For June	428 00
3,	Cincinnati—For June	242 40
	For supplies	3 00
4,	Albany—For June	158 00
5,	Columbus—For June	98 40
6,	New York—For June	2,440 00
7,	Pittsburg—For June	171 20
	For supplies	6 00
8,	St. Louis—For June	411 60
	For supplies	6 30
10,	Louisville—For June	90 40
	For supplies	1 50
11,	Memphis—For June	74 00
12,	Baltimore—For June	192 00
13,	Boston—For June	393 60
14,	Harrisburg—For June	33 60
15,	Rochester—For June	80 00
	For supplies	3 50
16,	Chicago—For June	1,320 00
17,	New Orleans—For June	126 00
18,	Detroit—For Cummings memorial	13 50
19,	Elmira—For June	22 00
	For supplies	1 50
20,	Nashville—For June	70 40
22,	Dubuque—For June	18 40
23,	Milwaukee—For June	116 80
24,	Jackson—For June	4 40
25,	Baton Rouge—For June	5 60
26,	Petersburg—For May	2 80
27,	Mobile—For June	28 80
28,	Galveston—For June	30 40
29,	Peoria—For June	39 60
30,	St. Paul—For June	146 00
31,	Fond du Lac—For June	4 40
	For supplies	1 20
32,	Norfolk—For June	33 20
	For supplies	50
33,	Providence—For June	62 40
34,	Columbia—For June	18 00
	For supplies	1 00
35,	Evansville—For June	21 20
	For supplies	15
36,	Oakland—For June	49 60
38,	Haverhill—For May	10 00
39,	Grand Rapids—For June	62 00
	For supplies	3 15
40,	St. Joseph—For June	34 00
	For supplies	3 00
41,	Augusta—For June	12 00
42,	Minneapolis—For June	160 00
43,	Charleston—For June	15 20
44,	Rome—For May and June	14 80
45,	Leavenworth—For June	6 80
	For supplies	95
46,	Sacramento—For June	56 00
	For supplies	50
47,	New Haven—For June	35 60
48,	Atlanta—For June	80 80
	For supplies	1 10
49,	Denver—For June	168 00
	For supplies	65
	For transportation of M. H. Ketcham	2 50
50,	Valley City—For June	22 80
	For supplies	1 20
51,	Lawrence—For May and June	$36 40
52,	Troy—For June	57 60
53,	Cleveland—For June	215 60
54,	Raleigh—For June	24 00
55,	Syracuse—For June	73 20
56,	Stockton—For June	14 40
57,	Dayton—For June	74 80
	For supplies	3 00
58,	Multnomah—For June	89 20
	For supplies	6 00
59,	Quincy—For June	23 60
60,	Roanoke—For June	15 20
61,	Cambridge—For June	32 40
	For Cummings memorial	5 00
	For Cummings memorial, individual subscriptions	4 50
62,	Utica—For June	56 40
63,	Toledo—For June	60 40
64,	Lafayette—For June	16 40
65,	Washoe—For June	9 60
66,	Portland—For June	25 60
67,	Lockport—For May and June	24 00
	For Cummings memorial	5 00
68,	Keokuk—For June	13 20
69,	Newark—For June	12 00
	For supplies	50
70,	Lancaster—For July	30 80
	For supplies	70
71,	Trenton—For June	41 60
72,	Lansing—For June	34 40
	For supplies	1 50
73,	Ottumwa—For June	6 40
	For supplies	75
	For Cummings memorial	4 00
74,	Belleville—For May and June	12 40
75,	Burlington—For June	14 40
76,	Terre Haute—For June	24 00
	For supplies	1 50
77,	Erie—For June	28 40
	For supplies	1 50
78,	Fort Wayne—For June	33 20
	For supplies	1 50
79,	Wheeling—For July	30 00
80,	Kansas City—For June	109 20
	For supplies	1 00
81,	Bay City—For June	18 40
82,	Colorado Springs—For June	38 40
	For supplies	50
84,	San Bernardino—For June	8 40
85,	St. John—For June	14 40
86,	Reading—For June	40 00
87,	Houston—For June	54 40
	For supplies	1 50
88,	Hannibal—For June	8 80
	For supplies	1 60
89,	Chattanooga—For June	27 60
90,	Richmond—For June	72 80
	For supplies	15
91,	Toronto—For balance June	233 60
92,	Little Rock—For June	37 20
93,	Macon—For June	14 00
94,	Jersey City—For June	34 40
95,	Helena—For June	13 20
96,	Glens Falls—For May	14 00
	For supplies	1 00
97,	Peru—For May	6 00
	For supplies	25
98,	Bedford—For June	5 60
99,	Jackson—For June	17 60
100,	Norwich—For June	12 00
101,	Columbia—For June	710 40
	For supplies	1 00
102,	Ottawa—For June	116 00
103,	Newark—For June	120 00
	For supplies	50
104,	Birmingham—For May and June	76 00
105,	Goldfield—For June	4 40
	For supplies	15
	For Cummings memorial	5 50
106,	Madison—For June	6 80
107,	Tri-City—For June	48 40
108,	Hagerstown—For July	11 20
110,	Union Hill—For May	8 80

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111, Knoxville—For June	$17	60
For Cummings memorial	5	00
112, Scranton—For June	59	60
For supplies	3	50
113, Atchison—For June	8	00
114, Annapolis—For June	8	00
115, Salt Lake—For June	41	60
116, Kenosha—For June	6	00
117, Springfield—For June	44	00
For supplies	1	50
118, Des Moines—For June	74	40
119, Jefferson City—For June	9	60
For supplies	1	50
120, Lynn—For May	37	60
121, Topeka—For May and June	104	00
122, Kalamazoo—For June	20	00
123, Wilmington—For June	22	40
124, Bloomington—For June	14	80
125, Durham—For July	4	40
126, Butte—For June	26	80
127, Hartford—For May and June	85	20
128, South Bend—For July	20	40
129, Hamilton—For June	30	00
130, Halifax—For June	20	00
For supplies		35
131, Bohemian—For May and June	19	20
132, Camden—For June	16	40
133, London—For May	25	60
134, Paducah—For June	8	00
135, Oneonta—For June and July	12	00
136, Duluth—For June	36	40
137, Johnstown—For June	17	60
138, Austin—For June	31	20
For supplies		15
139, Stratford—For June	6	80
140, Bismarck—For June	5	20
141, Williamsport—For June	22	40
142, Olympia—For June	6	80
143, Danbury—For June	7	60
144, Fresno—For June	18	00
145, Jacques-Cartier—For June	62	00
146, Charleston—For June	19	20
147, Ashland—For April and May	6	40
148, Wichita—For June	23	20
For supplies	2	15
149, Saratoga—For June	9	20
150, Elizabeth—For June	19	60
For supplies	1	50
151, Oil City—For June	13	20
152, Manchester—For June	31	20
153, Meridian—For June	4	80
154, Ann Arbor—For June	14	00
155, Shreveport—For June	20	40
156, Bowling Green—For June	5	20
159, New London—For June	14	00
160, Columbia—For June	6	00
161, Fall River—For July	18	80
162, Jacksonville—For June	33	20
163, Superior—For June	11	60
164, Kewanee—For June	4	00
165, Worcester—For June	38	40
For supplies		35
166, Adrian—For June	5	60
167, Schenectady—For June	29	60
168, Muskegon—For June	8	40
169, New Albany—For June	4	40
170, Tacoma—For June	33	20
171, Elgin—For June	12	40
172, San Antonio—For June	37	20
173, Dallas—For June	65	20
174, Los Angeles—For June	143	20
175, Pueblo—For June	23	60
176, Montreal—For June	67	20
177, Springfield—For June	50	00
For apprentice subscriptions	8	40
179, Leadville—For June	4	40
For supplies	1	50
180, Sioux City—For June	32	00
For supplies	1	50
182, Akron—For June	47	20
184, Wyoming—For June	6	00
185, Bradford—For May and June	18	00
186, Fargo—For June	12	40
187, Wilkes Barre—For June	18	40
188, Waco—For May	8	00
189, Blue Grass—For June	11	60
190, Omaha—For May	97	20
191, Winnipeg—For June	81	60
For supplies		50
192, Cedar Rapids—For June	$31	20
193, Spokane—For June	48	40
194, Joliet—For June	28	00
195, Paterson—For June	31	60
196, Logansport—For May	10	40
197, Janesville—For June	8	00
198, Fort Worth—For June	32	00
199, Zanesville—For June	18	00
200, Youngstown—For June	19	20
201, Victoria—For June	16	00
202, Seattle—For June	102	40
203, Council Bluffs—For June	12	80
205, Jamestown—For June	11	60
206, Sedalia—For June	8	40
207, Eureka—For June	12	40
For supplies	7	20
208, Cambridge—For May	8	00
209, Lincoln—For June	53	20
For supplies	1	50
210, Capital—For June	15	60
For supplies	1	50
211, Oshkosh—For June	10	80
212, Pawtucket—For June	14	00
213, Rockford—For June	13	20
For supplies		15
214, Pendleton—For June	5	20
215, Decatur—For June	23	60
216, Springfield—For June	46	40
217, Murphysboro—For June and July	7	60
218, Sioux Falls—For June	21	20
For supplies		50
219, Canton—For June	17	60
220, Columbus—For May and June	30	80
221, San Diego—For May	16	00
222, Montgomery—For May	4	00
223, Marysville—From April to June	17	20
224, Brockton—For June	32	40
For supplies	3	10
227, Cripple Creek—For June	3	60
228, Norwood—For June	26	80
229, Crawfordsville—For June	10	80
230, Danville—For June	20	00
231, San Jose—For June	23	60
232, Binghamton—For June	52	00
For supplies		35
233, Niagara Falls—For June	16	40
234, Corsicana—For June	4	80
235, Rahway—For June	13	60
236, Ogden—For June	10	00
237, Sandusky—For May and June	12	80
238, Steubenville—For June	11	60
For supplies		65
239, Carbondale—For June	3	60
240, Altoona—For June	14	40
241, Hanover—For July	8	40
242, York—For June	9	20
For supplies		20
243, Hutchinson—For July	7	60
244, Cumberland—For June	11	20
245, Woonsocket—For June	8	80
246, Winona—For June	10	00
247, Swedish—For May and June	30	00
For supplies	1	50
248, Peterborough—For June	14	40
249, Fort Smith—For June	12	80
For supplies	1	50
250, Beaver Valley—For June and July	25	20
For supplies		50
251, Muscatine—For June	9	60
252, Bridgeport—For June	16	00
For Journals	1	80
253, Holyoke—For May and June	35	20
254, Riverside—For June	4	40
255, Anaconda—For June	14	40
256, Great Falls—For June	9	60
258, Easton—For June	22	00
259, Waltham—For June	2	40
260, Findlay—For June	9	20
261, Italian—For June	13	20
262, Uniontown—For July	7	60
For supplies	1	65
263, Asheville—For June	6	40
265, Ottawa—For June	7	20
266, Elkhart—For June	7	20
268, Fulton County—For June	8	40
269, Peekskill—For May and June	13	20
For supplies		40
270, New Castle—For June	8	00
271, Boise—For June	15	60
272, Norwegian-Danish—For June	7	60

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275,	Victor—For June	$2 80
276,	New Bedford—For June	10 40
277,	Missoula—For May and June	12 40
	For supplies	2 40
281,	Marlboro—For June	6 40
	For supplies	50
283,	Oklahoma—For June	16 80
284,	Anderson—For June	7 60
	For supplies	3 00
285,	Ansonia—For June	6 40
	For supplies	15
286,	Marion—For June	16 00
287,	Frankfort—For June	6 00
288,	Galesburg—For June	16 00
289,	Titusville—For June	3 60
290,	Hamilton—For June	7 20
	For supplies	15
291,	Aurora—For May	24 40
292,	Grand Junction—For May and June	6 00
294,	Waukegan—For June	4 40
296,	Lindsay—For March and April	8 80
299,	Tampa—For June	8 00
300,	Port Huron—For June	16 00
301,	Richmond—For July	8 40
	For supplies	55
302,	Quebec—For June	33 60
303,	Cleburne—For June	5 60
304,	Albuquerque—For May	6 40
	For supplies	1 50
305,	Newburgh—For June	16 00
	For supplies	20
306,	Alton—For June	10 00
	For Cummings memorial	5 00
307,	New Brunswick—For May	9 60
308,	Watertown—For June	20 40
309,	McKinney—For July	4 00
310,	Lowell—For June	23 20
311,	Grand Forks—For June	7 20
313,	Texarkana—For May	3 20
314,	Meriden—For June	11 20
	For supplies	25
315,	Poughkeepsie—For June	8 00
	For supplies	15
317,	Woodstock—For June	4 00
318,	East Liverpool—For June	10 00
319,	Taunton—For June	9 20
	For supplies	2 40
320,	Pottsville—For May	12 80
321,	Connellsville—For June	5 60
322,	Kingston—For May and June	6 80
323,	Hoboken—For June	14 80
324,	Racine—For June	12 00
	For supplies	15
325,	Cohoes—For June	9 60
326,	Rutland—For May and June	18 80
327,	Lincoln—For May	6 00
328,	Streator—For June	10 40
	For supplies	15
329,	Waterbury—For June	14 80
330,	Bohemian—For June	28 80
331,	Elwood—For June	3 20
332,	Muncie—For June	24 00
	For supplies	65
333,	Denison—For June	6 40
334,	Clinton—For June	6 00
	For supplies	1 50
336,	Oneida—For June	2 80
337,	Nanaimo—For July	3 20
338,	Charlotte—For June	18 40
339,	Beaumont—For May	13 20
340,	Nelson—For May	3 20
341,	Spartanburg—For June	5 60
	For supplies	1 00
342,	Canton—For June	4 00
	For supplies	15
344,	Green Bay—For June	12 80
	For supplies	1 40
345,	Olean—For May	6 00
346,	Burlington—For June	11 20
347,	Wabash—For June	4 00
348,	Girard—For June	3 60
350,	Joplin—For June	9 20
	For supplies	50
351,	Sharon—For June	6 00
352,	Phœnix—For June	13 20
353,	Newport News—For June	5 60
354,	Edwardsville—For May	7 20
	For supplies	1 50
355,	Bellingham—For July	18 00
	For supplies	85
358,	Greenwood—For May and June	$8 00
361,	Tuscaloosa—For May	3 60
362,	Traverse City—For June	7 60
363,	Jackson—For June	4 40
364,	Coshocton—For June	15 60
365,	Nashua—For June	7 20
368,	Litchfield—For July	5 20
369,	Taylorville—For June	4 80
370,	El Paso—For June	14 80
	For supplies	2 75
371,	Rome—For June	8 00
372,	Clarksburg—For June	4 80
373,	Durango—For June	5 60
374,	Du Bois—From May to July	13 20
	For supplies	40
375,	Prescott—For June	9 60
378,	Brantford—For June	8 00
379,	Ithaca—For June	20 80
380,	Augusta—For June	14 80
381,	Boone—For June	8 00
382,	Salem—From April to June	5 60
	For supplies	35
383,	Martins Ferry—For May	3 20
384,	Montpelier—For June	9 20
385,	Greenville—For June	8 00
	For supplies	40
386,	Little Falls—For June	5 60
388,	Walla Walla—For June	12 00
389,	Vallejo—For June	7 20
390,	Pontiac—For June	6 00
391,	Guelph—For July	15 60
392,	Pittston—For June	2 80
394,	Santa Barbara—For June	4 80
395,	Vincennes—For June	6 80
397,	Greensboro—For June	10 00
	For Cummings memorial	3 00
398,	Billings—For May	4 80
399,	Plainfield—For May	7 20
400,	Sunbury—For May and June	10 40
401,	Hazleton—For June	5 20
402,	Barre—For June	6 80
403,	Tulsa—For June	6 00
	For supplies	25
404,	Tyler—For June	4 00
	For supplies	2 80
405,	Santa Fe—For June	7 20
407,	Linton—For May and June	7 20
	For supplies	1 65
408,	Ottawa—For June	6 80
410,	Everett—For June	7 20
414,	Marshalltown—For June	5 60
415,	Butler—For June	4 40
416,	St. Catharine's—For June	7 60
	For supplies	2 40
419,	Anniston—For June	4 80
	For supplies	30
420,	Mansfield—For June	5 20
422,	Mayaguez—For February	2 80
423,	Newburyport—For June	5 20
424,	Orange—For June	12 40
	For supplies	3 15
425,	Canon City—For June	5 20
426,	Bristol—For June	7 60
427,	Vicksburg—For June	13 20
428,	Warren—For June	4 40
429,	Battle Creek—For June	14 80
430,	Baker City—For April and May	8 40
432,	Stillwater—For May and June	7 60
433,	Dover—For June	4 80
434,	Trinidad—For May	8 40
435,	Bluffton—From Feb. to June	18 00
437,	Franklin—For May and June	18 00
	For supplies	50
438,	New Decatur—For June	2 80
439,	Bakersfield—For July	6 00
	For supplies	55
441,	Salem—For July	8 00
442,	La Salle-Peru—For May	6 80
	For supplies	50
443,	Mascoutah—For June	4 00
444,	Champaign—For June	5 60
445,	Oswego—For May	6 00
	For supplies	20
446,	Bangor—For June	12 80
447,	Pine Bluff—For June	5 20
448,	La Crosse—For June	14 00
449,	Calgary—For June	15 20
451,	Valdasta—For June	4 00
452,	New Kensington—For May, June	6 80
453,	Norwich—For June	9 20

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454.	Huntington—For June	$10 40
455.	Owosso—For May and June	16 40
456.	Washington—For June	9 60
458.	Carlinville—For June	4 80
	For supplies	40
459.	St. Thomas—For June	6 00
461.	Cairo—For June	10 00
463.	Middleton—For July	9 20
465.	Tucson—For July	3 20
466.	West Chester—For June	10 00
468.	Yonkers—For June	20 40
	For Cummings memorial	15 00
470.	Pittsburg—For June	2 40
471.	Sherman—For June	10 40
472.	Palestine—For June	3 20
474.	Ashtabula—For June	4 40
477.	Niles—For July	2 80
479.	Centralia—For June	5 60
481.	Iola—For July	6 00
483.	Portsmouth—For June	8 80
484.	Muskogee—For May and June	25 20
	For journals	30
487.	Middleton—For June	2 80
	For supplies	50
489.	Livingston—For June	2 40
490.	Shawnee—For June	2 40
491.	Pocatello—For May	3 60
492.	Bellaire—For June	3 60
493.	Henderson—For June	7 60
494.	Abilene—For June	4 00
496.	Albany—For May	3 20
497.	Alliance—For June	3 60
498.	Lead—For June	2 80
499.	Deposit—For June	8 00
500.	Opelika—For June	2 00
501.	Moscow—For May	3 20
503.	Stamford—For June	6 40
	For supplies	50
504.	Astoria—For May	3 60
505.	Clinton—From April to June	15 60
509.	Greenville—For June	7 20
	For supplies	1 50
510.	Lynchburg—For June	12 40
511.	Batavia—For June	6 40
512.	Pontiac—For May	9 20
514.	Niles—For May	2 80
515.	Iowa City—For June	6 80
516.	Norwalk—For June	8 80
	For supplies	1 50
518.	Marion—For June	4 40
520.	Mattoon—For June	7 20
521.	Palo Alto—For June	4 40
522.	Morristown—For June	11 60
	For supplies	15
523.	Tarrytown—For July	5 60
524.	Freeport—For June	16 80
525.	Benton Harbor—For June	6 00
526.	Oskaloosa—For June	2 80
527.	Oelwein—For April	3 20
530.	Eau Claire—For charter	8 00
531.	Hudson—For June	7 60
532.	Lewiston—For June	6 00
533.	Huntington—For June	9 20
	For Cummings memorial	50
535.	Bessemer—For June	2 80
	For supplies	1 20
536.	Auburn—For June	23 20
537.	Creston—For April and May	8 00
538.	Washington—For June	4 00
539.	Port Arthur—For June and July	6 40
540.	Monroe—For June	4 80
	For supplies	2 70
541.	Oregon City—For June	2 00
542.	Shelbyville—For June	5 60
543.	Watsonville—For June	13 20
	For Cummings memorial	14 00
544.	Douglas—For June	4 40
545.	Waukesha—For June	5 20
546.	Polish—For May and June	23 60
547.	Greenfield—For May and June	10 40
	For supplies	40
	For Cummings memorial	2 00
548.	Lancaster—For June	4 00
549.	Corning—For May	2 80
	For supplies	15
550.	Windsor—For May	6 40
551.	Bozeman—For June	2 80
	For supplies	15
552.	Long Branch—For June	6 00
	For supplies	50
553.	Greenville—For May	$2 80
555.	Dunkirk—For May and June	7 20
556.	Wilmington—For June	10 80
	For supplies	12
557.	Lewiston—For June	2 80
558.	Natchez—For June	4 00
559.	San Angelo—For June	3 20
561.	Huron—For June	2 80
562.	Pierre—For May and June	9 60
	For supplies	50
563.	Harrisburg—For June	3 60
565.	South McAlester—For June	6 80
566.	Salida—For June	2 80
568.	Lake Charles—For June	7 20
570.	Crowley—For June	2 00
573.	Aberdeen—For June	4 80
574.	Hot Springs—For June	12 00
	For supplies	1 50
575.	Greensburg—For June	2 00
576.	San Luis Obispo—For June	4 40
577.	Santa Rosa—For June	6 40
578.	Coffeyville—For May	6 00
579.	St. Hyacinthe—For June	3 20
580.	Marion—For June	5 60
	For supplies	15
581.	Ft. Madison—For June	5 60
583.	Pasadena—For June	9 60
	For supplies	15
584.	Redlands—For May	2 40
586.	Greeley—For June	6 40
587.	Guthrie—For June	8 00
588.	St. Augustine—For June	3 20
589.	Santa Cruz—For June	6 00
592.	Fort Collins—For June	4 00
	For supplies	75
593.	Brainerd—For June	4 40
595.	Athens—For June	3 20
	For supplies	30
596.	Houghton—For June	6 40
598.	Morgantown—For June	5 60
599.	Herrin—For June	3 60
	For supplies	1 32
600.	Petaluma—For June	3 60
601.	Grass Valley—For May and June	7 60
602.	Greenville—For July	2 40
603.	Fort Dodge—For June	9 20
605.	Mitchell—For June	4 00
	For Cummings memorial	5 00
608.	Chanute—For May and June	14 80
	For supplies	36
610.	Columbia—For June	4 80
611.	Reno—For June	7 60
612.	Appleton, etc.—For June	12 80
613.	Bellefontaine—For June	5 60
614.	North Yakima—For May and June	12 80
	For supplies	50
615.	Manistee—For May and June	9 20
	For supplies	24
618.	Watertown—For June	4 40
	For supplies	25
619.	Fremont—For June	4 00
623.	Fitchburg—For May and June	6 00
624.	San Mateo—For June	2 80
625.	Salisbury—For June	4 40
628.	Somerville—For June	4 80
629.	Bowling Green—For May	3 60
630.	St. Cloud—For June	5 60
	For supplies	1 50
633.	Sheffield—For May and June	5 60
	For supplies	1 50
634.	Lewiston—For April and May	11 20
637.	Portsmouth—For May	7 60
638.	Stroudsburg—For June	6 40
640.	Berlin—From February to May	10 80
641.	Ennis—For June	3 20
642.	Hackensack—For June	6 40
	For supplies	30
643.	Waterville—For June	4 40
644.	Bluefield—For June	5 60
646.	Denton—For June	4 00
648.	Fayetteville—For June	2 80
649.	Ardmore—For balance June	3 60

GERMAN-AMERICAN.

1.	Philadelphia—For June	16 80
2.	Cincinnati—For June	18 20
3.	St. Louis—For June	25 20
4.	Buffalo—For June	10 50
5.	Rochester—For June	2 80
6.	Cleveland—For June	12 95

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7, New York—For June	$94 15
8, Newark—For June	8 75
9, Chicago—For June	35 35
10, Milwaukee—For June	30 45
11, Baltimore—For June	12 60
12, Louisville—For June	4 20
13, St. Paul—For June	3 50
14, Indianapolis—For June	7 00
15, Evansville—For June	5 60
16, Pittsburg—For June	10 50
18, Belleville—For June	3 50
19, Columbus—For June	3 50
21, Detroit—For June	9 45
24, Toledo—For June	3 50
25, Wheeling—For June	2 45

MAILERS.

1, Boston—For June	39 60
2, Chicago—For June	76 00
For Cummings memorial	5 00
3, St. Louis—For July	29 60
4, Minneapolis—For May	2 40
5, Toronto—For July	11 20
6, New York—For June	152 00
8, Denver—For June	8 00
10, Indianapolis—For June	6 40
11, Elmira—For charter and outfit	10 00
12, Cleveland—For May	5 20
14, Detroit—For April	2 80
15, St. Joseph—For June	3 60
15, Louisville—For June	8 00
17, Cincinnati—For May and June	45 20
18, San Francisco—For June	21 60
21, Portland—For arrears	1 60
24, Buffalo—For February	3 60
25, Butte—For Cummings memorial	4 50
26, Albany—For June	2 40
27, Winnipeg—For June	2 80

TYPEFOUNDERS.

1, New York—For June	6 40
3, Chicago—For June	6 80

NEWSPAPER WRITERS.

1, Boston—For June	23 20
2, Columbus—For June	12 00
For supplies	15
9, Milwaukee—For June	6 40
12, Butte—For June	9 60
18, Dawson—For June	2 40

MISCELLANEOUS.

Elizabeth A. T. C.—For supplies	1 20
Albany A. T. C.—For supplies	6 00
St. Louis A. T. C.—For supplies	10 00
Chicago A. T. C.—For supplies	18 75
St. Paul A. T. C.—For supplies	4 80
Meriden A. T. C.—For supplies	4 80
Indianapolis A. T. C.—For supplies	15 45
Washington A. T. C.—For supplies	45 00
Grand Rapids A. T. C.—For supplies	10 00
Fees of applicants from unorganized towns—R. B. Neighbors, $2; D. H. Thomason, $2; E. Hedquist, $2; H. Ahlstrom, $2; F. M. O'Banion, $2; B. F. Robinson, $2; Chris Clemmensen, $2; W. R. Townsend, $2; C. A. Wren, $2; W. F. Smith, $2; M. R. White, $2.	22 00
Per capita tax collected on cards—J. G. Baker, 80c; R. E. Gettle, $1.20; D. M. Billman, $2; G. B. Sherman, $10.80; G. R. Davis, $2.40; P. Hess, $2.40; M. L. Jones, $2.40; O. C. Bolt, $1.60; W. C. Curtiss, $4; H. Hawarth, $1.20; W. J. Byrens, $3.20; L. E. Wiggins, $3.20; R. Paterson, $3.60; L. P. Artman, $3.60; R. F. Ellis, $1.20; J. Bremercamp, $2.40; W. S. Nichols, $2.40; N. C. Wittans, $2.40; N. Moorhead, $1.20; A. B. Exson, $2.40; J. L. Moffett, $2.40; W. H. Adkins, $5.20; J. S. Colby, $8.80; J. T. Hill, 80c; R. F. Parsons, $2.40; J. L. O'Bryon, $2.40; J. Sigouin, $1.20; J. C. Berner, $2.40; F. B. Turner, $2.40; R. S. Smith, $4.80; H. R. Pittenger, $0.20; A. B. Flaherty, $1.20; F. Brown, $2; B. Vance, $2.40; Theo France, $2.80; P. M. Diaz, $2.40; E. P. Marsh, $2; J. A. Scott, $4.80; J. Findlay, $2.80; D. V. Hamilton, $2; G. H. Cade, $4.80; O. J. Chapman, $4.80; H. Thomas, $3.60; W. H. Voorhees, $2.40; J. Newton, $2.40; C. Godschalk, $2.40; G. D. Dobbs, $4.40; C. Strickler, $1.20; M. Tinney, 80c; E. J. Bettner, $4; A. C. McMullen, $3.20; J. W. Louis, $2	$154 80
General Fund—sale of buttons and sundry supplies to individuals	61 60
The Typographical Journal—	
Individual subscriptions	9 95
Advertising	326 87
Total	$103,336 31

EXPENDITURES.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OR DEFENSE FUND.

Cincinnati No. 3—Benefits	$14 00
Chicago No. 16—Benefits	57 00
Los Angeles No. 174—Order council	600 00
Charlotte No. 338—Benefits	40 00
P. J. Boyle—Expenses to Garnett, Winfield, Arkansas City, Bartlettsville, Parsons, Cherryvale, Independence and Coffeyville	165 88
B. G. Brady—Services and expenses in Louisville	190 08
Michael Colbert—Balance expenses of trip through Illinois, $390.40; expenses to Battle Creek, $29.45	419 85
J. C. Devereux—Expenses to Owatonna and Faribault, $60.45; part expenses to Northfield, Mankato, $20	80 45
F. H. Dodge—Part expenses trip through Arkansas	50 00
T. H. Dolan—Expenses to Corry	25 62
J. E. Fancher—Part expenses to Elk Point, Yankton, Mitchell, Parker, etc.	100 00
T. D. Fennessy—Expenses to San Bernardino, Redlands and Riverside	22 20
J. J. Freel—Telegrams	10 84
J. W. Hays—Balance expenses to Chattanooga, Atlanta and Indianapolis, $205.85; part expenses to Cincinnati, Augusta, Savannah, Jacksonville, Columbus, etc., $123.20	329 05
Max Hayes—Expenses to Shelby, Lorain and Akron	14 00
H. S. Hudspeth—Balance expenses to Columbus, West Point, Aberdeen, etc.	22 45
A. E. Hill—Expenses to Columbia, Roanoke and Hopkinsville	137 69
W. R. James—Expenses to Woodstock, St. Catherines, Galt, Guelph, Berlin, Stratford, London, etc	204 55
J. M. Lynch—Expenses two trips to Chicago	73 00
J. J. Mulcahy—Balance expenses to Kansas City, Chicago, Buffalo, Toronto, Albany, Boston, New York, etc	73 00
F. E. Neumann—Expenses to Madison, Menasha, Fond du Lac, Eau Claire, $80.76; Wausau, Stevens Point, Marshfield, etc., $72.22	152 98
J. E. McLaughlin—Expenses to Rahway, Troy, Rochester, Syracuse, Amsterdam, Utica, Watertown, Cohoes, Elizabeth, Somerville, Jersey City, etc	265 83
R. F. Radley—Expenses to Fort Worth	19 60
F. A. Rust—Expenses to Hoquiam and Centralia	20 50
C. T. Scott—Balance expenses to Fall River, Lowell, Hartford, $56.60; Lowell, Brockton and New London, $51.30; Nashua, New Bedford and Fall River, $45.70	153 60
T. H. Wheaton—Expenses to Seneca Falls, Penn Yan and Waterloo	35 76
W. B. Wilson—Expenses to Charlotte Mount Clemens, Flint and Ionia	125 63
S. T. Woodrow—Expenses to Atlantic City	37 00
Eight-Hour Day Committee—Postage on buttons and circulars, $20; addressing and mailing circulars, letters and buttons, $221.13; Whitehead & Hoag, 10,000 buttons, $78.41	319 54

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Copyright Law Committee—J. J. Sullivan, postage one year	$12 00
Text Book Committee—N. E. McPhail, rent typewriter	2 50
Western Union Telegraph Co.—June messages	41 25
Postal Telegraph Co.—June messages	508 04
Central Union Telephone Co.—Long distance toll	14 10

CUMMINGS MEMORIAL FUND.

Michael Colbert—Expressage	2 50

HOME FUND.

Cash transferred J. W. Bramwood, secretary-treasurer	4,346 30

GENERAL FUND.

Remington Typewriter Co.—Adjusting machine, 25c; two dozen ribbons, $10; ream following sheets, $1; five dozen note books, $4.50	15 75
Hermann & Co.—Framing picture	50
Iliff Stationery Co.—Ink, rubber bands and pens	2 40
Clerk Hire—Four weeks ended July 15	553 50
Library Bureau—Eighteen transfer cases, two unit vertical letter files, rapid-roller copier, 24 rolls copying paper	141 00
Sanborn-Marsh Co.—Three electric fans, six batteries and repairs to office telephone system	36 00
Addressograph Co.—Rubber type and setting sixty-one addresses	3 85
W. B. Burford—Two quarts paste	1 50
Power & Son—Matches	50
E. H. Campbell—Office supplies	3 00
Sentinel Printing Co.—Gross pens	1 00
Badger Furniture Co.—Polish	1 00
Indianapolis Telephone Co.—Rent to August 31	6 00
Charles Auch—Repairing adding machine	35
Nuernberger & Rettig—Labels	32 40
Wasson & Co.—Cheese cloth	30
Indianapolis Book Co.—Six boxes pins	1 95
Indianapolis Light & Power Co.—Light and power for June	7 10
Indiana Electrotype Co.—Labels	37 50
Newton Claypool—July office rent	200 00
G. J. Mayer—Seals	8 45
New York Store—Two yards linen	20
Indiana Towel Co.—Office towels for June	2 90
Laurie & Co.—Cotton for packing labels	2 00
Bobbs-Merrill Co.—Box carbon paper, 100 cards	4 20
Central Union Telephone Co.—Rent two phones three months	27 00
Stafford Engraving Co.—Two halftones	4 58
American Lead Pencil Co.—Twelve perpetual pencils, twelve refills	2 30
American Federation of Labor—June per capita tax	235 19
Convention Expenses—Three new trunks, repairs to three old trunks, per L. E. Morrison	77 25
Officers' Reports—Extra clerical work, $11; 1,000 envelopes, $7.15; postage, $49	67 15
J. M. Lynch—June salary	150 00
J. W. Bramwood—June salary	150 00
J. W. Hays—June salary	12 50
Hugo Miller—June salary	45 00
Postage, $60.97; expressage, $43.34; exchange, $6.30 to date	110 61

TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL FUND.

Stafford Engraving Co.—Halftones	4 50
Clerk Hire—Four weeks ended July 15, 1905, three clerks	188 00
Contributed articles	22 00
Postage	236 17
Indiana Paper Co.—Wrapping paper	19 92
Rapid Addressing Machine Co.—10,000 stencils, 5 pounds ink	17 50
Laurie & Co.—Cloth for cleaning addressing machine	1 00
Francis Drug Co.—Soap and glue	35
Hollenbeck Press—Stock, composition, press work, binding and mailing 43,600 copies No. 1, Vol. XXVII	$2,053 87

BURIAL FUND.

6145. Asheville No. 263—On account death of R. C. Frank	70 00
6146. Detroit No. 18—H. R. Durney	70 00
6147. Mobile No. 27—W. W. Holt	70 00
6148. Joliet No. 194—P. F. Fenton	70 00
6149. Boston No. 13—James Graham	70 00
6150. Boston No. 13—T. H. Lehmkuhl	70 00
6151. St. Louis No. 8—C. Compagnott	70 00
6152. New York No. 6—C. C. Denver	70 00
6153. New York No. 6—Thomas Gawley	70 00
6154. New York No. 6—James O'Connell	70 00
6155. Wichita No. 148—J. U. Arbogast	70 00
6156. Cincinnati German-American No. 2—Adolph Walter	70 00
6157. Boston No. 13—John Reid	70 00
6158. Buffalo No. 9—J. F. Norton	70 00
6159. Buffalo No. 9—Harry Smith	70 00
6160. Boston No. 13—C. D. Grundy	70 00
6161. New York No. 6—C. O. Hull	70 00
6162. New York No. 6—J. F. Ritchie	70 00
6163. Oil City No. 151—C. A. Campbell	70 00
6164. Wilmington No. 123—R. E. Griffith	70 00
6165. Bessemer No. 535—A. N. Reynolds	70 00
6166. Denver No. 49—A. A. Dooling	70 00
6167. Syracuse No. 55—M. J. O'Connor	70 00
6168. Shawnee No. 490—P. C. Oglesby	70 00
6169. Atlanta No. 48—Albert Spencer	70 00
6170. Philadelphia No. 2—W. H. Weed	70 00
6171. Chicago No. 16—J. D. Erwin	70 00
6172. Chicago No. 16—Charles Crosbie	70 00
6173. Kenosha No. 116—F. C. Culley	70 00
6174. Niagara Falls No. 233—W. M. Mahoney	70 00
6175. Boston Mailers No. 1—T. F. Ryan	70 00
6176. Huntington No. 454—Edward Ruby	70 00
6177. New York No. 6—W. H. Fox	70 00
6178. New York No. 6—F. C. Goodeve	70 00
6179. New York No. 6—Henry Blumer	70 00
6180. Cincinnati No. 3—J. M. Strowbridge	70 00
6181. New York No. 6—Philip Heinz	70 00
6182. New York No. 6—Alex Smiley	70 00
6183. Toronto No. 91—Patrick Costello	70 00
6184. Toronto No. 91—F. H. Wilby	70 00
Total	$15,975 08

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS.

Defense fund	$3,257 85
Burial fund	3,257 85
General fund	2,539 04
Home fund	4,346 30
Typographical Journal Fund—Subscriptions, $2,146.50; advertising, $326.87	2,473 37
Special defense fund	2,171 90
Cummings memorial	96 50
Total	$18,142 81

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES.

Defense fund—Benefits and expenses	$4,338 04
Burial fund	2,800 00
General fund—Miscellaneous expenses	1,944 93
Home fund—Transferred to treasurer	4,346 30
Typographical Journal fund	2,543 31
Cummings memorial fund	2 50
Total	$15,975 08

RECAPITULATION.

Balance on hand June 21, 1905—Regular funds, $73,666.60; Cummings memorial fund, $11,526.90	$85,193 50
Receipts to July 20, 1905	18,142 81
Total	$103,336 31
Expenditures	15,975 08
*Balance on hand	$87,361 23

*Of the balance on hand, $11,620.90 is in the Cummings memorial fund.

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REPORT OF SECRETARY-TREASURER UNION PRINTERS' HOME.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., July 21, 1905.

To the Board of Trustees of the Union Printers' Home:

GENTLEMEN—The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Home fund from June 22 to July 21, inclusive:

RECEIPTS.

June 22.	Balance in fund	$8,376 73
July 10.	Harry DeWitt, deceased, per Charles Deacon	1 00
July 14.	Cash from secretary-treasurer I. T. U.	1,000 00
July 17.	J. F. Healy, clothing J. T. Gallagher, per Charles Deacon	15 00
July 19.	Cash from secretary-treasurer I. T. U.	2,500 00
July 20.	Cash from secretary-treasurer I. T. U.	846 30
	Total	$12,739 03

EXPENDITURES.

Shields-Morley Grocery Co.—Groceries	$318 85
Ira J. Morse—Butter, eggs, fruits, vegetables	319 79
H. A. Brown Commission Co.—Butter, eggs, fruits and vegetables	166 94
O. E. Hemenway—Vegetables	3 92
Puck Soap Co.—Soap	24 00
Colorado Packing and Provision Co.—Meats	703 09
Sanderson Commission Co.—Fish	17 08
Seldomridge Bros.—Flour, hay, grain and feed	157 66
F. A. Vorhes—Shoes and rubbers	60 39
Holbrook & Perkins—Suits, hats and furnishings	176 35
T. E. Manning—June shoe repairs	7 00
Robinson Drug Co.—Drugs	69 69
Union Ice & Coal Co.—Ice and coal	66 88
Colorado Springs Electric Co.—Lights for June	51 66
Colorado Springs Fuel Co.—Charcoal	11 00
G. S. Barnes & Son—Garden tools and kitchen utensils	24 00
Perkins Crockery Co.—Dishes	10 80
F. S. Tucker—Furniture	87 30
Lowell-Meservey Hardware Co.—Building hardware, kitchen furnishings and garden tools	92 82
St. John & Barnes—Plumbing repairs	3 90
Newton Lumber Co.—Lumber and lime	68 04
Central Electric Co.—Repairs to telephones	2 95
E. M. Portner—Carpenter work	24 00
Out West Printing Co.—Envelopes, office supplies, etc.	4 90
Prompt Printery—Clothing requisitions	3 35
John Jones—Shoeing horses	7 00
P. Jones—Shoeing horses	2 00
F. Carrick Harness Co.—Whips and harness repairs	2 20
A. J. Savage—Veterinary services	5 00
Dr. A. B. Baker—Dentistry	5 00
Huebert Work—Care of Rawsel Sarchet	13 00
Colorado Telephone Co.—Phone rent to October 1, 1905	22 25
J. W. Fletemeyer—Wine and whiskey	13 00
Continental Oil Co.—Gasoline	21 00
H. Kohnstamm & Co.—Soap, starch and laundry supplies	124 93
Postal Telegraph Co.—June messages	2 97
Northfield Land & Water Co.—Water rent to October 1, 1905	125 00
Charles Deacon—Expenses to Pueblo and Columbus, on account of return of Rawsel Sarchet	103 10
J. M. Lynch—June salary	33 33
J. W. Bramwood—June salary	33 33
Charles Deacon—June salaries Home employes	1,130 75
Charles Deacon—Hominy and yeast, $6; suspenders, $2.80; brooms, $2.80; housecleaning, $4.70; pensions to inmates, $277; transportation Messrs. Gill, Parrott and French, $83.95; balance June salaries, $55; telephone scrip, $5; expenses of superintendent to Denver, $7.50; postage, $3; orchestra, $14.50; Dr. Sheldon, services account Rawsel Sarchet, $4; expenses superintendent at Pueblo, account Rawsel Sarchet, $18.75; W. C. Hanen, services account Rawsel Sarchet, $21.15; transportation Rawsel Sarchet to Columbus, $29.10; want ads, 20c; filing saw, 25c; car tickets, $2.50; expressage, 65c; tobacco for inmates, $6.75	$545 60
	Total	$4,665 82

RECAPITULATION.

Balance in fund June 22, 1905	$8,376 73
Receipts to July 21, 1905	4,362 30
Total	$12,739 03
Expenditures	4,665 82
Balance	$8,073 21

The balance reported consists of $1,188.54 on deposit with American National Bank, Indianapolis, $6,331.78 deposited with Drexel & Co., Philadelphia, and $552.89 in the hands of Superintendent Deacon, the expenditure of which is yet to be reported.

Respectfully submitted,

J. W. BRAMWOOD, Secretary-Treasurer.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., July 21, 1905.

State of Indiana, Marion County, ss:

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of July, 1905. Witness my hand and notarial seal.

[SEAL] ALBERT SMITH, Notary Public.

My commission expires August 19, 1908.

SUPERINTENDENT DEACON'S CASH ACCOUNT FOR JULY.

RECEIPTS.

June.		
1.	Cash on hand	$198 49
8.	J. W. Bramwood—Current expenses	300 00
26.	J. W. Bramwood—Current expenses	300 00
27.	H. DeWitt, deceased	1 00
27.	Jerome F. Healy—Clothing J. T. Gallagher	15 00
	Total	$814 49

EXPENDITURES.

June.		
3.	Postage	3 00
3.	I. T. U. pensions	70 00
3.	Transportation J. T. Gill	49 00
4.	Daisy Nixon—Services	3 33
8.	May Baker—Services	10 00
9.	Anna Giles—Services	3 75
9.	Charles Deacon—Expenses Denver and return	7 50
9.	Mrs. Maggie Lynn—Cleaning tent	1 80
10.	Transportation William Parrott	17 25
10.	Transportation C. C. French	17 70
10.	I. T. U. pensions	70 00
10.	C. D. Herbert—Suspenders	2 80
10.	John Harper—Hominy	2 40
10.	Alexander Brinck—Baker	16 67
13.	Edward Smedley & Son—Brooms	2 80
13.	William J. Fink—Orchestra	14 50
14.	Mrs. Teresa Leonard—Housecleaning	1 20
16.	Colorado Telephone Co.—Telephone Scrip	5 00
17.	I. T. U. pensions	68 00
17.	D. W. Sheldon, M. D.—Professional services, Rawsel Sarchet	4 00
17.	W. C. Hanen—Expense account Rawsel Sarchet	21 15
22.	Transportation Rawsel Sarchet	29 10
22.	Charles Deacon—Court costs, attorney and sheriff fee, account Rawsel Sarchet	18 75
22.	I. T. U. pensions	69 00
24.	Mrs. Maggie Lynn—Housecleaning	1 70
26.	Laura Stuart—Services	21 25
30.	Cash transferred J. W. Bramwood	16 00

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30. A. L. Patton—Tobacco for inmates..	$6 75
30. Charles Deacon—Sundries as follows:	
Yeast	3 60
Expressage	65
Filing saw	25
Want ad	20
Car tickets	2 50
Total	$561 60
Cash on hand	252 89
Total	$814 49

DONATIONS TO CUMMINGS MEMORIAL FUND.

The following is a list of the contributions to the Cummings memorial fund from June 21 to July 20, 1905:

June 21, 1905—Amount in fund	$11,526 90
18, Detroit	13 50
61, Cambridge	5 00
67, Lockport	5 00
73, Ottumwa	4 00
105, Goldfield	5 50
111, Knoxville	5 00
306, Alton	5 00
397, Greensboro	3 00
468, Yonkers	15 00
533, Huntington	50
543, Watsonville	14 00
547, Greenfield	2 00
605, Mitchell	5 00
2, Chicago—Mailers	5 00
25, Butte—Mailers	4 50
Member Cambridge No. 61	4 50
Total	$11,623.40

EXPENDITURES.

Michael Colbert—Expressage	2 50
Balance	$11,620 90

Respectfully submitted,

J. W. Bramwood, Secretary-Treasurer.

All contributions should be sent to J. W. Bramwood, secretary-treasurer, Newton Claypool building, Indianapolis, Ind., who has been designated as custodian of the fund.

MONTHLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 20, 1905.

In compliance with section 3, article v, of the by-laws, the following is published:

REGULAR FUNDS.

Balance on hand June 21, 1905	$73,666 60
Receipts to date	18,046 31
Total	$91,712 91
Expenditures	15,972 58
Balance	$75,740 33

ASSETS.

Union National Bank, deposit	$10,000 00	
Fletcher Nat'l Bank, deposit	33,435 33	
Invested in U. S. bonds	31,956 25	
Deposited with postoffice	225 00	
Cash on hand	123 75	
Total		$75,740 33

CUMMINGS MEMORIAL FUND.

Balance on hand June 21, 1905	$11,526 90
Receipts to date	96 50
Total	$11,623 40
Expenditures	2 50
Balance on hand	$11,620 90

ASSETS.

Drexel & Co., deposit	$5,068 10
American National Bank, deposit	6,552 80
Total	$11,620 90

J. W. Bramwood, Secretary-Treasurer.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 20, 1905.

State of Indiana, County of Marion, ss:

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of July, 1905. Witness my hand and notarial seal.

[seal] Albert Smith, Notary Public.

My commission expires August 19, 1908.

MR. DOOLEY ON THE OPEN SHOP.

(With Apologies to P. F. Dunne.)

"Whut is all this talk that's in the pa-apers about the open shop?" asked Mr. Hennessey. "Why, don't ye know?" said Mr. Dooley. "Raally, I'm surprised at yer ignerence, Hinnissey. Shure, 'tis star-rted be sich patriots as Dave Parry, Fred Job an' President El-yut of Har-rvard t' bust up th' la-abour unions. They are afraid, Hinnissey, that th' la-abour unions will over-run this grand an' glorious counthry of ours, an' there wud be no wan left t' arganize into Citizens' Alliances an' Business Min's Associashuns. An' so they boost th' open shop. Whut is th' open shop? Shure, 'tis a shop where they kape th' dure open t' accommidate th' consthant sthream of min comin' in t' take jobs cheaper thin th' min whut has th' jobs. 'Tis like this, Hinnissey,—suppose wan of these free-barn Amerycan citizens Dave M. tills us about is wurkin' in an open shop for th' princely wages of wan large iron dollar a day of tin hours. Along comes another free-barn son-of-a-gun, an' he sez t' th' boss: 'I think I cud handle th' job fer ninety cints.' 'Shure,' sez th' boss, an' th' wan-dollar man gets th' merry, jinglin' can, an' goes out into th' crool wurld t' exercise his inalienable roights as a free-barn Amerycan citizen an' scab on some other poor divil. An' so it goes on, Hinnissey. An' who gets th' benefit? Thrue, it saves th' boss money, but he don't care no more for money than he does for his roight eye. It's all principle wid him. He hates t' see his min robbed of their indepindence. They must have their indepindence, reghardliss of inything ilse." "But," said Mr. Hennessey, "these open-shop min ye minshun say they are fer th' unions, if properly conducted." "Shure," said Mr. Dooley, "if properly conducted. And there ye ar-re. And how wud they have thim conducted? No sthrikes, no rules, no conthracts, no scales, hardly iny wages an' dam few mimbers." "'Tis a foine mon t' wur-rk in an open shop," said Mr. Hennessey. "An A. P. A.," said Mr. Dooley.

WHAT THEY THINK OF THE JOURNAL.

George B. Masterson, Chester Pa.—"With each issue The Journal improves, and there is not a dry page in the publication."

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International Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union

NOTICE.

BOSTON, MASS., July 17, 1905.

To the Members of the International Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union:

GENTLEMEN—At the St. Louis convention the Committee on Laws recommended that all propositions intended for said committee should be sent in advance to the next convention, so that the committee may take up its business early in the session.

The recommendation was adopted, and all parties having such propositions will please address them to the International Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union Committee on Laws, Brand's hall, Clarendon Hotel, North Clark and Ontario streets, Chicago, Ill.

The Clarendon Hotel will be headquarters for the delegates while the convention lasts.

For any information regarding accommodations, etc., please address Joint Convention Committee of the Chicago Electrotypers and Stereotypers: L. P. Straube, chairman, 134 East Van Buren street; Oscar Baer, treasurer, 1596 North Sacramento avenue; John Kamin, secretary, 2617 West Chicago avenue.

GEORGE W. WILLIAMS.

REPORT OF SECRETARY-TREASURER.

The June receipts were as follows:

1,	New York—For June	$180 00
	For supplies	60
2,	Boston—For June	41 40
3,	Chicago—For May	91 50
4,	Chicago—For June	49 50
5,	Cincinnati—For June	10 50
6,	Kansas City—For June	16 80
8,	St. Louis—For June	16 80
9,	Detroit—For March to June	39 60
	For supplies	60
10,	Baltimore—For May	8 40
11,	Boston—For May	19 80
13,	Denver—For June	9 30
14,	Columbus—For June	4 80
15,	Dayton—For May and June	4 20
	For supplies	75
17,	Washington—For April and May	40 80
18,	Newark—For June	3 90
19,	Washington—For June	8 70
20,	Binghamton—For July	3 90
	For supplies	1 00
21,	Toronto—For June	14 70
22,	Cleveland—For May and June	18 00
	For supplies	1 50
24,	Omaha—For June	6 90
25,	Buffalo—For June	4 50
26,	Baltimore—For May	3 90
30,	Indianapolis—For June	4 20
32,	Louisville—For June	5 40
33,	Montreal—For June	3 60
34,	Battle Creek—For May	6 30
35,	Cleveland—For June	6 60
36,	St. Louis—For June	20 40
39,	Toledo—For May	4 50
40,	Des Moines—For June	3 90
41,	Sioux City—For June	3 00
43,	Springfield—For April to June	5 40
	For supplies	60
46,	Utica—For June	1 50
47,	Peoria—For April and May	4 20
48,	Portland—For June	3 30
49,	Rochester—For May	5 10
50,	Ottawa—For June	2 70
52,	Fall River—For May	2 40
54,	Detroit—For May	7 20
	For supplies	60
55,	Springfield—For June	3 90
57,	New Orleans—For May and June	10 20
	For supplies	60
58,	Los Angeles—For May	6 00
60,	Butte—For June	1 50
61,	St. Joseph—For April to June	$4 50
62,	Lincoln—For June	4 20
	For supplies	60
63,	Galveston-Houston—For June	5 10
64,	Fort Wayne—For May and June	3 00
65,	Seattle—For June	5 40
66,	Richmond—For June	5 40
	For supplies	15
67,	Colorado Springs—For June	2 10
68,	Pittsburg—For June	3 30
71,	Salt Lake City—From March to June	7 20
72,	Philadelphia—For April and May	46 80
	Total	$803 20

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

27, Hartford, Conn., etc. (Stereotypers)—Thomas J. Manahan, age 22 years; at trade five years; worked on Bridgeport Standard.

44, Springfield, Mass. (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—William N. Bissette, age 27 years; learned molding branch of electrotyping trade at Rouse's Point, N. Y.; at present employed at Greenfield, Mass.; at trade ten years.

SUSPENSIONS AND EXPULSIONS.

35, Cleveland, Ohio (Electrotypers)—Thomas Kramer, reinstated. Charles Stephen, suspended for non-payment of dues.

38, Indianapolis, Ind. (Stereotypers)—William Snowden, suspended for non-payment of dues.

65, Seattle, Wash. (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—Mr. Agner, suspended for non-payment of dues.

66, Richmond, Va. (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—E. C. Gill, suspended for non-payment of dues.

70, Columbus, Ohio (Electrotypers)—Louis Benkert, expelled.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

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1, New York (Stereotypers)—G. W. Farnum, 347 East One Hundred and Twentieth.

2, Boston, Mass. (Stereotypers)—G. Fred Moore, box 3350.

3, Chicago, Ill. (Electrotypers)—O. C. Baer, 1596 N. Sacramento avenue.

4, Chicago, Ill. (Stereotypers)—W. N. Julien, 2390 North Forty-second avenue.

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5, Cincinnati, Ohio (Stereotypers)—Frank Hegner, 947 West Eighth street.
6, Kansas City, Mo. (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—O. McFarland, care Times stereotyping room.
7, Philadelphia, Pa. (Stereotypers)—B. J. Brady, 1316 N. Hutchinson.
8, St. Louis, Mo. (Stereotypers)—H. Heinz, 224 Walnut.
9, Detroit (Stereotypers)—Herbert O'Connor, 20 Division.
10, Baltimore, Md. (Stereotypers)—C. M. Schilling, 915 Woodley.
11, Boston, Mass. (Electrotypers)—F. L. Murray, 27 Putnam avenue, Cambridge, Mass.
12, Milwaukee, Wis. (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—G. N. Mihm, 2616 Chestnut.
13, Denver, Colo. (Stereotypers)—Harry Kitto, 532 West Fifth avenue.
14, Columbus, Ohio (Stereotypers)—W. G. Knopf, 330 St. Clair avenue.
15, Dayton, Ohio (Electrotypers and Stereotypers)—H. C. Pohl, 62 Clover.
16, St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn. (Stereotypers)—W. F. Smith, 1309 Stevens, Minneapolis.
17, Washington, D. C. (Electrotypers)—H. C. Poppe, 17 T. N. W.
18, Newark, N. J. (Stereotypers)—Henry Sander, 51 Lincoln.
19, Washington, D. C. (Stereotypers)—D. J. Murray, The Brunswick.
20, Binghamton, N. Y. (Stereotypers)—E. P. Cahill, 30 Prospect avenue.
21, Toronto, Ont. (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—W. J. Farr, 124 Broadview avenue.
22, Cleveland, Ohio (Stereotypers)—J. E. Hoffman, 157 Yonker avenue.
23, Syracuse, N. Y.—C. F. Sweeney, 531 West Calvin.
24, Omaha, Neb. (Electrotypers and Stereotypers)—S. L. Rowzee, Bee office.
25, Buffalo, N. Y. (Stereotypers)—J. E. Whitby, 214 Front avenue.
26, Baltimore, Md. (Electrotypers)—George W. Beever, 1702 Federal.
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30, Indianapolis, Ind. (Electrotypers)—C. F. Markey, 379 N. Colorado avenue.
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35, Cleveland, Ohio (Electrotypers)—L. M. Odell, 73 Noyes.
36, St. Louis, Mo. (Electrotypers)—John F. Hoyer, 1311 Sullivan avenue.
37, Akron, Ohio (Electrotypers)—Henry Scheffer, 470 Rhodes avenue.
38, Indianapolis, Ind. (Stereotypers)—W. T. Burke, 117 Kansas.
39, Toledo, Ohio (Stereotypers)—Charles Fisher, 907 Norwood avenue.
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49, Rochester, N. Y. (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—William Spofford, Rural Home Company, 11 Aqueduct.
50, Ottawa, Ont. (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—A. Riendeau, care Government Printing Bureau.
51, Memphis, Tenn. (Stereotypers)—Tom Faugl, 543 N. Second.
52, Fall River, Mass. (Stereotypers)—Leroy Johnston, 14 Grinnell.
53, Providence, R. I. (Stereotypers)—S. F. Honan, 224 Ives.
54, Detroit, Mich. (Electrotypers)—Theodore Neisch, 58 Kerchival avenue.
55, Springfield, Ohio (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—Arthur Kirk, 121 South Factory.
56, Pittsburg, Pa. (Stereotypers)—J. O. E. Lawton, 2835 Wylie avenue.
57, New Orleans, La. (Stereotypers)—M. A. Rice, 2109 Callioppe.
58, Los Angeles, Cal. (Stereotypers)—J. W. Butterfield, Colegrove, Cal.
59, Winnipeg, Man. (Stereotypers)—P. W. Bowen, box 376.
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62, Lincoln, Neb. (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—A. E. Small, 1840 South Fifteenth.
63, Galveston, Texas (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—H. E. Ketchum, 2024 Avenue L.
64, Fort Wayne, Ind. (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—J. J. Metker, 508 Wallace.
65, Seattle, Wash. (Stereotypers)—L. A. Miller, care Star.
66, Richmond, Va. (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—Thomas E. Marshall, 502 N. Thirty-fourth.
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68, Pittsburg, Pa. (Electrotypers)—Charles Seth, 121 Rochelle, Knoxville Boro, Allegheny County, Pa.
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Haight, W. S., 55 Eleventh street, Detroit, Mich.

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Wells, D. M., box 94 or corner Dallas and Montana streets, El Paso, Texas.

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["In a jurisdiction where more than one trade holds a charter from the International Typographical Union, they shall create a joint standing committee, to consist of three members from each body * * *."—Section 120, General Laws.]

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Battle Creek, Mich.—George Wilson, 16 Howard street.

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Bozeman No. 551—J. W. Ellickson, 220 S. Eighth avenue.
Butte No. 126—T. C. Reynolds, box 585.
Great Falls No. 256—A. E. Cary, box 360.
Helena No. 95—D. C. D. Moore, box 172.
Livingston No. 489—A. E. Morrell.
Missoula No. 277—Edward Killfeather, box 363.

NEBRASKA.

Lincoln No. 209—F. H. Hebbard, 1527 Washington.
Nebraska City No. 462—E. W. Clark, 807 Third avenue.
Omaha No. 190—President, K. S. Fisher; vice-president, J. C. Smith; recording secretary, G. A. Sellenthin; financial and corresponding secretary, V. B. Kinney, box 794; sergeant-at-arms, J. H. Collins.

NEVADA.

Goldfield No. 105—C. O. Glanville, care News.
Reno No. 611—E. L. Sherman, box 251.
Washoe No. 65 (Virginia City)—John Craise, box 552.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Berlin No. 640—W. A. Boothby.
Concord No. 297—C. T. Allison, 22 Downing.
Dover No. 627—James Marshall, jr., 102 Silver.
Manchester No. 152—William Gilmore, box 83.
Nashua No. 365—J. H. Thompson, 67 Concord.
Portsmouth No. 483—P. R. Jellison, 43 Deer.

NEW JERSEY.

Atlantic City No. 377—Frank Kay, 26 Mt. Vernon avenue.
Camden No. 132—James Myers, 526 North Ninth.
Dover No. 433—H. R. Gill, 37 Union.
Elizabeth No. 150—W. S. B. Valentine, 187 Madison avenue.
Hackensack No. 642—Alfred Kastner, 13 Clinton.
Hoboken No. 323—G. H. Weston, 68 Washington.
Jersey City No. 94—K. M. Forbes, 91 Belmont av.
Long Branch and Asbury Park No. 552—J. P. Jeffrey, 23 Fifth avenue, Long Branch, N. J.
Millville, Bridgeton and Vineland No. 607—E. P. Stewart, 626 North Third, Millville.
Morristown No. 522—J. A. Davis, 106 Western av.
Newark No. 103—President, Edward H. Ashton; vice-president, Edward D. Balentine; treasurer, Theodore Kinney; financial secretary, H. E. Vreeland, room 18, No. 189 Market street; recording secretary, L. D. Pruden; sergeant-at-arms, John S. Heun.
New Brunswick No. 307—Robert Mealey, corner Bethany and Somerset.
Orange No. 424—J. M. Hague, 265 Park avenue.
Paterson No. 195—J. C. Sigler, 1084 Main.
Plainfield No. 399—L. W. Niles, Babcock building.
Princeton No. 507—J. H. Stillwell, lock box 86.
Rahway No. 235—Harry Gage, 43 River.
Salem No. 382—W. G. Clark, box 184.
Somerville No. 628—J. M. Lambruskin, 21 Somerset.
Trenton No. 71—W. P. Wilson, box 328.
Union Hill No. 110—R. J. Heustin, 506 Monastery, West Hoboken.

NEW MEXICO.

Albuquerque No. 304—Frank T. Strother, 517 East Coal avenue.
Las Vegas No. 312—S. J. Sansom, care Optic.
Santa Fe No. 405—M. Vigil, lock box 115.

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Auburn No. 536—J. E. Jacobs, 10 Liberty.
Batavia No. 511—C. A. Benchley, 13 Oak.
Binghamton No. 232—H. V. Casey, 117 LeRoy.
Buffalo No. 9—W. J. McLaughlin, box 502.
Canandaigua No. 396—J. L. Johnson, 271 Gibson.
Cohoes No. 325—W. H. Smith, 76 Mohawk.
Corning No. 549—J. R. Stah, 40 W. Third.
Deposit No. 499—William Hill, box 191.
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Elmira No. 19—E. S. Spalding, 509 West Clinton.
Fulton County No. 268—John Bordis, 26 South Main, Gloversville, N. Y.
Geneva No. 178—W. T. Clement, 144 High.
Glens Falls No. 96—E. C. Lance, 5 Charlotte.
Hudson No. 531—E. W. Rogers, 554 Diamond.
Ithaca No. 379—J. W. Tree, 332 E. State.
Jamestown No. 205—Gust Magnuson, 310 Barrett avenue.
Kingston No. 322—Thomas Hyland, 37 Third ave.
Little Falls No. 386—W. H. Nolan, 21 Ward.
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Middletown No. 463—Christian Walter, 10 1-2 Montgomery.
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Newburgh No. 305—M. K. Barrus, 21 William.
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New York No. 131 (Bohemian)—John Hlavacek, 1399 Avenue A.
New York No. 261 (Italian)—V. Zarrelli, 21-23 Hancock.
New York No. 476 (Slavonic)—Emanuel Diamond, Lebanon street, Westchester, N. Y.
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Oneonta No. 135—J. D. Van Dycke, 18 Pine.
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Poughkeepsie No. 315—A. F. Ostrander, 148 Union.
Rochester No. 15—President, Bert H. Bates; financial secretary, T. F. Moore, box 339; recording secretary, R. A. Driscoll, 333 Frost avenue.
Rome No. 44—G. C. Hossfelt, 210 Jasper.
Saratoga Springs No. 149—G. N. Franklin, 158 Woodlawn avenue.
Schenectady No. 167—C. H. Schwartz, 1016 State.
Syracuse No. 55—G. W. Fitch, box 104.
Tarrytown and Ossining No. 523—William W. Lee, box 32, Scarborough, N. Y.
Troy No. 52—John L. Hartnett, 2649 Sixth ave.
Utica No. 62—A. W. Phillips, 448 Whitesboro.
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Yonkers No. 468—J. D. Hickerson, 2 Colin.

NORTH CAROLINA.

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Durham No. 125—J. T. Christian, 730 West Chapel Hill.
Greensboro No. 397—W. P. Turner, box 432.
Raleigh No. 54—W. C. Hufham, 223 E. Hargett.
Salisbury No. 625—R. M. Pendleton, 321 S. Lee.
Wilmington No. 556—H. D. Stanland, 508 Princess.
Winston-Salem No. 609—H. B. Martin, 919 Brookstown avenue.

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Minot No. 376—G. H. Griffen, care Reporter.

OHIO.

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Bellefontaine No. 613—Ruby Titsworth, 202 North Madriver.
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Marion No. 580—A. F. Owens, 169 Leader.
Martins Ferry No. 383—F. R. Barr, box 43.
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Sandusky No. 237—W. A. Ruemmele, 904 Decatur.
Springfield No. 117—J. F. Morehouse, box 55.
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Zanesville No. 199—C. W. Dutro, 959 E. Market.

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Oklahoma City No. 283—W. M. Anderson, care Times-Journal.
Shawnee No. 490—R. E. Peyton, 733 N. Market.

OREGON.

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Eugene No. 528—W. A. Dill, 181 E. Thirteenth.
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Pendleton No. 214—Ed Weaver, 607 Cosbie.

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Beaver Valley No. 250—O. F. Johndrew, 531 Thirteenth avenue, New Brighton.
Berwick and Bloomsburg No. 639—J. S. Rudy, 431 East Sixth.
Bradford No. 185—J. G. McCutcheon, box 1711.
Butler No. 415—Ed Donnell, box 365.
Carbondale No. 239—L. D. Davis, 146 S. Terrace.
Columbia No. 610—T. E. White, care Spy.
Connellsville No. 321—Edwin Towzey, box 756.
Du Bois No. 374—F. B. Spencer, 319 E. Weber avenue.
Easton No. 258—J. Albert Jones, 1107 Lehigh.
Erie No. 77—G. E. Noble, 510 Walnut.
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Greensburg No. 575—J. N. Huber, 119½ S. Main.
Greenville No. 602—L. T. Hatton, 160 Clinton.
Hanover No. 241—H. D. Lynerd, 224 Centennial avenue.
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Hazleton No. 401—J. N. Calloway, 50 S. Laurel.
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Pittston No. 392—T. G. Scott, 186 College, Kingston, Pa.
Pottsville No. 320—E. R. Williams, 618 Schuylkill avenue.
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Sayre No. 413—J. J. Morrison, 317 Desmond.
Scranton No. 112—President, M. H. Millard; vice-president, M. W. Walton; recording and corresponding secretary, C. A. Kellar, box 226; secretary-treasurer, Jay H. Eaton, box 226; sergeant-at-arms, H. Scholl.
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Stroudsburg No. 638—W. J. Huntington.
Titusville No. 289—J. J. O'Neil.
Sunbury No. 400—C. B. Lyon, 314 Front.
Uniontown No. 262—G. W. Liston, First National Bank building.
Warren No. 428—A. C. Rogers, box 843.
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West Chester No. 466—G. O. Foraker, 221 W. Chestnut.

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PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Manila No. 626—Frederick Power, lock box 628.

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Mayaguez No. 422—Julio Aybar.
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RHODE ISLAND.

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Pawtucket No. 212—W. H. Bussey, 106 West ave.
Providence No. 33—William Abell, 93 Abbott.
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SOUTH CAROLINA.

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Columbia No. 34—J. P. Selby, 1428 Taylor.
Greenville No. 385—R. L. Chandler, 919 Hampton avenue.
Spartanburg No. 341—W. A. Riggs, box 485.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

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Lead, Deadwood and Central City No. 498—C. T. Martin, 39 Taylor avenue, Deadwood, S. D.
Mitchell No. 605—W. J. Herzog.
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Sioux Falls No. 218—F. T. George, 607 South Dakota avenue.

TENNESSEE.

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Chattanooga No. 89—John O'Brien, 820 Georgia avenue.
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Austin No. 138—President, C. L. Leache; secretary, W. L. Holland, lock box 414.
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Cleburne No. 303—Lonnie Adams, 905 Clara.
Corsicana No. 234—Eugene Birdsall, care Sunlight Publishing Co.
Dallas No. 173—Z. M. Duckworth, 170 Second av.
Denison No. 333—F. R. Lawhon, box 414.
Denton No. 646—S. M. Richardson, care Record and Chronicle.
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Ennis No. 641—M. M. Hamlin, box 148.
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Ogden No. 236—Thomas Chatland, box 325.
Park City No. 590—W. A. Raddon, box J.
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Burlington No. 346—W. H. Deshaw, 18 Decatur.
Montpelier No. 384—M. E. Mack, 19 First avenue.
Rutland No. 326—C. E. Allen, 10 Elm.

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Newport News No. 353—T. B. Verrell, 634 Twenty-ninth.
Norfolk No. 32—E. F. Moore, box 192.
Petersburg No. 26—W. H. Doughty, 15 W. Tabb.
Richmond No. 90—Henry Meyer, box 16.
Roanoke No. 60—C. S. Gookin, 512 Campbell ave.
Winchester No. 519—Stewart L. Forney, 506 South Market.

WASHINGTON.

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Bellingham No. 355—G. H. Gray, box 26.
Everett No. 410—E. Marcuson, 1418 Pacific ave.
North Yakima No. 614—Wm. Verran, S. Ahtanum.
Olympia No. 142—N. R. Bridges, 1311 Franklin.
Seattle No. 202—U. S. A. Panchott, box 556.
Spokane Falls No. 193—John Anderson, box 755.
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Charleston No. 146—J. J. Emerick, 224 State.
Clarksburg No. 372—C. M. Ward, 104 Robinson avenue.
Hinton No. 554—W. E. Price, box 35.
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Morgantown No. 598—J. D. Harvie, care Acme Publishing Company.
Parkersburg No. 357—J. L. Marlow, 512 Tenth-and-a-half.
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Eau Claire and Chippewa Falls No. 530—H. E. Olson, 622 Congress, Eau Claire.
Fond du Lac No. 31—Herman Graessle, 152 East Arndt.
Green Bay No. 344—Olaf Olsen, 1220 N. State.
Janesville No. 197—S. A. Cooper, 2 E. Milwaukee.
Kenosha No. 116—M. F. Zens, 456 Lake avenue.
La Crosse No. 448—J. J. Serres, 1007 S. Sixth.
Madison No. 106—Walter Reiner, 518 E. Main.
Manitowoc No. 431—Alex. M. G. Dusold, 623 Jay.
Milwaukee No. 23—A. J. Welch, care Federated Trades, 318 State, upstairs.
Oshkosh No. 211—J. W. Kircher, box 236.
Racine No. 324—F. A. Parker, 1133 Center.
Superior No. 163—R. C. Colburn, 1722 Banks ave.
Watertown No. 618—Emil Doerr, 506 Division.
Waukesha No. 545—John Birkenheier, 611 Oakland avenue.
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WYOMING.

Wyoming No. 184—W. H. Goetz, care Leader, Cheyenne.

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5, Rochester, N. Y.—Wm. J. Stieler, 50 Richmond.
6, Cleveland, Ohio—B. F. Hoehner, 98 Woolsey.
7, New York, N. Y.—Fritz Esau, 129 Park Row.
8, Newark, N. J.—Joseph A. Heim, 390 South Eighth.
9, Chicago, Ill.—Hermann Misch, 954 N. Leavitt.
10, Milwaukee, Wis.—Christ. Thren, 653 Twenty-fifth.
11, Baltimore, Md.—F. Adrian, 2106 Ridgewood avenue.
12, Louisville, Ky.—Charles Hoffman, 1539 William.
13, St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.—Emil Jehring, 1720 Fifth avenue, N. Minneapolis.
14, Indianapolis, Ind.—Herman Borchert, 912 Iowa.
15, Evansville, Ind.—William Buesing, 900 East Maryland.
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7, Kansas City, Mo.—C. F. Masters, 2635 Kensington avenue.
8, Denver, Colo.—W. C. Davis, 1160 S. Ninth.
9, Los Angeles, Cal.—J. E. Cornelson, care Examiner.
10, Indianapolis, Ind.—G. S. Kingston, 341 South East.
11, Elmira, N. Y.—Frank Wellson, 412 College av.
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13, Pittsburg, Pa.—W. J. Rodgers, 12 Mercer.
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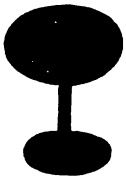

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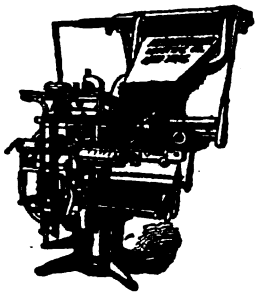

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THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL

VOL. XXVII
NO. 3.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE INTERNATIONAL
TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION OF NORTH AMERICA

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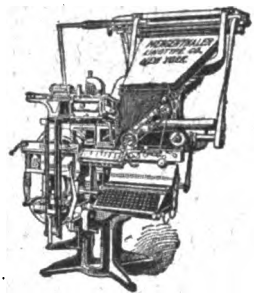

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The Typographical Journal

J. W. BRAMWOOD, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA
ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, AS SECOND CLASS MATTER
ISSUED ON THE FIFTH OF EACH MONTH

VOLUME XXVII September, 1905 NUMBER THREE

REVIEW OF THE TORONTO CONVENTION.

THE fifty-first convention of the International Typographical Union was called to order in the Labor Temple, Toronto, Canada, at 10 o'clock on the morning of Monday, August 14, by Chairman Stevenson, of the arrangements committee, who invited the following gentlemen to take seats on the platform:

Rev. Bernard Bryan, an ex-printer.
Hon. J. P. Whitney, premier of the Province of Ontario.
Thomas Urquhart, mayor of Toronto.
Alderman J. J. Graham, chairman of civic reception committee.
Professor Goldwin Smith.
Robert Glockling, president International Brotherhood of Bookbinders.
Edward Randall, first vice-president International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union.
John McVicar, of Detroit, ex-president International Typographical Union.
John Armstrong, ex-president International Typographical Union and president of ex-delegates' association of Toronto.
Edward M. Meehan, president of Toronto Typographical Union.

Mr. Stevenson welcomed the delegates in behalf of the local organization and felicitated the International Union upon the wiping out of all geographical lines in the trade union movement.

President Meehan took the chair and invited Rev. Bernard Bryan to offer the invocation.

All of the speakers who had been invited to the platform addressed the convention in words of welcome and encouragement, and they were all heartily applauded.

President Meehan then presented a handsome gavel to President Lynch, who took the chair and responded briefly to the words of welcome.

Secretary-Treasurer Bramwood reported that the credentials of 252 delegates had been filed with him, of which number three were irregularly elected and one came from a delegate whose union was in arrears. The secretary-treasurer recommended that the credentials of the irregular delegates be referred to the credentials committee, and the recommendation was concurred in. The number of delegates was later increased to 260.

President Lynch then administered the obligation to all delegates.

By motion of Delegate Draper (Ottawa) the hours of the daily sessions were fixed at from 9 to 12 A. M. and from 2 to 5 P. M.

Delegate Smith (Philadelphia) asked unanimous consent for the consideration of a resolution granting the privileges of the floor to officers, ex-officers and organizers, but objection was made and the president ruled the resolution was not in order until permanent organization was effected by the appointment of officers and committees.

The chair then announced the following appointments:

Assistant secretary—George J. Knott, of Chicago Typographical Union No. 16.
Reading clerk—James Monroe Kreiter, of Washington Typographical Union No. 101.
Sergeant-at-arms—George W. Dower, of Toronto Typographical Union No. 91.
Messengers—William Powell and Ernest Webb, of Toronto Typographical Union No. 91.

The above officers were then obligated.

President Lynch then announced the following committees:

Committee on laws—Johnson (Washington), McKee (New York city), Creager (Springfield, Ohio), Johnson (Memphis), Vander Perel (Denver).
Committee on credentials—Comerford (Buffalo),

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Godkin (Hartford), Eagleden (Windsor), Marcy (Marlboro-Hudson), Birkedahl (Denver Mailers).

Committee on returns and finances—McLogan (Detroit), Crowley (Pueblo), Carlin (Wheeling), Donnell (Cincinnati), Hartnett (Troy).

Committee on appeals—Draper (Ottawa), Jordan (Nashville), Ames (Toledo), Larson (Chicago), Kennedy (Pittsburg).

Committee on Union Printers' Home—Brown (Topeka), Seffing (Cleveland), Damer (Mobile), Cantwell (Montreal), Freeman (Salt Lake City).

Committee on eight-hour day—Hayes (Cleveland), Throssell (Newark), Crammond (Toronto), White (San Francisco), Kennedy (Minneapolis).

Committee on TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL—Levery (Poughkeepsie), Carpenter (Elmira), Sullivan (Cincinnati), Klaus (St. Paul), Tolan (New York city).

Committee on resolutions—Nock (Birmingham), Burlington (St. Joseph), O'Connor (Louisville), Schleif (Richmond), Black (Sioux Falls).

Committee on subordinate unions—Croft (Galveston), Cherry (Indianapolis), Senker (Scranton), Hearns (Grand Rapids), Brewer (Toronto Mailers).

Committee on officers' reports—Ripley (Omaha), Robinson (Los Angeles), Slemons (Terre Haute), Quirk (Albany), Alford (Manila).

Committee on Los Angeles Times contest—Snyder (Colorado Springs), Barnum (Washington), Spead (Lowell), Austin (Portland), Needham (Des Moines).

Committee on arbitration—Hartman (Baltimore), Mullen (Tri-City), Croft (Boston), Lovett (Charleston, W. Va.).

Committee on organization—Green (Atlanta), Wolfe (Columbus), Maulsby (Tacoma), Aide (Kansas City), Tardif (Montreal).

Committee on allied trades relations—Soverino (Fall River), Shaffer (Harrisburg), Shultz (Decatur), Kupke (Chicago Mailers), Buchanan (New York Newswriters).

Committee on government ownership of telegraph—Saltus (Worcester), Gude (Springfield, Ill.), McKibbin (Sioux City), Purnett (Butte), Dwyer (Niagara Falls).

Committee on government ownership of type foundry—West (Brockton), Crowe (Lexington), Schultz (Elizabeth), Kinner (Bradford), Rhodes (Danville).

Committee on press—Doyle (Boston Newspaper Writers), Sandow (Wilkes-Barre), Sullivan (Lafayette), Alter (Williamsport), Kipp, (Columbus Newspaper Writers).

Committee on label—Barnes (Chattanooga), Dirks (St. Louis), Habecker (Fort Wayne), Alford (Providence), Conklin (Charleston, S. C.).

Committee on report of federation delegates—Kuhnholz (New Orleans), O'Brien (Lawrence), Bender (Roanoke), Hanley (Hamilton, Ont.), Finley (New York Mailers).

Committee on miscellaneous business—Bandlow (Cleveland G. A.), Suydam (Springfield, Mass.), Grier (Wilmington), Calvert (Fort Smith), Colgan (Augusta, Maine).

Committee on thanks—Hertenstein (St. Louis), Mowbray (Streator), Wilcox (Peoria), Martin (Peterborough), Reilly (Dallas).

Committee on copyright—Coffey (Lincoln, Neb.), Maydwell (Meriden), Leigh (Trenton), Gray (Aurora), Pierce (Muncie).

Committee on union label on text books—Moore (Fort Worth), Forbes (Jersey City), McCurdy (Houston), Scanlon (Syracuse), Jerrard (Winnipeg).

The president then announced the committee that had been appointed to meet with the press telegraphers, as follows: William E. Orser, of Rochester Typographical Union No. 15; A. H. Blain, of Seattle Typographical Union No. 202; T. F. Kane, of Boston Typographical Union No. 13; Emmett Whealan, of Chicago Typographical Union No. 16, and Charles J. Buehler, of Milwaukee Typographical Union No. 23.

The president also explained that the several delegates from Philadelphia had been excused from committee duty at their request.

Delegate Smith (Philadelphia) again asked unanimous consent for the consideration of a resolution granting the privileges of the floor to officers, ex-officers and organizers, but objection was made. The delegate then moved a suspension of the rules, but was declared out of order. The delegate then introduced a proposition (Proposition 65) to amend the by-laws so as to grant said officers the privilege of the floor. The proposition was referred to the committee on laws.

The Philadelphia delegation then submitted the following proposition:

Proposition No. 64—By the Philadelphia delegation:

Whereas, Philadelphia Typographical Union No. 2 has for over fifteen months been engaged in a life-and-death struggle with the Philadelphia Inquirer; and

Whereas, The success of the eight-hour day in a competitive district comprising over 60 per cent of the total membership of the International Typographical Union is dependent, to a great degree, on maintaining the integrity of Philadelphia Typographical Union No. 2, which can be accomplished only by sustaining the fight which Philadelphia Union is now carrying on.

Resolved, By the International Typographical Union, in fifty-first annual convention assembled, That we emphatically endorse the fight now being waged by Philadelphia Typographical Union No. 2 against the Philadelphia Inquirer; and, be it further

Resolved, That the executive council be and the same is hereby instructed to place at the disposal

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of the Philadelphia Union, immediately after return to headquarters, the sum of $7,800, this sum being due Philadelphia Union under a fair and equitable construction of both the Washington and St. Louis agreements between the executive council and Philadelphia Union, provided that Philadelphia Union, out of this sum, shall reimburse those of its sister unions who have contributed financial support; and, be it further

Resolved, That the executive council be and the same is hereby instructed to continue financial assistance to Philadelphia at the rate of $200 per week until the Inquirer fight is won or until the next convention, provided that Philadelphia Union contribute at least an equal amount and that the fight be conducted under the supervision and direction of the executive council, itemized vouchers being furnished that body by the local union for all moneys expended, and the work to be in charge of an International representative to be selected under the terms of the Washington agreement; and, be it further

Resolved, That the executive council be and the same is hereby instructed, in case the eight-hour fight or any other circumstances drain the International Typographical Union treasury to such an extent as to endanger the continuation of the Philadelphia campaign or the regular work of organization, to submit to a vote of the referendum a proposition for an extra assessment in such amount and for such length of time as may be deemed necessary by the executive council to meet the contingency.

The foregoing was referred by President Lynch to the committee on appeals.

Delegate Kreft (Philadelphia) submitted a resolution that the committee on appeals be directed to report the above proposition back to the convention not later than Tuesday at 2 P. M.

Chairman Draper (Ottawa), of the committee, asked for an extension of time, and after some discussion the resolution of Delegate Kreft was lost.

President Lynch then called Vice-President Hays to the chair and took the floor as the representative of the executive council. He stated the executive council had been charged with "stabbing No. 2 in the back"; "rendering aid and succor to the rats in their fight against the union"; with being "in league with the rat employers and rat printers of Philadelphia," etc., etc. If the charges were true as made, the executive council was not fit to carry on the eight-hour movement, nor fit to conduct the business of the union; there was no middle course; they were either union or non-union; and if not union they had no business in the chairs. The papers in this case were in the hands of the delegates and embraced in Proposition No. 1, an appeal by the council. On behalf of the council he earnestly requested an early disposition of the appeal presented.

Delegate Johnson (Washington, D. C.) moved that the committee on appeals be instructed to take up Proposition No. 1, the appeal of the executive council, and report Tuesday morning if possible.

[Proposition No. 1, above referred to, is the appeal taken by the executive council from the action of Philadelphia Union No. 2 in relation to the enforcement of section 81 of the general laws, in an instance of violation of the law called to the attention of Philadelphia Union by the council. It related to the Shelby Smith case. The proposition was before the delegates in printed form, and as it has been discussed generally by the membership at large, who are familiar with the council's position in the matter, as published from time to time in THE JOURNAL, the reproduction of the proposition here is unnecessary. The report and action in this case appears elsewhere in this issue.]

After some debate by Delegates Smith (Philadelphia), Steele (Washington) and Faries (Philadelphia), Delegate Faries (Philadelphia) moved to amend that the Philadelphia case be taken up prior to Proposition No. 1 (the council's appeal).

Delegate Kreft (Philadelphia) argued in favor of considering the Philadelphia matter first and the Smith matter afterward. A rising vote was taken and the amendment was lost by a vote of 74 ayes to 135 nays.

The original motion that the committee on appeals report on Proposition No. 1 on Tuesday or as early as possible, was then placed before the convention, and the motion prevailed.

Delegate McLogan (Detroit) moved that the officers be allowed the privilege of the floor, but objection was made by Delegates Kreft and Smith, of Philadelphia.

The president announced that members of the executive committee of the United Typothetæ were in the city, and that the eight-hour committee would meet them this (Monday) afternoon, and that President Ellis, of the United Typothetæ, would address the convention Tuesday, and Com-

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missioner Driscoll, of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, would address the convention Wednesday.

Delegate Freeman (Binghamton) moved that the secretary of this convention be instructed to send a telegram of congratulation to the International Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union, in convention assembled at Chicago, Ill.

The motion prevailed, and the message was forwarded.

After the announcement of the time and place of the mectings of the several committees, the president declared the convention adjourned until Tuesday at 9 A. M.

SECOND DAY.

MORNING SESSION.

After roll call the committee on credentials reported that the irregularities in the credentials of the delegates referred to the committee were technical, and recommended that they be seated. The committee recommended that the delegate from Union No. 460, which was in arrears, be not seated until the indebtedness was settled. The recommendations of the committee were concurred in.

The committee on eight-hour day reported that it had, on August 14, 1905, met with a committee representing the United Typothetæ of America, composed of Messrs. Ellis, Macintyre, Greene, Donnelly and Nunemacher, and after a thorough discussion, had received the following proposition:

August 14, 1905.

Mr. Max S. Hayes, Rossin House, City:

DEAR SIR—As agreed at the joint committee meeting held today, I herewith send you the suggestions as outlined.

The committee from the United Typothetæ of America suggest to the eight-hour committee from the International Typographical Union that they recommend to the International Typographical Union convention, now in session, that it vote in favor of a reconsideration of the referendum vote taken last fall on the eight-hour day, and authorize a new referendum vote to be taken with the object of rescinding the resolution to make the eight-hour day effective January 1, 1906; or, if the convention is unwilling to vote affirmatively on the above, that the convention shall empower the executive council to call for such referendum vote if at any time between now and January 1, 1906, the executive council shall consider it advisable.

Sincerely yours,
JOHN MACINTYRE,
Secretary.

The committee asked that the matter be recommitted to the committee for further consideration, and it was so ordered.

President Lynch announced that George H. Ellis, president of the United Typothetæ of America, John Macintyre, secretary, and William Green, chairman of the executive committee, were in waiting and asked permission to address the convention. There being no objections, permission was granted. Mr. Ellis, president of the United Typothetæ of America, addressed the convention as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN—I wish to thank your executive council for the invitation to speak to you this morning on behalf of the United Typothetæ of America, to present as best I may the employer's side of the eight-hour question.

Before doing so I wish to say a personal word. In the last number of THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL is a report of a meeting of employing printers, held a short time since in Milwaukee, at which I am credited with the following:

"Mr. Ellis said it was a crime and against the constitution to make a contract with organized labor. It was detrimental to the willing non-union workers, and tended to deprive them of making a living. That he hoped they would never be under obligation to sign any agreement in the future."

This is absolutely and unequivocally false, and such meaning could not be twisted out of anything that I said. To those of you who know me I hardly need to say that I not only said no such thing but that I hold no such views.

I wish also to correct another misstatement. It has been repeatedly stated in print and in various public meetings that the officers of the United Typothetæ of America have refused to confer with your officers on the eight-hour question. This is not true. The officers of the United Typothetæ of America have not received directly or indirectly any request for a conference until within the last week, since the meeting of the United Typothetæ of America in St. Louis in June of last year. At that time a conference was held and the result of the discussion in our convention, as embodied in its preamble and resolutions, was reported to your committee. It is true that the stand taken by the United Typothetæ of America in these resolutions was so decided as to lead your president to remark that he supposed there was no use in further conference, but I think those resolutions have not been fully understood, and I would like to read them here.

"Whereas, The International Typographical Union has asked the United Typothetæ of America to declare its position upon the proposed eight-hour day, and

"Whereas, Under existing conditions any attempt to reduce the hours of labor in the printing trade would be disastrous to the employer and employe alike, be it

"Resolved, That the United Typothetæ of Amer-

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ica declares that it is opposed to any reduction of the fifty-four-hour week; and, be it further

"Resolved, That the United Typothetæ of America will resist any attempt on the part of the International Typographical Union to reduce the present hours of labor."

That the typothetæ is not opposed to conferences is, I think, fully proved by the action of the local typothetæ of Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis and Detroit, who themselves proposed the so-called Detroit conference, at which, beside the local committee, your executive council and the committee of the United Typothetæ of America were present.

As president of the United Typothetæ of America it has been my duty with other members of the executive committee to attend the meetings of employing printers held to consider this question during the past few months in different parts of the country; not, as has been frequently stated, to stir up opposition to the ultimatum of the International Typographical Union, but to learn the sentiment of the employing printers on this question, and, of course, to assist in organizing such opposition if it existed; and almost without exception we found the conviction expressed that it would be ruinous to undertake to put the printing offices on an eight-hour basis in the immediate future.

This is not guesswork on the part of the employers, for they had an experience with the reduction from ten hours to nine. This reduction, as many of you will remember, was advocated by members of the Boston Typothetæ, to which I happened to belong, for several years before it was brought about by the Syracuse conference; and yet today, not only is every member of the Boston Typothetæ opposed to this further reduction of hours but every man will stand out against it; and while they now have no less sympathy with their employes and would be glad to meet their wishes, if possible, they are convinced, through experience, that the reduction is not so simple a matter as appears on the surface, that its effects are far reaching.

The theory that about as much would be accomplished in nine hours as in ten was a delusion. Not only is no more work done per hour, but the better work which it was prophesied would result has not been forthcoming, while the reduction was not merely one hour in ten, but the actual working time on a ten-hour basis being not more than nine and one-half hours on the average, with the shorter day the whole hour comes off the working time.

The claim that the introduction of machinery into the composing room makes the shorter day possible is fallacious. Not only is it impossible to do a large part of the work coming to the general office today on machines, but even on such work as can be done on them it must be remembered that the work of operatives on machines is but a part of the necessary cost of the completed composition; proofreading, makeup and general expenses are not reduced by them, while every department of the business will be affected.

The claim that the nine-hour day is excessive on sanitary grounds is hardly worthy of consideration; the physical condition of our employes is sufficient answer to that.

The decrease in hours and increase in wages since 1898 amount on the average to at least an increase of 33⅓ per cent in wages per hour, and the increased cost of a further reduction to eight hours will result in an additional increased labor cost of from 18 to 25 per cent, depending upon conditions and locality. For it should be remembered that this reduction must be followed either by increasing the size and cost of plant, with attendant increase in rents, etc., or the work must be done on overtime and at overtime prices—elements too often overlooked in the computation.

The building trades, so often cited as on eight hours, form no basis for comparison, as the invested capital per employe is but a small percentage of that in the printing business, and their work must be done on the premises, while much printing can be done anywhere; and such an increase in cost as is contemplated, which must inevitably be borne by the customer, will result in driving no inconsiderable amount of work out of the country. This is no idle dream, it is a cold fact, as stated by reputable publishers in the city of New York.

The increase in cost will inevitably result in a reduction of the total amount of work to be done, for the large purchasers of printing are counting the cost as never before, and competition is not alone between men, but between methods as well, and any considerable increase in cost will change the current which has been for some years so largely in the direction of catalogue work and other printing into other channels.

Comparison is sometimes made between the working hours in newspaper and in book and job offices. I do not need in this assembly to call attention to the difference in conditions. In the newspaper offices the demand is for the greatest possible output in the shortest possible time, and the nervous strain to which a newspaper man is subjected when compared to that of the book and job man is, I believe, even now disproportionate to the difference in working time. Then the work must be done, not only in a specified time, but in a specified place, and is not in any sense a subject of competition.

Gentlemen, if you carry out your program and insist on eight hours or a strike next January, sorry as we shall all be (and we shall be sorry, as we always are at any differences between employers and employes) there is no alternative for us; we must meet you in a fight which will mean much to both of us, but in which WE are fighting with our all at stake, and we MUST fight to win.

This is not a matter of principle, but a practical question of dollars and cents. In our convention, in the many meetings of employing printers throughout the country and during the year in constant interviews and correspondence with the employing printers of the country, I find there is an almost unanimous feeling that it is impossible for them to increase the price of their product to their customers; and under these circumstances it means, should they accept the eight-hour day, certain ruin.

By your demand you are presenting to the employing printers of the country the two horns of a dilemma: Either to accept the eight-hour day and

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face certain ruin, or to fight your demand to the very limit of their resources. I recognize that both your officers and many of your rank and file honestly differ with the belief of the employing printers that the eight-hour day would bring to them ruin. Yet you must accept their honesty of mind in believing the contrary and give due weight to their experience in the conduct of their business.

The situation then narrows itself down to the following: If you insist upon the eight-hour day the printers of America must fight you. We have no idea that in every place we will be successful, but we are confident that in the majority of cases we will win and that the present relationship between your union and the United Typothetæ of America will be broken up—a relationship which has been to the benefit of both parties—and that, from now on, throughout this country most of the large book and job offices will operate in disregard of your organization, if not in hostile opposition to it.

The insistence on the eight-hour day on January 1, 1906, will result in a disastrous warfare; and the object of my presence here today is to assure you, gentlemen, in spite of the many reports to the contrary, that the employing printers of the United States are sincere in their opposition to this movement and will resist it to the last ditch.

One thing more: It has been stated that if there is a strike, we, the employers, will be held responsible. We deny this responsibility. Employing printers, as a class, were never more anxious for co-operation with their employes than now. Never did they realize more fully that their interests are largely identical, that prosperity for one means prosperity for both—look back over the past few years and see how fairly your demands have been met—but when their business sense and experience tell them that you are asking what can not be granted they must refuse at any cost.

I sincerely hope that your more mature judgment will rescind a resolution, which if acceded to by your employers will mean ruin to many of them and no financial advantage to yourselves.

William Green, chairman of the executive committee of the United Typothetæ of America, said he had nothing to add to President Ellis' address, he assuming the position of the fifth wheel.

The gentlemen then retired amid great applause.

Telegrams of felicitation were received and read from the stereotypers and electrotypers, and from Minneapolis Union No. 42.

President Lynch then announced the following changes in committees caused by the non-attendance of delegates:

Committee on credentials—Estey (Paterson, N. J.) instead of Eagledon (Windsor).

Committee on TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL—Anderson (Macon) instead of Lavery (Poughkeepsie).

Committee on arbitration—Parsell (Kansas City).

Committee on organization—Baker (Fresno) instead of Maulsby (Tacoma).

Committee on allied trades—Harris (Washington, Ind.) instead of Buchanan (New York Newswriters).

Committee on press—Sutch (East Liverpool) instead of Doyle (Boston Newswriters).

Committee on label—Hollingsworth (Jacksonville), instead of Conklin (Charleston, S. C.).

Committee on report of federation delegates—Casey (Erie) instead of Bender (Roanoke).

Committee on miscellaneous business—Edwards (Clinton) instead of Grier (Wilmington).

Committee on copyright—Colburn (Superior) instead of Pierce (Muncie).

A motion was made and carried that all resolutions and similar documents be prepared and presented in duplicate.

It was moved, and the motion prevailed, that 12 noon, on Wednesday, be set as the time limit for the introduction of resolutions, etc.

After a spirited debate, a motion prevailed to prohibit smoking during the sessions.

The report of the committee on laws was then taken up.

Proposition No. 65, by Delegate Smith (Philadelphia), relating to the extension of floor privileges, was considered by the committee, and a substitute reported that no persons other than duly elected delegates and officers shall be accorded the floor except by unanimous consent, provision being made for the hearing of representatives of the typothetæ or the newspaper publishers in case they desire to be heard. The substitute recommended by the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 2, by Delegate Kennedy (Minneapolis), to amend section 1, article 1 of the constitution, to include proofreaders who have served four years as copyholders, was reported unfavorably. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 3, by Delegate Kipp (Columbus Newswriters), to amend section 1, article 1 of the constitution, by striking out the words "of North America," was reported unfavorably. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 4, by Delegate Kipp (Columbus Newswriters), to amend section 4, article 1 of the constitution, so as to give to each subordinate branch its distinctive name, was reported unfavorably. The report of the committee was adopted.

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Welcome to Visiting Printers

The following poem of welcome was written by William H. Taylor, a member of The World chapel of No. 91, International Typographical Union, for the souvenir of the visit of the "typos" to Toronto:

YE sons of Franklin! Welcome to the North!
Toronto's brother craftsmen now give forth
A thousand hearty welcomes to the men
Behind the Press, which is Jehovah's pen,
That writes upon the wall the tyrant's fate,
And drafts the bill that "Labor is the State."
We twine our flags today, we know no line,
The International our lives combine;
Our hands clasp yours, our bounding hearts respond
To yours in Kinship's blood-red mystic bond.

When man rode forth on evolution's car,
The night was black, and pale his natal star;
But somewhere in his soul was hid the fire,
Which lit a feeble lamp to lead him higher;
At first he carved rude symbols on a bone,
Or pictured prehistoric scenes on stone;
Until immortal thought and human speech
On lettered pages gave the power to teach
Experience, reason, and the strength to soar
Beyond our sphere, and knock at God's own door.

We pass Assyria, Egypt, Greece and Rome,
Where intellectual giants built a home;
But all their labors only helped to fence
The king's, the priest's and soldier's consequence;
The common herd, the people, bore the brand
Of deep-seared ignorance on brow and hand;
But Gutenberg's great light dissolved hell's gloom
That caste had spread on earth for labor's doom.
Rejoice! Bold Typos! Nobly play your parts,
Defend "The Art Preservative of Arts."

We lead the van in war for Liberty,
And guard the precious boon Equality,
So let us not forget Fraternity;
For Universal Brotherhood we strive,
And keep the grace of Charity alive.
Another era dawns upon the world,
The rings and money kings will soon be hurled
From self-elected thrones—their mills shall cease
To grind up flesh and blood for chariot grease.
May capital and labor join and say:
"A fair day's labor for a fair day's pay;"
So said the MAN whose Word our laws inspire:
"The laborer is worthy of his hire."

Come, craftsmen, from west, the south and east,
Fair Canada entreats that you will feast
'Neath sunny skies in nature's granary
On "corn, and wine, and oil," in harmony.
The honor is our own—Toronto's yours—
You hold the keys to this Queen City's stores
Of beauty and delight. Again we greet
Columbia's sons. Our royal welcome meet.

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Proposition No. 5, by Delegate Dirks (St. Louis), to so amend the constitution as to exclude the president from participating in the sessions of the executive council when it was considering cases appealed from his decision, was reported unfavorably, and at the request of Delegate Dirks the proposition was withdrawn.

Proposition No. 6, by Delegate Kennedy (Minneapolis), to make the salaries of the president and secretary-treasurer $2,500 per annum, was reported favorably, with the figures changed to $2,100. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 7, by Delegate Kipp (Columbus Newswriters), to amend the constitution so as to provide a salary of $50 per year for the representative from the newswriters as fourth vice-president, was reported unfavorably. Delegate Kipp asked permission to withdraw the proposition, which was granted.

Proposition No. 8, by Delegate Dirks (St. Louis), contemplating an explanatory addition to article xvii, section 3 of the constitution, relating to the referendum, was reported unfavorably. Delegate Dirks asked permission to withdraw the proposition, and the request was granted.

Proposition No. 9, by Delegate Dirks (St. Louis), Proposition No. 10, by Delegate Kennedy (Minneapolis), and Proposition No. 11, by Delegate Lovett (Charleston, W. Va.), all relating to the establishment of a system of sick benefits or insurance, were considered collectively by the committee, and reported unfavorably. After some discussion the propositions were divided, and the report of the committee on Proposition No. 9 was non-concurred in. Proposition No. 10 was withdrawn, and the unfavorable report of the committee on Proposition No. 11 was concurred in. Proposition No. 9 requires that the president shall appoint a committee of three to investigate and report to the next convention a plan for the inauguration of a system of pensions and relief for aged and sick members. The proposition was adopted.

Delegate Fennessy (Los Angeles) moved the appointment of a committee of three to arrange for an armistice between the representatives of Colorado Springs and Pittsburg in relation to the place for holding the next convention. The motion prevailed and the president appointed Delegates Snyder (Colorado Springs), Klein (Pittsburg), and Fennessy (Los Angeles), chairman.

Consideration of the report of the committee on laws was resumed.

Proposition No. 12, by Delegate Sullivan (Nashville), relating to that part of the laws covering reports to the International secretary-treasurer, was reported unfavorably. Delegate Sullivan asked and received consent to withdraw the proposition.

Proposition No. 13, by Delegate Moore (Shreveport), to amend section 32 of the general laws by making the initiation fee from applicants in unorganized towns $5 instead of $2, was reported unfavorably. The report of the committee was adopted.

Propositions No. 14, by Delegate Moore (Shreveport), No. 15, by Delegate Sullivan (Lafayette), and No. 16, by Delegate Dawson (New Kensington), were considered collectively. They referred to the jurisdiction of unions over working proprietors. The committee reported unfavorably. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 17, by Delegate Woody (Richmond, Va.), providing that machine operators may under certain conditions accept a bonus for setting more than a prescribed amount of type, was reported unfavorably. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 18, by Delegate Buehler (Milwaukee), regarding the loaning of the allied label, was reported unfavorably. Delegate Buehler asked and received unanimous consent for the withdrawal of the proposition.

Proposition No. 19, by Delegate Seaman (Cincinnati), exempting subs from the six-day law, was reported unfavorably. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 20, by Delegate Knapp (Washington, D. C.), along the same lines as Proposition No. 19, was reported unfavorably. The proposition was withdrawn by consent.

Proposition No. 21, by Delegate Bandlow (Cleveland German-American), to prohibit German composition being done in English offices at a lesser rate or at longer hours than prevail in offices under the jurisdiction of the Typographia, was reported unfavor-

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ably. The committee asked that the proposition be recommitted, and the request was granted.

Proposition No. 22, by Delegate Bandlow (Cleveland German-American), seeking to add a preamble to the constitution, was reported unfavorably, and while the report was being discussed the hour of adjournment arrived and the matter was laid over till the next session.

President Lynch announced that Frederick Driscoll, of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, and President Higgins, of the International Pressmen and Assistants' Union, would address the convention on Wednesday morning.

The convention adjourned until Wednesday at 9 A. M.

THIRD DAY.

MORNING SESSION.

President Lynch called the convention to order at 9:15 o'clock.

After roll call a greeting was read from the Toronto Bookbinders' Union, and also a communication from the Woman's International Auxiliary, requesting that the delegates smoke whenever and wherever they please. The Allied Printing Trades Council of Toronto also extended fraternal greetings.

The receipt of three additional credentials was reported by Secretary-Treasurer Bramwood.

Consideration of the report of the laws committee was resumed.

Proposition No. 22 (in relation to the preamble to the constitution) being under discussion, Delegate Hayes (Cleveland) offered as a substitute that the convention reaffirm the first resolution now included in our book of laws (1905). The substitute was adopted.

The laws committee asked for reconsideration of Proposition No. 4 (by Delegate Kipp of Columbus Newswriters, relating to the distinctive names of the various subordinate branches), and offered the following substitute:

Amend section 4, article i of the constitution, so as to read as follows:

"Section 4. The distinctive names of the several subordinate branches shall be: Of the printers, Typographical Union; of the mailers, Mailers' Union; of the writers, Newspaper Writers' Union; of the typefounders, Typefounders' Union, and of other allied crafts or trades, if such there be, the distinctive name of each branch."

The substitute of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 23, by Delegate Croft (Boston), to amend section 94 of the general laws by omitting the words "within sixty days," was reported favorably. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 24, by Delegate Cahill (St. Paul), to prevent foremen from importing help when competent members of a local were obtainable, was reported unfavorably. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 25, by Delegate Nock (Birmingham), to make section 96 of the general laws more specific by eliminating the word "practice," was reported unfavorably. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 26, by Delegate Barnes (Chattanooga), providing that local unions shall establish a degree of competency for machine operators, was reported unfavorably. The report of the committee was adopted.

Commissioner Driscoll of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association was then introduced, and delivered a short address. The commissioner congratulated the two bodies on their pleasant and profitable relations during the past year, commended President Lynch on the stand he had taken in regard to the syndicate supplements, and expressed the wish that the pleasant relations now existing between the union and the newspaper publishers would continue.

On motion of Delegate Green (Atlanta) speeches were limited to two minutes.

The convention resumed consideration of the report of the committee on laws.

Proposition No. 27, by Delegate Barnes (Chattanooga), compelling foremen to conform to the hours set by the local, was reported unfavorably. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 28, by Delegate Barnes (Chattanooga), to amend the general laws so as to prevent foremen from filling the place of a regular machine operator, was withdrawn by the author.

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Proposition No. 29, by Delegate Nock (Birmingham), to make section 100 of the general laws more specific by eliminating the words "the practice of," was reported unfavorably. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 30, by Delegate Nock (Birmingham), to amend section 136 of the general laws by eliminating the words "the practice of," was reported unfavorably. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 31, by Delegate Kennedy (Minneapolis), amending section 136, general laws, was reported unfavorably, and withdrawn.

Proposition No. 32, by Delegate Kennedy (Minneapolis), along the same lines as the preceding one, was reported unfavorably, and withdrawn.

Proposition No. 33, by Delegate West (Brockton), specifying the time apprentices shall be employed at the various branches of the business, was reported unfavorably. After some discussion the proposition was referred back to the committee.

Proposition No. 34, by Delegate Croft (Brockton), relating to "jumping" machines, was reported unfavorably, and was withdrawn by the author.

Proposition No. 35, by Delegate West (Brockton), seeking to exclude machinists who are not practical printers from having any control over operators, was reported unfavorably. The report of the committee was adopted.

Delegate Hayes (Cleveland) moved that the report of the eight-hour committee be printed and distributed to the delegates. The motion prevailed.

The committee on appeals announced it was ready to report, and a motion prevailed that the report be printed and distributed, and taken up immediately after roll call on Thursday. On motion, the report was read by Chairman Draper, of the committee.

President Lynch announced that according to law nominations for the next convention city were in order, and Delegates Klein (Pittsburg) and Snyder (Colorado Springs) placed their respective cities in nomination.

After a number of seconding speeches in each instance, the convention adjourned till Thursday at 9 A. M.

FOURTH DAY.

MORNING SESSION.

President Lynch called the convention to order at 9:15 o'clock.

After roll call several telegrams of greeting were read, and the president announced that the report of the committee on appeals in the Smith case was in order.

It was moved, and the motion prevailed, that the report of the committee on appeals in this case be not read (it having been read on the previous day), as the printed report was on the desks of the delegates.

The report of the committee on appeals in the Smith case consisted of a review of the case from the beginning and all evidence submitted. (It appears in full elsewhere in this issue.)

The conclusions and findings of the committee are here given:

In the minds of your committee, this is one of the most important questions that has ever been brought before an International convention. The laws of the International Typographical Union prescribe the duties of the executive council. Among these duties is the disposition of the defense fund. Certain rules are laid down, as to its disposition, by the laws of the organization, while its administration is placed in the hands of the executive council. The council, in exercising its rights and prerogatives under the law, as construed by the council, decided upon a certain course of action in the Philadelphia case. Its adherence to that plan is claimed by Mr. Smith and the trial board of the Philadelphia Union,—and in fact, by the union itself, through its adoption of the report of the trial board,—to have been sufficient ground for the charge of being "in league with the rat employers and rat printers of Philadelphia against Typographical Union No. 2," of "rendering aid and succor to the rats in their fight against the union," and other statements of like character. We submit that this is an unjustifiable assumption on the part of any member or local union connected with this organization. If the unionism of the officers of the International Union, charged with the performance of certain duties, is to be thus grossly attacked and besmirched because official action may not meet with the approval of certain members or officers of a local union, or the local union itself, and the provisions of existing law are not strong enough to cope with such cases, it is high time that a law was enacted that will end, for all time, such flagrant procedure by those who wish to remain enrolled under the banner of the International Typographical Union. But your committee believes that section 81, properly enforced, is ample to cover the case in question. Its provisions are exceedingly plain, and the course of procedure is mandatory. We agree with the members of the executive council that the charges as outlined

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above, "if founded on fact, mean that the officers of the International Typographical Union constituting the executive council are not worthy to fill the positions they occupy; if not founded on fact, or if malicious or untrue, the provisions of section 81 apply." And those provisions set forth in a mandatory manner the punishment that shall be administered to one violating its provisions. In the case at issue not one scintilla of evidence—direct, documentary or oral—was produced before your committee tending to substantiate the charges made by Shelby Smith. The only defense put in by Mr. Smith is the one which he made before the trial board of Philadelphia Union, which we submit is not evidence at all. On the other side, the appellants (the members of the executive council in the case) defy the production of any such testimony, and they emphatically state, collectively and individually, that no such testimony existed. Your committee, therefore, believes that it is warranted by the facts as disclosed by both sides in coming to the decision that section 81 was deliberately violated by Shelby Smith, and that the trial board of Philadelphia Typographical Union purposely evaded the provisions of section 81 in handling this case, and rendered a verdict that had no evidence to sustain it. We therefore recommend as follows:

1. That Shelby Smith, who is now seated as delegate from Philadelphia Typographical Union, be expelled from the convention and his seat be declared vacant.

2. That Philadelphia Typographical Union be instructed by this convention to immediately expel Shelby Smith from membership in that organization, and it is the verdict of this convention that such expulsion shall remain in effect until such time as Shelby Smith shall make a full and ample public apology to the members of the executive council of the International Typographical Union, such apology to be published in THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL and Trade Union News of Philadelphia, and given such other publicity as may be deemed necessary. By the term "full and ample apology," we mean one that will be acceptable to the members of the executive council, whose personal and official characters have been thus wantonly assailed. If No. 2 fails to enforce this verdict within thirty days its charter to be revoked by the executive council.

In concluding its report, your committee desires to say that the problem before it was not one of sentiment, but one of rendering justice under our laws and according to the facts. A question of the character covered in this report—involving the integrity of its chosen representatives—should not be passed lightly by. It is necessary for the International Typographical Union to take its place among the labor organizations which protect their officers and members from gross and malicious attacks of this nature. We further believe that a concurrence in the recommendations of this committee will show conclusively that the laws of the International Union are enacted for the guidance of its members and officers, and will be enforced without fear or favor.

After some discussion as to placing a time limit on discussion of the case, the two-minute rule was suspended and Delegate Smith (Philadelphia) took the floor and made a statement in his own behalf.

Delegate White (San Francisco) moved to substitute a vote of censure of Smith in place of the findings of the committee.

After some debate on the substitute, the vice-president announced that the time had arrived for taking the ballot on the next convention city.

The result of the vote was: Colorado Springs, 144; Pittsburg, 107; and Colorado Springs was declared selected as the next convention city.

The convention then resumed the report of the committee on appeals.

After a lengthy debate the convention adjourned until 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Vice-President Hayes called the convention to order at 2:10.

After roll call the report of the committee on appeals was taken up.

Delegate Smith (Philadelphia) made a personal explanation and asked permission to read the following written statement:

I confess that I am not able to produce evidence to substantiate the statements made in the Trades Union News of February 9, concerning the executive council of the International Typographical Union in the construction placed upon them by the council and the committee on appeals—a construction never intended to be conveyed. I deeply regret their publication, and shall request the publication of this statement in the Trades Union News regardless of the action of this convention.

The previous question being called for, the substitute providing for a censure was placed before the convention and was lost by a vote of 163 to 30. The vote on the adoption of the report of the committee on appeals was then taken, and resulted in 209 ayes and 34 nays.

The roll call showed the following vote:

AYES.

Abraham,	Birkedahl,
Aide,	Biwer,
Alberts, C. H.,	Black,
Alberts, O. E.,	Bowers,
Alford, Eli,	Brewer,
Alford, J. R.,	Brown,
Ames,	Buehler,
Anderson,	Bulcock,
Austin,	Burlington,
Ball, Edward,	Cahill,
Barnes,	Cantwell,
Barnum,	Carlin, W. S.,
Bennetto,	Carpenter, W. P.,

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Casey,
Colburne,
Collier,
Comerford,
Condon,
Conway,
Corcoran,
Corning,
Crammond,
Creager,
Croft, J. P.,
Croft, T. G.,
Cronin,
Crowe,
Crowley,
Damer,
Davey, L. J.,
Dawson,
Dechend,
Dill,
Donnell,
Draper,
Dwyer,
Eby,
Edwards,
Esty,
Evans,
Everett,
Fahey,
Fennessy,
Ferguson,
Finley,
Flaherty,
Forbes,
Frazier,
Freeman, H. R.,
Freeman, J. F.,
Garrison,
Geng,
Gibbons,
Gillard,
Gleason,
Godkin,
Golds,
Gray, Ida,
Gray, M. R.,
Green,
Gude,
Habecker,
Hanley,
Hansen,
Hartman,
Hartnett,
Hawley,
Hayes,
Hearns,
Henderson, H. D.,
Henderson, U. T.,
Hertenstein,
Heuston,
Hinman,
Holderby,
Hollingsworth,
Holm,
Hughes,
Irwin,
James, W. R.,
Jerrard,
Johndrew,
Johnson, Horace,
Johnson, J. M.,
Johnson, R. M.,
Jordan,
Kane,
Kennedy, E. F.,
Kennedy, J. P.,
Kinner,
Kipp,
Klaus,
Klein,
Knapp,
Kupke,
Larson,
Leader,
Lee,
Lucas,
Lyon,
Marcy,
Markey,
Marshall, David,
Marshall, W. A.,
Martin, Albert,
Maydwell,
Mayer,
McCahill,
McCallum,
McCracken,
McCullagh,
McCurdy,
McInerney,
McKee,
McKibbin,
McKinstry,
McLogan,
McWilliams,
Millard,
Moore, A. B.,
Moore, R. P.,
Moore, W. J.,
Morehouse,
Morse,
Mowbray,
Mullen,
Mulvihill,
Neary,
Needham,
Neff,
Nelis,
Nihill,
Nock,
O'Brien, J. M.,
O'Connor,
O'Donnell,
O'Neal,
Orser,
O'Sullivan,
Parker,
Parsell,
Pennington,
Plambeck,
Porter,
Purnett,
Quigley,
Quirk,
Reilly,
Rhodes, W. H.,
Ripley, R. L.,
Ripley, W. S.,
Robbins,
Robinson, B. C.,
Ryan,
Saltus,
Sandow,
Sayles,
Scanlon,
Schleif,
Schultz, W. A.,
Scott,
Seffing,
Senker,
Shaffer,
Shepard,
Sherer,
Sherman,
Shultz, J. M.,
Slemons,
Snyder,
Soverino,
Spead,
Steffen,
Sullivan, E. D.,
Sullivan, George,
Sullivan, Jerry,
Sutch,
Tardif,
Throssell,
Tolan,
Turner,
Vander Perel,
Van Doren,
Varley,
Vauthier,
Watters,
Webber,
Whealan,
Whitley,
Wigg,
Wilcox,
Witchall,
Wolber,
Wolfe,
Woody,
Wright,

NAYS.

Alter,
Bair,
Baker,
Bandlow,
Bastian,
Berger,
Blain,
Brady,
Cherry,
Coffey,
Crosman,
Davy, W. W.,
DeGour,
Dirks,
Farlcs,
Harris,
Hendrick,
Kay,
Kreft,
Kuhnholz,
Leigh, J. E.,
Lovett,
Meade,
Rhoades, J. F.,
Robinson, W. J.,
Sayers,
Seaman,
Shrope,
Smith, H. W.,
Steele,
Stubbs,
Thompson,
West,
White,

Hugo Miller, a member of the executive council, was excused from voting.

The chair declared the report of the committee adopted and the provisions in effect.

Delegate Smith (Philadelphia) then vacated his seat and left the hall.

The report of the eight-hour committee was then read. The report of the committee was later ordered printed and distributed to the membership at large, and is reproduced elsewhere in this issue. It is sufficient to say here that the eight-hour demand of the International Typographical Union is reiterated and made as emphatic as possible.

The president then introduced Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, who addressed the convention at length. The address of Mr. Gompers will in all probability be printed in THE JOURNAL in the near future. It was a masterly exposition of the eight-hour day movement and aroused the delegates to the highest pitch of enthusiasm.

The convention then adjourned until 9 o'clock Friday morning.

FIFTH DAY.

MORNING SESSION.

The vice-president called the convention to order at 9:10 o'clock.

After roll call President Lynch announced that the report of the eight-hour day committee would be taken up.

Delegate Cahill (St. Paul) moved that the report of the eight-hour day committee be adopted and that it be printed and distributed to the membership at large.

Delegate Hayes (Cleveland) reviewed the history of the eight-hour movement in an

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address and discussed the speech of President Ellis before the convention.

Delegate Donnell (Cincinnati) moved the address of Delegate Hayes be made a part of the record for distribution to the membership with the eight-hour report. The motion was adopted.

The address of Mr. Hayes is given herewith:

While the delegates are undoubtedly anxious to finish the work of this convention, considerable of which remains to be transacted, yet I believe that we should give further consideration to some facts that of necessity could not be incorporated in the committee's report, especially as the address of President Ellis, of the United Typothetæ of America, has been made a part of the record and might influence unthinking and careless members and cause them to become lukewarm toward the progressive movement in which we are enlisted.

The salient features of President Ellis' address, directed against the eight-hour day, were his cries of impraticability, and calamity and general ruination for the printing business if the shorter workday is enforced. His position is that of making assertions without presenting evidence to establish the facts. Not an iota of testimony, not a scrap of data, has been furnished to substantiate the statements made. The employing printers gave expression to similar sentiments when it was proposed to reduce the working hours from ten to nine per day. Yet that reform has been accomplished, and who will charge that it has proven impractical and that devastation and ruin has been spread through the printing trade? Neither is the assumption that production will be restricted based upon sound reasoning, as governmental statistics and our own knowledge of printing affairs demonstrate the fact that production was greatly stimulated when the working time was reduced from ten or more hours to nine hours per day. It is fallacious to assert that the output of printing will be reduced when avenues of employment are opened to two or three thousand idle printers, which is the mission of the International Typographical Union at present. On the contrary, those workers will become larger consumers, and thus benefit the whole of society.

This eight-hour movement is not a new one. J. Thorold Rogers tells us in his celebrated historical work, "Six Centuries of Work and Wages," that the eight-hour day prevailed in the last part of the fifteenth and the early part of the sixteenth centuries. That period is described as the golden age, and so prosperous had the people become that the privileged classes, fearful that their reign would be endangered, adopted coercive measures to keep the workers in subjection. The ruling class gradually lengthened the hours of toil, reduced wages and increased prices, and a long period of exploitation and suffering, darkness and chaos was the result.

It was not until 1824 that the anti-combination laws were repealed, after Robert Owens, the pioneer co-operator collectivist, had made a proposition to the British government to organize the industries of the country upon a basis that would require the labor of the men, women and children not longer than eight hours per day to provide for the well-being of all. Gradually the working time was reduced in succeeding years from sixteen to fourteen and twelve, and finally to ten per day. In 1888 the gas workers and general laborers, unskilled men, by the way, at one swoop cut the hours of toil from twelve to eight, and since that year every trade in Great Britain has been benefited by the reduction of the hours of toil.

In Australia, known universally as the eight-hour land, the movement for the shorter workday began in 1856. Although defeated in several disastrous strikes, the trade unions persevered in their efforts, and, supplemented with their political power, made steady gains. As I pointed out the other day, the Australian workingmen not only strike and boycott in shops, factories and mills when necessary, but they have seceded from both old political parties and also strike at the ballot box and in the legislative halls, and it is to their everlasting credit that when their labor party obtained possession of the national government, John Christian Watson, a journeyman printer, became premier for a brief time, until both old parties combined and ousted the labor cabinet from office. The laborites are also in control of a number of Australian states, and the printers are among the most conspicuous of the lawmakers.

It is singular, indeed, that the spokesman of the so-called open shop—the National Association of Manufacturers, of which the more or less notorious David M. Parry is at the head, and with which the United Typothetæ appears to be in sympathy—are unable to furnish us with any proofs of the impracticability and unjustness of the eight-hour workday here at home, but depend upon alleged facts imported from Australia, which are now being circulated through their press and which are intended to show that the eight-hour day and the Saturday half-holiday, are proving ruinous to that country. Yet all the governmental statistics, the British Board of Trade reports, as well as the accounts contained in Australian newspapers, demonstrate beyond the shadow of doubt that the claims made by certain American employers regarding industrial conditions in the antipodes are absolutely without foundation. These stories are circulated for a purpose—to discourage the workers of America from following the example of their brethren beyond the seas in combining industrially and politically.

As Mr. Gompers pointed out yesterday, the workers of continental Europe are making steady progress in reducing the working time and securing greater benefits for themselves. Perhaps you noticed in the St. Petersburg dispatches only recently that the printers of Russia were playing a leading part in the great strikes and demanding the eight-hour day. I know for a certainty that the shorter workday movement has also taken root in Japan, South Africa, and even in South America. Do the members of the typothetæ believe that we, the American workingmen—who are sometimes flattered with being more intelligent than the toil-

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ers of other countries—are going to lag at the tail-end of the procession? Certainly the printers will refuse to lock arms with the Chinese in walking for the industrial cake.

In our own country—on this North American continent—despite all obstacles, the eight-hour movement has been making steady progress since 1886, in which year the German-American Typographia (in job offices as well as newspapers), the cigarmakers and a number of smaller trades established the eight-hour workday. Subsequently the miners, carpenters, plumbers, bricklayers and other trades quite generally enforced the eight-hour day, so that now fully a million trade unionists, at the most conservative estimate, and including 25,000 printers, can sing the refrain: Eight hours for work, eight hours for sleep, and eight hours for recreation.

Why should we work any longer than bankers or lawyers or office holders or any professionals and politicians? It is true, paradoxical though it may seem, that the eight-hour day would prove beneficial to proprietors of job and book plants as well as employes, as stated in the committee's report. Quite naturally the front offices will close an hour earlier under the new system, which means one hour less figure juggling and business worry and one hour more real life and enjoyment for the employers. We are really doing Messrs. Ellis, Green, and the other members of the typothetæ a great favor, and they ought to appreciate that fact, for, after all, life should not be a mere sordid grab for dollars. There is an ethical side to this question. Man has a social as well as a physical nature, and while he must preserve his animal existence he must not do so at the expense of his social relations. If he becomes a mere drudge, our civilization is endangered, progress halts, retrogression begins, and slavery and chaos naturally follow.

There is one point that I desire to make clear to the more obstinate gentlemen of the typothetæ, and that is that the standard of living determines the form of our civilization. Mechanics and laborers will not work for less than that which furnishes them with subsistence, with necessities and comforts to which they have become accustomed. The prices of food products, clothing, rents, etc., have steadily increased during the past decade and the purchasing power of the dollars that we receive as wages is correspondingly lessened. Hence the claim of Mr. Ellis that wages have advanced 33⅓ per cent is offset by the cold fact that we are also compelled to pay more tribute to the landlord, the beef trust, coal combine and other associations of capital that are squeezing the people to pay dividends on the watered stock; and therefore I deny the correctness of the logic of Mr. Donnelly, who stated in conference in so many words that we were "squeezing" the employers.

It is a truism that men are never paid according to what they earn, but according to the average cost of living. Now, as a simple matter of equity, how can the typothetæ claim that they, the buyers of labor power, are to be the sole judges of the price to be paid? The sellers of coal, meat, oil, sugar, etc., fix their price; why should not those who dispose of their labor power have the same right? They do have that right, but it can only be maintained in a degree in this capitalistic competitive system through organization, because the natural opportunities are being monopolized by a few. Without organization, the so-called liberties of the working people are becoming a delusion, for no moneyless worker stands an equal chance with the millionaire captain of industry.

Another objection that was raised in the conference between the typothetæ representatives and your committee was that the employers of the larger cities are losing ground to their competitors in the smaller places, and one gentleman (Mr. Green, I believe) raised the point that some jobs had been sent from New York to England. I imagine no system will ever be devised that will keep a certain amount of book and job work in the same office forever, or even in the same country. The International Typographical Union is doing all in its power to abolish these alleged disadvantages, and for that reason the hours of labor will be reduced generally—printers in Chicago will be affected no more and no less than those in Podunk or any other place. As for jobs going to England, the hours of labor are being reduced in that country as well as in America and the purchasing power of wages received is almost the same, and it is doubtful whether the English printers turn out as great amount of work in a given time as do the Americans.

In conclusion, I wish to emphasize the fact that the International Typographical Union and other trade unions, in making the reduction of the hours of labor the paramount issue, are striving to realize one of the most far-reaching and noblest missions ever undertaken by any organization. We are endeavoring to open opportunities to all the people; not a few.

The eight-hour day means not less wages, but more wages; it means the absorption of the unemployed army of workers and the increasing demand for labor as well as minimizing of the present fierce, cut-throat competition.

The eight-hour day means the creating of new hopes, desires and aspirations among our class—a nobler manhood and a happier womanhood and childhood. The eight-hour day means that those now employed would be less exhausted after a day's toil; that mental and physical resources would be fostered and developed and life and health prolonged.

The eight-hour day means stronger family ties, pleasant homes, more time for good books, to attend lectures, to cultivate music, art and science, and for the study of all the glories lavished upon mankind by generous Mother Nature.

The eight-hour day means that poverty would be decreased, sweatshops would be wiped out, drunkenness, prostitution, crime and misery would be greatly reduced; it means that wealth would be more equitably distributed, enlightenment disseminated, invention and discovery stimulated, and a greater and grander progress would bless the world than mankind has yet known.

This is the glorious ideal for which the organ-

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ized workers are struggling, and they deserve the sympathy and support of all true men and women.

After several enthusiastic speeches the question came on the adoption of the report of the eight-hour committee.

The motion was unanimously adopted, amid scenes of unprecedented enthusiasm.

President Higgins, of the Pressmen and Assistants' Union, was then introduced, and assured the International Typographical Union of the moral support of his organization.

President Robert Glockling, of the Bookbinders, followed Mr. Higgins and assured the printers of the moral support of his organization.

The president announced that the mailers wished to be recorded as in favor of the eight-hour movement.

Delegate Hertenstein (St. Louis) moved that all laws in conflict with the adoption of the eight-hour day on January 1, 1906, be repealed. The motion was adopted.

Delegate Smith (Lincoln) introduced a resolution extending greetings to the woman's auxiliary, which was carried.

Telegrams of greeting and good wishes were read from the United Garment Workers of America, the Retail Clerks' Union, and from the management of the Co-Operative Press of New York. The Bakers' Union of Toronto sent a communication calling attention to the fact that they were engaged in a strike.

The report of the committee on the Los Angeles Times contest, then being called for, was taken up.

The report of this committee was highly encouraging and called attention to the splendid progress being made in the fight for fair conditions in the Times office. The committee recommended that the conduct of the fight be endorsed and that the executive council be directed to continue financial assistance.

There being no objection, Arthur Hay, of Los Angeles, was accorded the floor and made an extended statement of the conditions confronting the committee in the Times contest. He outlined the history of the fight and gave an interesting account of the methods being pursued to bring the paper into line. He expressed confidence in the final favorable outcome of the affair.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

The report of the committee on officers' reports was then taken up. The report of this committee dealt with the reports of the various officers of the International and consisted mainly of a general review of the same. The committee recommended that the action taken by the executive council in the St. Louis case be endorsed by this convention, and the council be commended for its prompt action in the premises. The report of the committee concluded as follows:

In conclusion, we desire to congratulate the executive and other officers of the International Typographical Union on the completeness of the annual reports presented, and to urge upon the delegates and the membership at large careful consideration of the facts and figures set forth in these reports.

Delegate Hertenstein (St. Louis) desired to place St. Louis on record and moved that the report of the committee be concurred in. The motion was unanimously adopted.

The report of the committee on returns and finances was then taken up. The report reviewed the financial report recently published by the International secretary-treasurer, and complimented him on the thoroughness and accuracy displayed. The report of the committee concluded as follows:

This report has been examined by your committee, and found to be correct. Your committee desires to state that the books of the secretary-treasurer are in excellent condition. They have been audited to July 31, 1905, by expert accountants, who not only certify to their correctness, but commend the secretary-treasurer upon the state of his accounts. Your committee desires to add its commendation, testify to the business methods prevailing in the office of the secretary-treasurer, and congratulate the International Union on the manner in which its financial affairs are conducted.

This part of the report was concurred in, and a proposition, which had been referred to the committee, was taken up. This proposition (No. 97, by Jacksonville (Fla.) Union) contemplated removing headquarters to Colorado Springs and the establishment of a printing office there for International work. The committee reported unfavorably. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 102, by Delegate Sterling (Boston), relating to the submission to the referendum of a pension plan, was reported

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unfavorably. The report of the committee was adopted.

The committee recommended allowances to reimburse the assistant secretary, the reading clerk, the messengers and the sergeant-at-arms for their services. It was also recommended that the members of the conference committee with the telegraphers be allowed compensation. The recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

By unanimous consent Delegate Rhoades (Boston) introduced a resolution acknowledging the gratitude of the International Typographical Union to W. R. Hearst for his assistance in the fight on the Los Angeles Times. The resolution was adopted.

The report of the committee on copyright law was taken up and concurred in. The committee reported many profitable conferences on the subject during the past year, and expressed hope of desired legislation in the near future.

The convention then adjourned to meet at 2 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Vice-President Hayes called the convention to order at 2:10 o'clock.

Unanimous consent was given Delegate Esty (Paterson) for the introduction of a resolution calling upon William R. Hearst to establish a paper in Philadelphia. The resolution was referred to the committee on resolutions.

Consideration of the report of the laws committee was resumed.

As a substitute for Proposition No. 33, by Delegate West (Brockton), the committee reported a new section to go under the head of "Apprentices," which stipulates that an apprentice in a machine office shall be given his last two years on the case and at all the intricate handiwork of the craft, except the last three months, which he may devote to the machine. The report of the committee was adopted.

Delegate West (Brockton) received permission to withdraw Proposition No. 36, establishing a line of competency for machine operators.

Proposition No. 37, by Delegate Lovett (Charleston, W. Va.), to make THE JOURNAL of a technical nature, was reported unfavorably. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 38, by Delegate Johnston (Houston), concerning the use of the label in towns where no local exists, was reported unfavorably. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 39, by Clinton (Iowa) Union, to increase the per capita tax so as to pay the expenses of delegates from unions having a membership of less than fifty, was reported unfavorably. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 40, by Delegate Martin (Denver), providing that members over fifty years of age may work below the scale in certain instances, was reported unfavorably. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 41, by Delegate Martin (Denver), looking to the admission of all non-unionists and apprentices, on certain conditions, was reported unfavorably. The report of the committee was adopted.

The committee on laws was granted further time on Proposition No. 42.

Proposition No. 43, by Delegate Harris (Washington, Ind.), to increase the burial benefit to $150, was reported unfavorably. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 44, by Delegate Needham (Des Moines), calling to the attention of the executive the importance of giving smaller unions an equitable representation on committees, was reported favorably. The report of the committee was adopted.

Samuel L. Landers, Canadian organizer for the United Garment Workers of America, was introduced and addressed the convention. He urged support for the label of his organization.

The report of the committee on Union Printers' Home was taken up.

The committee recommended that the policy of the board of trustees in excluding applicants suffering from locomotor ataxia or any disease of a loathsome or progressive character, be approved. The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 123, by Delegate Steele (Washington, D. C.), required that a part of the proposed Cummings memorial addition be set aside for the accommodation of female members. The committee recommended that the resolution be referred to the Home trustees, with the request that it

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be given careful consideration. The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 104, by Delegates Kennedy and Mulvihill (Minneapolis), an appeal from the decision of the Home trustees in the case of William Myrick of Minneapolis. The committee recommended, in view of conflicting medical opinions, that the board of trustees approve the petition of Mr. Myrick under certain conditions. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 124, by Delegate Brady (Norfolk), providing that each vacating inmate of the Home be given $25, was reported unfavorably. The report of the committee was adopted.

Consideration of the report of the laws committee was resumed.

Proposition No. 21, by Delegate Bandlow (Cleveland German-American), provided that the following be added to section 87 of the general laws:

Nor shall German composition in English offices be done at a lesser rate or longer hours than in vogue in offices under jurisdiction of the Typographia.

The committee recommends the following as a substitute:

Section 87. Work in foreign languages shall be at the scale rates of the particular union having jurisdiction. Provided, that in no case shall English composition be at a lesser rate than that of the typographical union. Nor shall foreign composition in English offices be done at a lesser rate or longer hours than is in vogue in offices under jurisdiction of such foreign language union.

The report of the committee was adopted.

The report of the committee on label on text books was taken up. The committee referred to the report of the text book committee contained in the officers' reports, made a few recommendations as to methods to secure the use of the label on that class of work, and recommended that the secretary-treasurer endeavor to have the 12 and 18-point labels made of steel hereafter and cut deep.

Secretary Bramwood expressed a willingness to follow the recommendation as to steel labels, but declared it was impracticable.

The report of the committee was adopted.

The report of the committee on subordinate unions was taken up and the following propositions reported:

Proposition No. 100, by Delegate Klaus (St. Paul), seeking to establish uniformity in the dates of expiration of job scales, was reported unfavorably. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 103, by Delegate Sterling (Boston), along the same lines as the preceding one, was reported unfavorably. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 121, by Delegate Nelis (Chicago), looking to the abolishment of schools for the teaching of non-unionists on machines, was reported unfavorably. The report of the committee was adopted.

The report of the committee on label was taken up, and the following propositions were reported:

Proposition No. 46, by Delegate West (Brockton), urging that theatrical, seashore, mountain and pleasure resort printing bear the label, was reported unfavorably, and a substitute offered that urged a systematic label campaign. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 47, by Delegate West (Brockton), in regard to demanding the boot and shoe workers' label, was reported unfavorably, and the committee offered a substitute urging that preference be given union-made goods of all kinds. The report of the committee was adopted.

The label committee presented a resolution urging the establishment of libraries in the jurisdiction of locals. The resolution of the committee was concurred in.

The committee on delegates to the American Federation of Labor commended the action taken at the last federation convention and submitted a resolution tendering the thanks of the International Typographical Union to that body for its support of our eight-hour movement.

The committee on miscellaneous business reported the following propositions:

Proposition No. 91, by Delegate Sherman (Denver), looking to the proper training of apprentices, was reported favorably. The report of the committee was concurred in.

Proposition No. 129, by Delegates Sullivan and Jordan (Nashville), providing that a representative of the International Typographical Union attend the next general conference of the Southern Methodist Epis-

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copal Church, in an endeavor to unionize the publishing plant of that church located at Nashville, was recommended favorably. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 130, by Delegate Burlington (St. Joseph), seeking to create more efficient workmanship among the members of the International Typographical Union by the establishment of technical libraries, etc., was reported favorably. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 132, by Delegate Tolan (New York), along the same lines as the preceding one, was reported unfavorably, as it was covered in spirit by the preceding proposition. The report of the committee was adopted.

The committee on organization reported the following propositions:

Proposition No. 90, by Delegate O'Connor (Louisville), asking that organization work be continued in Louisville, was reported favorably. The report of the committee was concurred in.

Proposition No. 99, by the St. Louis delegation, directing attention to the unfairness of the Inland Type Foundry, was recommended favorably. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 122, by Delegate Bandlow (Cleveland), referring to the Philadelphia Inquirer, was referred to the executive council.

The committee on organization commended the efforts of the organizers, and urged that the work be kept up in the same way as in the past. The report of the committee was adopted.

The report of the committee on allied trade relations took up the report of the International president on that subject, quoted several portions and recommended that they be approved. The following propositions were reported by the committee:

Proposition No. 94, by Delegate Damer (Mobile), making optional the formation of allied councils where but two or three branches were in existence, was reported unfavorably. Delegate Damer was granted permission to withdraw the proposition.

Proposition No. 120, by Delegate Donnell (Cincinnati), stipulating that the agreement with other Internationals be abrogated, was reported unfavorably. After some discussion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The report of the committee to consider relations between the International Typographical Union and the Commercial Telegraphers' Union was taken up. The committee described the hearings that had been had on the subject, recommended that an affiliation with the telegraphers be not entered into, and stated that the telegraphers had withdrawn all propositions looking to a working agreement. The report of the committee was adopted.

The report of the committee on arbitration quoted extracts from the president's report on the subject, and recommended that the convention instruct the executive council to meet with the representatives of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association for the purpose of formulating a new arbitration agreement. The report of the committee was adopted.

The committee on resolutions reported the following propositions:

Proposition No. 49, by Delegate Crosman (Boston), endorsing single tax, was reported without recommendation, and on motion was referred to the federation delegates.

Proposition No. 98, by Delegate Seffing (Cleveland), to place the name of A. T. Proctor, late of Cleveland, on the deceased list, was reported favorably. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 60, by Delegate Condon (Des Moines), urging foremen to employ, wherever possible, our older members, was reported unfavorably. The report of the committee was adopted.

The convention adjourned until 7:30 in the evening.

EVENING SESSION.

After roll call the report of the committee on resolutions was resumed.

Proposition No. 61, by Delegate Berger (Milwaukee), declaring against militia service until the militia system in vogue in Switzerland, or a similar system, is adopted in the United States, was reported unfavorably. The report of the committee was adopted.

The report of the committee on appeals was then taken up. Proposition No. 64, by

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the Philadelphia delegates, was read. (See Proposition 64 in review of the first day.) The committee stated that both sides had been given a fair and full hearing, and the committee submitted the following recommendations:

1. That the appeal be dismissed and the previous actions of the executive council be sustained.

2. Resolved, That the fifty-first annual convention of the International Typographical Union, now assembled, emphatically endorse the fight now being waged by Philadelphia Typographical Union No. 2 against the Philadelphia Inquirer.

3. That this convention recommends to the executive council that it appropriate $250 per week for the purpose of thoroughly organizing Philadelphia, the local union to appropriate a like amount per week, not more than $250 per week to be used in the Inquirer contest, until the Inquirer fight is won; the balance to be expended in an effort to unionize the large number of non-union and open book and job offices at present existing in Philadelphia. Said appropriation to continue at the discretion of the executive council, as provided in our laws.

Chairman Draper also gave a brief synopsis of the work of the committee, and read the following stipulation:

TORONTO, August 18, 1905.

Agreement between Executive Council, International Typographical Union, and the Philadelphia delegation.

The Philadelphia delegation agrees to the proposition that the organization work and fight is in charge of the executive council and that Philadelphia Union No. 2 will accept and obey suggestions and orders issued by the council.

JOHN MEADE,
ERNEST KREFT,
W. W. FARIES.

The question being on concurrence in the committee's report, it was adopted by a unanimous rising vote.

Delegate Kreft, for Philadelphia Union, and Secretary-Treasurer Bramwood, for the executive council, congratulated the committee on its fair and impartial report.

The convention then resumed consideration of the report of the committee on resolutions.

Proposition No. 62, by Delegate Berger (Milwaukee), relating to the establishment by the government of old-age pensions for workers, was reported unfavorably. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 63, by Delegate Berger (Milwaukee), condemning the recently organized "Industrial Workers of the World," was withdrawn by unanimous consent.

Proposition No. 101, by Delegate McLogan (Detroit), putting the International Typographical Union on record as in favor of a law making railroad tickets transferable, was reported unfavorably. The report of the committee was non-concurred in and the proposition adopted.

Proposition No. 118, by Delegate Austin (Multnomah), pledging the support of the International Typographical Union to the press telegraphers in their movement for an eight-hour day, was reported favorably. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. [illegible]5, by Delegate Gray (Aurora), endorsing the formation of woman's auxiliaries, was reported favorably. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 126, by Delegate Hollingsworth (Jacksonville), to place the name of Charles Allen on the deceased list, was reported favorably. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 128, by Delegate Aide (Kansas City), to place the name of John C. Ivers on the deceased list, was reported favorably. The report of the committee was adopted.

Delegate Davy (Indianapolis) presented the name of John Sexton for the same purpose, and it was accepted unanimously.

The committee on government ownership and control of telegraph recommended that our delegates to the next session of the American Federation of Labor try to have government ownership and control of the telegraph made a preferred measure, and that the legislative committee of that body be requested to co-operate with the International Typographical Union committee stationed in Washington in pushing the work in congress. The report of the committee was adopted.

Consideration of the report of the laws committee was then resumed.

Proposition No. 51, by Delegate Blain (Seattle), providing for the establishment of defense funds where unions have none, was reported unfavorably. The proposition was withdrawn by unanimous consent.

Proposition No. 52, by Delegate Goodkey (Washington), to insert the word "her" in section 59 of the general laws after the word "his" wherever it occurs,

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was reported unfavorably. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 53, by Delegate Sullivan (Cincinnati), to amend the general laws to permit of aged members receiving a pension equal to the cost of maintaining them at the Home, should they so desire in preference to becoming inmates, was reported unfavorably, and withdrawn by unanimous consent.

Proposition No. 54, by Delegate Sullivan (Cincinnati), to amend the general laws to provide for the same benefits as proposed in the preceding proposition, to be paid to persons refused admission on account of certain diseases, was reported unfavorably, and was withdrawn by consent.

Proposition No. 55, by Delegate Arnold (Milwaukee), was in relation to the use of the label under certain conditions. The committee reported the following substitute to be added to section 72: "Provided, That in cities where local unions prohibit or discourage proprietor membership the label can be granted to such offices that are otherwise union, to be used on work performed by union men." The substitute was adopted.

Proposition No. 56, by Delegate Gude (Springfield, Ill.), to strike out the last sentence in section 133, general laws, was reported unfavorably. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 57, by Delegate Cantwell (Montreal), eliminating the time limit for receiving strike benefits and giving the executive council power to call off the strike when deemed advisable. The committee recommended a substitute to leave the time limit for paying benefits to the discretion of the council. The substitute was adopted.

Proposition No. 58, by Delegate Dirks (St. Louis), being covered by Proposition No. 5 (reported unfavorably), was withdrawn.

Proposition No. 59, by Delegate Condon (Des Moines), to allow members coming from unions in arrears to pay their per capita tax to the International secretary-treasurer on certain conditions, was reported unfavorably. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 66, by Delegates Tardif and Vauthier (Montreal), to prohibit foremen interested as partners in a concern from joining employers' associations, was reported unfavorably. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 67, by Delegates Tardif and Vauthier (Montreal), to prohibit foremen from participating in conferences on scales in behalf of their employers, was reported unfavorably. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 68, by Delegate Tardif (Montreal), providing that local unions can prohibit employers and foremen actively interested in a firm from becoming members, was reported unfavorably. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 69, by Delegates Tardif and Vauthier (Montreal), to allow the use of the label to any proprietor member who employs at least one journeyman, was reported unfavorably. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 82, by Delegate Coffey (Lincoln), to strike out the proviso in section 64, general laws, was reported unfavorably. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 70, by Delegate Coffey (Lincoln), to allow apprentices who have had one year's experience at hand composition to work their last three months on the machine, was reported favorably. The report of the committee was defeated.

Proposition No. 71, by Delegate Coffey (Lincoln), to provide in the general laws for an honorary membership card, was reported unfavorably. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 72, by Delegate Coffey (Lincoln), in relation to the filing of papers in appeal cases, was reported unfavorably. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 73, by Delegate Coffey (Lincoln), providing that the traveling expenses of delegates be paid by the International, was reported unfavorably, and withdrawn by consent.

The convention adjourned until 9 o'clock Saturday morning.

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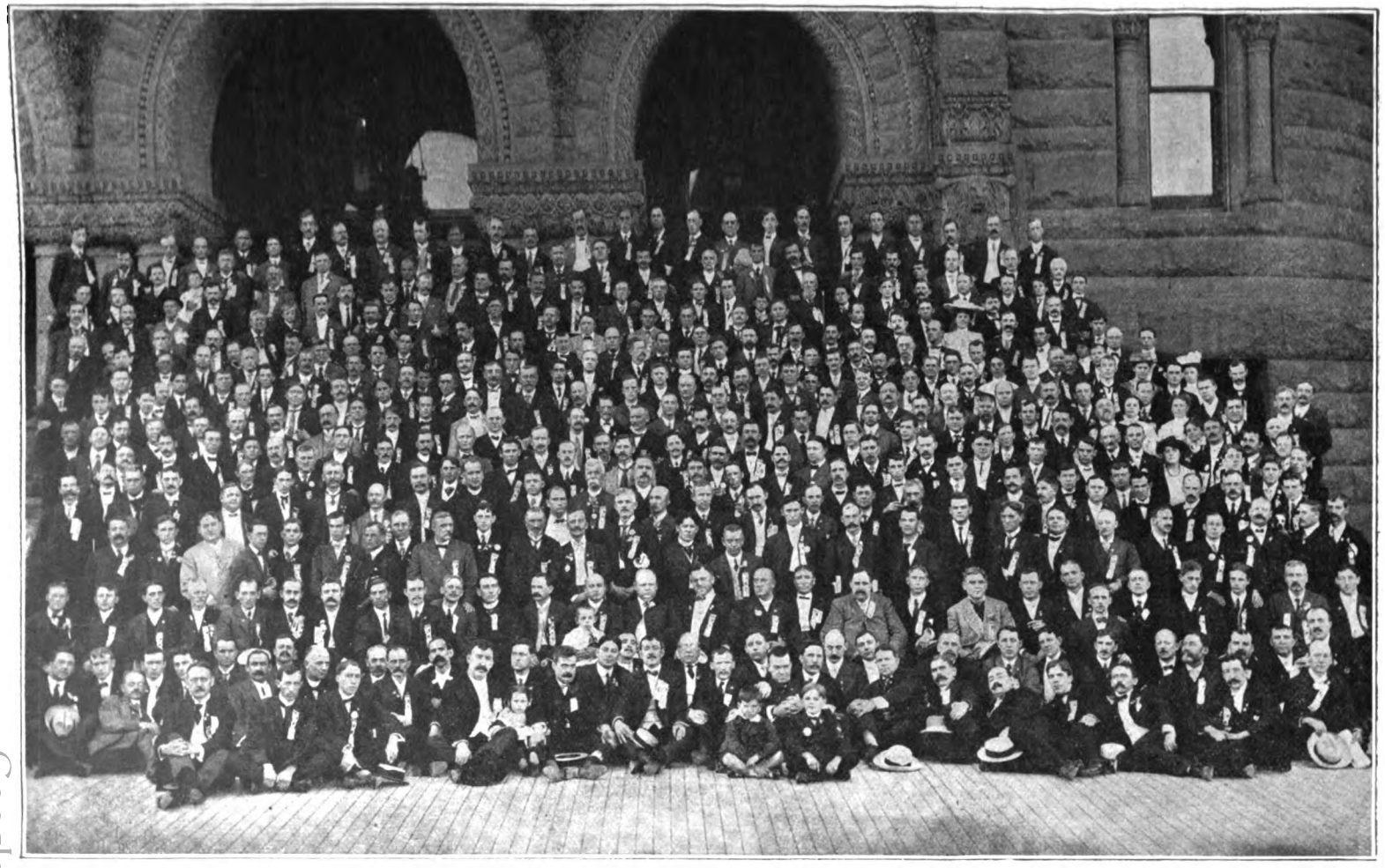

SOME OF THE DELEGATES AND VISITORS AT TORONTO.

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SIXTH DAY.

MORNING SESSION.

President Lynch called the convention to order at 9:15.

After roll call a communication was read from the Woman's International Auxiliary pledging the support of that organization in the eight-hour fight.

Delegate Dirks (St. Louis) asked privilege to explain his vote on the report of the committee on appeals in the Smith case. Objection being made, he was ruled out of order.

A memorial to Edward Frederick Clarke was offered by the Toronto delegates and unanimously ordered spread on the minutes. His name was also ordered placed on the list of deceased members. Delegate Johnson (Memphis) offered the name of H. J. McGrann for the same purpose, and it was unanimously accepted.

Proposition No. 96, by the committee on organization, concerning the foreign work in the non-union offices in Hamilton, Ohio, was withdrawn by unanimous consent.

Proposition No. 48, by the committee on subordinate unions, instructing the executive council to take steps to have all book and job scales terminate at the same time, was withdrawn by unanimous consent.

Proposition No. 74, by Delegate Coffey (Lincoln), providing for the issuance of traveling cards by subordinate unions whose charters have been suspended for making illegal contracts, was reported unfavorably. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 75, by Delegate Coffey (Lincoln), giving the executive council power to transfer the moneys from one fund to another (except the burial fund), was reported unfavorably. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 76, by Delegate Coffey (Lincoln), relating to the affiliating of printers in towns where there are not a sufficient number to hold a charter, and increasing the initiation fee to $10, was reported unfavorably, and withdrawn by unanimous consent.

Proposition No. 77, by Delegate Coffey (Lincoln), relating to the issuance of certificates of membership, withdrawal cards and honorary membership cards by the International, was reported unfavorably. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 78, by Delegate Coffey (Lincoln), to increase the burial benefit to $80, was reported unfavorably. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 79, by Delegate Coffey (Lincoln), regarding due stamps and working cards, was reported unfavorably. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 80, by Delegate Coffey (Lincoln), to substitute forty-eight hours in place of fifty-four hours, in section 80, general laws, was reported favorably. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 81, by Delegate Coffey (Lincoln), providing that members may show up and accept employment as substitutes at the scale, but prohibiting them from applying for a situation at less than the situation regularly pays, was reported unfavorably. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 83, by Delegate Coffey (Lincoln), providing for the observance of the last Sunday in May of each year as Typographical Union Memorial day, was reported unfavorably. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 84, by Delegate Coffey (Lincoln), limiting the initiation fee to be charged by local unions to $10, was reported unfavorably. The proposition was withdrawn by unanimous consent.

Proposition No. 85, by Delegate Coffey (Lincoln), providing for the acceptance of applicants from unorganized territory by the nearest local on the payment of $2 initiation fee, was reported unfavorably. The proposition was withdrawn.

Proposition No. 86, by Delegate Coffey (Lincoln), providing for the employment of a regular machinist in offices having three or more machines, was reported unfavorably. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 87, by Mr. Wynne (Chicago), prohibiting members from signing contracts as individuals with employers, was reported favorably. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 88, by Delegate Barnes (Chattanooga), to amend section 60, page

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54, general laws, to provide that members who are proprietors shall take out withdrawal cards (exempting publishers of labor papers), was reported unfavorably, and was withdrawn by unanimous consent.

Proposition No. 89, by members of Joliet Union, to prohibit the admission to membership of any person holding a card in any of the allied branches, except upon surrender of said membership, was reported unfavorably. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 92, by Delegate Donnell (Cincinnati), to strike out of that part of paragraph C, section 3, page 27, of the book of laws, relating to the publishing of a list of rejections, expulsions, suspensions and reinstatements, was reported favorably. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 93, by Delegate Forbes (Jersey City), to amend section 45, general laws, by striking out the words: "This shall not apply to unions located within five miles of each other, when the current working card of the nearest union shall hold good for thirty days," and inserting in its place: "Provided, This shall not prevent sister unions located within a radius of five miles mutually agreeing to recognize each other's current working cards for a period of thirty days," was reported favorably. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 95, by Delegate Dawson (New Kensington and Tarentum), providing for the granting of the label to proprietors who do not work more than eight hours in one week, and not requiring them to be members of the local union, was reported unfavorably. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 105, by Mr. Maxwell (Omaha), to amend the by-laws to require the publication of all appeals in THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL, was reported unfavorably. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 106, by Delegate Johnson (Washington, D. C.), relating to the fixing of the time of meeting of local unions, so that members holding situations on seven-day papers may attend, was reported favorably. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 107, by Delegate Johnson (Washington, D. C.), requiring that the Home agent shall attend at least one meeting of the board of trustees during his term of office, was reported favorably. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 108, by Delegate Johnson (Washington, D. C.), amending section 3, article 8, constitution, so as to provide that officers and members performing duty away from home shall be allowed "actual hotel expenses" rather than "hotel expenses not in excess of $3 per day," was reported favorably. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 109, by Delegate Steffen (Cleveland), to amend section 3, article iii, by-laws, by striking out the words "alphabetical order" and inserting in lieu thereof the words: "Arranged in the order of receiving the highest number of nominations (when a tie occurs the name to be drawn by lot)," etc., was reported favorably. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 110, by Delegate Moore (Fort Worth), to suspend until January 1, 1906, the publication of the names of applicants from unorganized towns, and empowering the organizers to grant said applicants International certificates of membership, was reported unfavorably. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 111, by Delegate Moore (Fort Worth), to increase the per capita tax 10 cents per month and that the expenses of all delegates to conventions be paid by the International, was reported unfavorably. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 112, by Delegate Moore (Fort Worth), to amend section 80, general laws, by inserting in lieu of the words "more than six days in any one week" the words "more than six consecutive days," was reported unfavorably. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 113, by Delegate Reilly (Dallas), to allow machine offices to employ help to wipe or clean machines or fill metal pots, provided such help shall not be employed in excess of one man to each fifteen machines or fraction thereof, was reported favorably. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 114, by Delegate Alford (Manila), related to the changing of the

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date in article iii, section 6, of the by-laws, from June 1 to July 1. The committee brought in a substitute covering the subject. The substitute of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 115, by Delegate Nock (Birmingham), to amend sections 96, 100 and 136 of the general laws by striking out the word "practice" in the first line of each section, was considered by the committee and the following substitute reported: Strike out all of sections 96, 100 and 136, and substitute the following sections in their respective places:

Section 96. The selection by foremen of their forces from day to day, or not having any regular situation in an office, is prohibited. Foremen must give out such minimum number of situations as are needed to meet office requirements. Employment other than a regular situation shall be classed as extra work.

Section 100. Phalanxing by foremen, or giving out six-day situations on seven-day papers, thereby controlling extra work, constitutes a sub list. Any member in an office, seven-day paper or otherwise, is entitled to employ in his stead, whenever so disposed, any competent member of the International Typographical Union, without consultation or approval of the foreman of said office. A fine of $25 shall be imposed upon foremen for violation or evasion of this law. Any chairman failing to report the violation of this section shall be fined $25.

Section 136. The interchanging, exchanging, borrowing, lending or buying of matter previously used, either in the form of type or matrices, between newspapers or job offices, not owned by the same individual, firm or corporation and published in the same establishment, is unlawful, and shall not be allowed: Provided, That the reproduction of such type or matrices shall be deemed a compliance with this law.

The substitute of the committee (which corrects existing law so as to conform with Mr. Nock's amendment) was adopted.

Proposition No. 116, by Delegate McCahill (Columbus), that all local unions furnish apprentices with THE JOURNAL, was so amended by the committee as to recommend such action to local unions. The substitute of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 117, by Delegate Needham (Des Moines), providing for the fixing of the dues of members who are stockholders or proprietors, was reported unfavorably. The proposition was withdrawn by unanimous consent.

Proposition No. 119, by Delegate Reilly (Dallas), providing for the punishment of any member who shall publish articles inimical to the interests of the union, was reported unfavorably. The proposition was withdrawn.

Proposition No. 131, by Delegate Burlington (St. Joseph), providing for the establishment of a fund for loaning money to aid traveling printers, was reported unfavorably. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 42, by Delegate Draper (Ottawa), sought to amend the by-laws so as to instruct the secretary-treasurer to pay the assessments of the trades and labor congress of Canada as they fall due.

Committee recommended the following substitute:

Resolved, That the secretary-treasurer be authorized and instructed to pay to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress a per capita of 1½ cents monthly on all members of the International Typographical Union in good standing in the Dominion of Canada.

The substitute of the committee was adopted.

It was moved by Delegate Donnell (Cincinnati) that Proposition No. 92 (relating to the withholding of suspensions, expulsions, rejections and reinstatements from publication) shall take effect immediately. Adopted.

The report of the laws committee, as amended, was then concurred in.

The consideration of the report of the committee on miscellaneous business was then taken up.

Proposition No. 50, by the Boston delegation, urging the necessity of a government parcels post service, was referred to the executive council for favorable consideration.

The concluding report of the committee on resolutions, directing the executive council, if it be in their judgment for the best interests of the International Typographical Union, to consult with W. R. Hearst as to the advisability of establishing a paper in Philadelphia, was adopted.

The committee on Union Printers' Home reported unfavorably on the appeal of Samuel D. Daniels, and the report of the committee was adopted.

The committee on TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL heartily endorsed the policy of THE JOURNAL and congratulated the membership

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on its financial success. The attention of the editor was directed to the demand for the establishment of a technical department, and it was suggested that he lay such a plan, if practicable, before the next convention. The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

Chairman Anderson (Macon) stated, in connection with the report from THE JOURNAL committee, that in the past few days the action of this convention in enforcing its laws had been distorted and construed by certain persons in attendance here as an effort to muzzle the press. The chairman stated that for the benefit of those who might be appealed to by such argument, and in justice to the convention, he wished to say that the convention had taken absolutely no such action and had not attempted to stifle nor muzzle the press, and that no man who spoke or voted on the proposition had any such intention. That the convention had only enforced its laws, which provide against the circulation of malicious, false or scurrilous literature or statements; that a labor editor or any other editor was entitled to criticize this organization, its officers or members, the convention only demanding that when charges are made they shall be founded on fact, and language held within the bounds of decency. This is demanded by the laws of the land, and is all that the action of the convention implied, or intended to imply.

The supplemental report of the Cummings memorial committee showed progress in the work of collecting funds and urged a continuance of the work, that the building might be dedicated, or at least the cornerstone laid, at the next convention at Colorado Springs. The report of the committee was adopted.

The committee on laws offered an additional resolution authorizing the executive council to seek a conference with the representatives of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association with a view to reaching an agreement in regard to the supplement question that would be agreeable to all parties. The report of the committee was adopted.

The committee on thanks extended thanks to the entertainment committee of Toronto Union for their magnificent program and entertainment; to the many speakers who addressed the convention; to Hamilton Union for the courtesies extended; to the press of the city of Toronto; to the various committees and officers. The report was unanimously adopted.

The committee on laws thanked the convention for the support given its report.

Delegate Fennessy (Los Angeles) said he could not go home satisfied unless there was a grand warwhoop for the eight-hour day. He offered for favorable unanimous consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the official battle cry of the International Typographical Union in the agitation for the eight-hour day be:

"We propose to sell to the employer eight hours out of twenty-four, and we will do as we please with the remaining sixteen."

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The committee on thanks then brought in a supplemental report. The local committee on entertainment was called before the desk and presented with mementoes by President Lynch. The president made a few remarks on the excellent entertainment. He presented Chairman Stevenson with a silver service, Secretary Chinn with an elegant gold watch, Vice-Chairman Armstrong with a gold-headed cane, Treasurer How with a silk umbrella, Assistant Secretary Vodden with a silk umbrella, and the balance of the members of the committee with handsome seal rings. The convention also presented the Toronto Union with a beautiful Canadian flag.

After a few speeches. Delegate Fennessy (Los Angeles) asked the convention to give three cheers and a tiger for the eight-hour day and for the International Typographical Union, which were heartily given.

Three cheers were also given for President Lynch, the executive council and Secretary-Treasurer Bramwood.

There being no further business, the convention was declared adjourned sine die.

UP to the time THE JOURNAL goes to press we haven't noticed that any one prominent in the trade union movement has subscribed to Fads and Fancies.

"THE ROAD TO WELLVILLE" is a pretty rocky thoroughfare, paved with granulated cork and corncobs.

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REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

TORONTO, ONT., August 17, 1905.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Fifty-first Session of the International Typographical Union:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—Your committee on the eight-hour day begs leave to submit the following report:

In the first instance the committee is of the opinion that, owing to the near approach of the date upon which it has been determined by our referendum that the eight-hour day shall be inaugurated, a review of the history of the eight-hour movement is desirable, in order that the delegates to this convention may thoroughly understand the steps that have been taken, and that they be familiar with all phases of the subject. The committee has been to some labor to prepare this data, and it is of the opinion that the report it herewith submits will be of value, not only to this convention, but to the membership at large.

At the forty-eighth session of the International Typographical Union, held in Cincinnati, August 11-17, 1902, the following was adopted:

That the executive council of the International Typographical Union and the first vice-president are directed to act as a committee for the purpose of devising and putting into effect plans for the establishment of an eight-hour day throughout the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union at as early a date as practicable.

That local unions be required to act in conjunction with the said committee in furthering its plans, and that they be enjoined from making contracts extending beyond October 1, 1905, which require their members to work more than eight hours per day.

That the said committtee bring the matter befor the National Typothetæ, to the end that the eight-hour day may be put into operation without friction.

That should the committee deem it necessary to add to its numbers, it shall be empowered to do so.

The report of the president to the Cincinnati session, treating of the eight-hour day in book and job rooms, said:

Various methods have been suggested whereby the eight-hour day can be generally put into effect in book and job rooms, and all of these have merit. One of these suggestions which particularly appeals to our members as feasible, and also just to the employers, is that the working time shall be reduced fifteen minutes each year for four years, or until the eight-hour day is an accomplished fact. * * * That the eight-hour day will eventually be established as the maximum for our entire membership goes without challenge. We trust that it may come peaceably, but in any event, come it must.

The Cincinnati convention also directed that "Local unions, in forming new scales, make an effort to secure the eight-hour day."

In circular No. 1, the International eight-hour committee made the following recommendations:

1. That in the making of new scales or contracts local unions endeavor to incorporate the suggestion contained in the president's annual report and made a part of this circular—that the working time in book and job rooms be reduced fifteen minutes each year for four years. This suggestion to apply in case agreements, embracing better terms, can not be negotiated.

2. That an eight-hour committee of not less than five members shall be appointed at once.

3. Every movement, to be successful, must be properly financed. It is recommended, therefo that local unions and eight-hour committees g consideration to the establishment of an eight-h fund. If needed, it is vital that the money sh be on hand.

Circular No. 2 again made reference to the quest that local eight-hour committees should appointed, and asked for the names of memb making up these committees. It was again poin out that

Every movement, to be successful, must be pr erly financed. It is recommended, therefore, t local unions and eight-hour committees give c sideration to the establishment of an eight-h fund. If needed, it is vital that the money sh be on hand."

The instructions enacted by the Cincinnati c vention were printed in black type at the beginni of circular No. 2:

That the local unions be required to act in c junction with the said committee in furthering plans, and that they be enjoined from making c tracts extending beyond October 1, 1905, wh require their members to work more than ei hours per day.

Circular No. 3 informed the membership t since the eight-hour-day agitation was launch many locals have provided in contracts for gradual shortening of the hours, and the inaugu tion of the eight-hour day on October 1, 1905. C tinuing, this circular said:

In the making of new contracts in your juris tion, effort should be put forth to secure the eig hour day at once, if possible, if not, the grad reduction of the hours or the eight-hour day a specified date not later than October 1, 19 * * * Local eight-hour committees must guided largely by local conditions. In a sense achievement of the shorter workday is a local qu tion. If opportunity presents itself, make most of it. Hold frequent committee meetin and discuss ways and means to achieve the desi end. That which may seem an impossibility no will become a reality through energetic, const and intelligent effort.

Circular No. 4 asked for local data.

Circular No. 5 gave certain statistical inform tion that was gathered as a result of the local d asked for in circular No. 4. The report of eight-hour committee at the Washington conv tion, which was adopted by that gathering, is a made a part of Circular No. 5. The propositi receiving the sanction of the committee was as f lows:

Whereas, Many unions have secured agreeme with employers for the inauguration of an eig hour workday in the book and job offices; the fore, be it

Resolved, That subordinate unions, in enteri into such agreements, are instructed to secure eight-hour workday in preference to the forty-eig hour week, or any plan that permits of the ti gained being deducted from any one day, to end that the spirit of the shorter workday mo ment may be observed, and more work distribut among the book and job men not regularly e ployed.

It was also adopted:

That the committee on eight-hour day be structed to notify local unions which have not ready obtained the eight-hour day or made c tracts binding them to its provisional institut that it is the sense of the International Typogra ical Union that they make effort on January

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1905, to obtain the eight-hour day according to plans deemed most expedient by such local unions in their several localities.

Continuing, the committee said:

Your committee congratulates the president and the executive council on the large number of unions that have secured, or partially secured, the eight-hour day during the past year through their efforts, and urges upon all local unions and eight-hour committees to put forth the greatest efforts during the coming year.

From the data furnished the committee we find that a large number of local unions failed to report their status on the eight-hour day after blanks had been sent them requesting such information, and your committee respectfully urges all local unions to take a more active interest and lend greater support to the executive officers.

Your committee recommends and urges all delegates in attendance at this convention, on return to their respective unions, to incorporate in their reports a statement of the progress of the eight-hour day during the past year, and to use their best endeavors to have their local committee "wake up," and those not having such committee to immediately appoint one, for it is only by persistent effort and keeping constantly at it that we can hope to achieve the desired aim.

Circular No. 6 stated that frequently a local committee wrote the International committee that the local union which it represented was situated in a jurisdiction too large or too small for an immediate attempt for the eight-hour day. Attention was drawn to the fact that a large union, San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21, and a small union, Paducah Typographical Union No. 134, had arranged for and enforced the eight-hour day. It was pointed out that

The result achieved by these two unions, and by more than eighty other typographical unions, can be brought about by every typographical union that does not at present enforce the eight-hour day in book and job rooms.

Circular No. 7 gave that portion of the report of President Lynch to the St. Louis convention dealing with the eight-hour campaign and the progress that had been made, together with excerpts from the reports of officers to the convention of the United Typothetæ of America, previously held in the city of St. Louis, Mo.

We quote herewith the following resolutions adopted by the United Typothetæ at its St. Louis convention, together with the letter of transmission to our representatives:

St. Louis, June 23, 1904.

Messrs. Lynch, Bramwood and Miller, Committee from International Typographical Union:

Gentlemen—In accordance with your request, expressed in the conference yesterday, that we should obtain from the convention a statement of its attitude upon the proposed eight-hour day, we placed the matter before the convention, and also the telegram addressed to you from Indianapolis, and beg to submit in reply thereto the following resolutions, which passed unanimously.

Whereas, The International Typographical Union has asked the United Typothetæ of America to declare its position upon the proposed eight-hour day; and,

Whereas, Under existing conditions any attempt to reduce the hours of labor in the printing trade would be disastrous to the employer and employe alike; be it

Resolved, That the United Typothetæ of America declares that it is opposed to any reduction of the fifty-four-hour week; and, be it further

Resolved, That the United Typothetæ of America will resist any attempt on the part of the International Typographical Union to reduce the present hours of labor.

Yours very truly,
William Green.
George H. Ellis.
Harry P. Pears.
Thomas E. Donnelly.
F. C. Nunemacher.

It was pointed out in the report of the president that

The recently oft-repeated assertion that the eight-hour day in book and job rooms is a question for adjudication between the International Typographical Union and the United Typothetæ of America was put to the test in St. Louis on June 22 and 23. The annual convention of the typothetæ was held in the Exposition City the week of the 20th. Prior to this gathering, the International president addressed a letter to the typothetæ secretary reciting the action taken by our Cincinnati convention on the eight-hour proposition, and continuing: "It has been frequently intimated by local associations of the typothetæ that the eight-hour day was an issue that should be adjusted between the International Typographical Union and the United Typothetæ of America, and that these local associations were willing to accept and put into effect any conclusion that might be arrived at by the higher bodies. So often, indeed, has this intimation been made, and in several instances accepted by our local unions, that the eight-hour committee for the International Typographical Union is prepared and anxious to demonstrate the effectiveness of the suggestion. Therefore, our eight-hour committee, or a majority of that committee, will be in St. Louis during your eighteenth annual convention, which, I understand, will be held during the week commencing Monday, June 20, 1904, in the convention hall of the Century building, Ninth and Olive streets. Our committee will at that time, or at such time during the week as may be designated by your convention, be pleased to meet a committee representing your association, for the purpose of discussing the eight-hour day, and, if possible, arriving at a conclusion that may be submitted to the United Typothetæ of America and the International Typographical Union for consideration and possible ratification."

In accordance with our request, the typothetæ convention instructed a committee to meet with our International representatives, and conferences were held on June 22 and 23. At the first meeting the employers asked us to make a proposition for the inauguration of the shorter workday, which they would present to their convention. This was declined, our committee requesting that before any discussion as to detail the typothetæ should declare its position on the shorter workday proposition. If this attitude was favorable, we said the two committees could then take up and endeavor to reach an agreement as to the date on which the reduction or partial reduction in hours should take place. On the other hand, if the attitude of the United Typothetæ was unfavorable to a curtailment of the present working time, then we wanted to know that, and in such a way that there would remain no room for misunderstanding. In other words, if the employers should give us a negative reply, we wanted it on the main question, and not on a proposition from us for the inauguration of the shorter workday on a certain date, which might leave local associations free to assert that the United Typothetæ had not declared itself against an eight-hour day, but only against its initiation on the date which our committee had named. This was finally agreed to, and on the 23d we were given a copy of the resolutions adopted by the typothetæ convention, squarely setting forth the position of the United Typothetæ of America on the request made by the International Typographical Union for an agreement under which the eight-hour day would become effective in book and job rooms. It was just the answer we expected, and we were in no wise disappointed. Indeed, we believed that we had reason for congratulating ourselves in that the atmosphere had been thoroughly cleared, and henceforth we would know exactly where we stood. There

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can be no further shifting of the problem to other shoulders by either local unions or local employers. It is a clean-cut, well-defined, pressing condition.

We continue to quote from the report of the president of the St. Louis convention, as we believe that that report, taken in connection with the resolutions adopted by the St. Louis convention of the United Typothetæ of America makes ridiculous some recent statements by the Typothetæ, and also clearly sets forth the attitude of that association toward our eight-hour day at the time our St. Louis convention met.

Recently I made reference in my JOURNAL notes to "Circular No. 6," issued from the headquarters of the United Typothetæ of America, and which contained this statement: "The efforts of the International Typographical Union to inaugurate a shorter workday have been met by the earnest opposition of the United Typothetæ of America, and every effort possible is being made to advise cities where agitation is carried on to turn a deaf ear to any such suggestion, and, if necessary, fight it." On this the following comment was made: "Some of our members have inclined to the belief that conferences should be sought with the officers of the United Typothetæ of America relative to the eight-hour day, and the above quotation may bring about a change in this regard. The typothetæ intends to oppose the eight-hour day just so long as opposition is feasible. When the employing book and job printers become convinced that we are determined in our efforts to secure the shorter workday, then will it be possible to confer with prospect for success. The agitation for the nine-hour day extended over many years before it crystallized and had result. Success came when the membership was aroused."

Under the caption "Some Additional Evidence," the following was also printed in my department: "In an address delivered at New Haven, January 19th, before the Connecticut State Typothetæ, by the secretary of the United Typothetæ of America, that official is reported to have said: "The length of the workday is not of so much importance as the returns received. We are endeavoring to suppress all agitation started by the International Typographical Union. If the hours are reduced the expenses of the business are added to by fifteen per cent. There is a movement in Congress to frame an eight-hour day, which is a dangerous one. We are opposing it because it is unwise, and we are petitioning our members to have their senators oppose the bill. We are also antagonizing the anti-injunction bill. We stand for the 'open' office, although we agree that the union men are the best workmen that we can secure." Could there be a clearer outline of the attitude of the associated employing printers toward the agitation for a shorter workday? Yet we are told to confer with the United Typothetæ of America! Yes, when we have aroused the union printers of the country, when we have imbued them with eight-hour enthusiasm, when we have solidified and crystallized the eight-hour demand, when there is no room for doubt as to our attitude, then we will confer. And then will a conference be successful. Nevertheless the agitation for the conference continued. It has been held. We have the result. And we repeat, "When the employing book and job printers become convinced that we are determined in our efforts to secure the shorter workday, then will it be possible to confer with prospect for success."

The president, in referring to the Syracuse agreement, said in his report to the St. Louis convention:

In some localities employers insist that we are bound by the nine-hour agreement. On this point, a typothetæ circular says: "It must not be forgotten that the United Typothetæ of America has an agreement with the International Typographical as well as the other unions connected with the printing trades for a fifty-four-hour week, entered into at Syracuse in 1898, and that the terms of th agreement have never been changed, and mu remain in force until formal notice of withdraw or request for an alteration of its requirements h been submitted to the United Typothetæ of Ame ica."

A reading of the 1898 agreement referred to wi demonstrate conclusively the lack of basis for th statement made in the official circular. It on specified the dates on which the nine and one-ha and nine-hour day became effective.

The number of unions having the eight-ho day, those having arranged for the same, th unions then working less than nine hours but ha ing sent in no data for the shorter workday, an unions then working less than nine hours havin the eight-hour day arranged for, were given Circular No. 7.

Circular No. 8 set forth the action taken by th St. Louis convention, and which was then befo the referendum for its consideration.

Circular No. 9 again touched on the St. Lou plan, which had received a majority in the refe endum of 14,085.

Your committee reproduces herewith entire the report of the eight-hour committee to the S Louis convention, which was later submitted the referendum, and, as has been pointed ou adopted by that body.

Your committee on the eight-hour day h carefully considered that portion of the report President Lynch captioned "The Eight-Hour Day and which we are informed is intended as t report of the International eight-hour committe and has also had in review the circulars thus f issued by the International eight-hour committe seven in number. We have also had before President Lynch, who has explained fully and detail the various steps taken by the committe the work performed and the general object view.

After a careful review of the eight-hour mov ment and the documents indicated, we desire report to the convention as follows:

First—We endorse without reservation the wo and methods of the International eight-hour co mittee. We believe in this connection that t committee has thoroughly covered the ground a has put into effect every method that thus far h given promise of advancement to the eight-ho cause.

Second—We believe with President Lynch th "The eight-hour-day subject will not grow until the inauguration of the eight-hour day itself an event of the past rather than somethi that must yet be brought about."

Third—We regret that the eight-hour day book and job rooms is not a question at the pres time for adjudication between the Internatio Typographical Union and the United Typoth of America, but in view of the action taken by United Typothetæ of America in convention sembled at St. Louis, in which it is asserted "T the United Typothetæ of America declares it opposed to any reduction of the fifty-four-ho week," and "that the United Typothetæ of Amer will resist any attempt on the part of the Int national Typographical Union to reduce the pr ent hours of labor," no other conclusion is p sible. That an agreement on peaceable lines not now possible is solely the fault of the asso ated employers, and this contention is borne out the action of their last convention. Further, dispute the statement of the typothetæ that reduction in the hours of labor would be astrous to the employer. We maintain that eight-hour day is the logical workday, that it sufficient for the needs of the trade, and we g emphatic endorsement to the doctrine that the troduction of labor-saving machinery is not the benefit of the employer alone, but should result in better working conditions for the

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ployé in the way of reduction in the hours of toil and increased remuneration.

Fourth—The claim advanced by the typothetæ that it has an agreement with the International Typographical Union for a fifty-four-hour week which precludes any attempt on the part of our organization for a shorter workday or week, is not borne out by the terms of the Syracuse agreement, and we believe it is made at this time simply in furtherance of the intention to construct as many obstacles to the eight-hour day as is possible.

Fifth—We congratulate the International eight-hour committee on the large number of unions that have thus far succeeded in inaugurating the eight-hour day, or that have made arrangements under which the eight-hour day will shortly come into effect. In view of the fact that it took more than twenty years to bring about the nine-hour day, we have especial cause for jubilation over the progress that has thus far has been made toward the logical and inevitable eight-hour workday.

Sixth—We endorse the statement made by President Lynch, and we desire to impress it on the delegates to this convention and through them on the membership at large, that when the employing book and job printers become convinced that we are determined in our efforts to secure the shorter workday, then it will be possible to confer with the United Typothetæ of America with prospect for success.

After weighing carefully the various plans and methods that have been suggested to your committee, the committee recommends to the convention the adoption of the following preamble and resolution, which, when referred to the referendum and adopted by it, will place the International Typographical Union squarely on record on the eight-hour-day proposition, and indicate beyond question the date on which the eight-hour day shall become effective in all union establishments:

Whereas, In the movement for an eight-hour day for the book and job members of the Typographical Union, authorized by our Cincinnati convention, the international eight-hour committee has sought an agreement with the United Typothetæ of America, under which the eight-hour day could be made effective on a mutually satisfactory plan, and with the minimum embarrassment to the interest of our employers; and

Whereas, The overtures for peace thus made were refused and declined, and replied to with a threat, combined with a practical declaration of war should any effort be made to achieve the shorter workday, as witness the language of the resolutions adopted by the late typothetæ convention; and

Whereas, We reaffirm and again demand the eight-hour day for our book and job members;

Whereas, Your committee having carefully considered Propositions Nos. 35, 61, 62, 63, 98, 103 and 129, submit in lieu thereof the following:

Resolved, That we again declare our entire willingness to negotiate with the United Typothetæ for an agreement under which the eight-hour day will become operative, and so instruct our eight-hour committee.

Resolved, That an assessment of one-half of one (1) per cent on all moneys earned be levied upon the membership of the International Typographical Union for the purpose of a defense fund. Such fund to be held and expended by the subordinate union, except in those cases where no trouble is experienced in putting in operation the eight-hour day, and in such unions one-half of the assessment to be subject to call of the International officers for use in the furtherance of the eight-hour day as deemed in their judgment necessary.

Resolved, That on January 1, 1906, the eight-hour day shall become effective in all union establishments under the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union, where existing contracts do not prevent, and in each instance where the eight-hour day is refused work shall cease.

In conclusion, your committee desires to urge upon this convention, and the membership at large, the advisability and necessity of adopting the resolutions herein set forth, and preparing in every way possible for effective action if resistance to the eight-hour day develops on or prior to January 1, 1906.

At the convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in San Francisco in November, 1904, President Gompers, in his report to the gathering, took occasion to say (see president's report):

The American Federation of Labor has been of incalculable benefit to a large number of international unions and local unions in the introduction and enforcement of the eight-hour workday, as attested by the large number of our fellows who now work under that rule. Inasmuch as the International Typographical Union has taken the initiative of its own accord in the matter of introducing and enforcing the eight-hour workday, I submit for your consideration and recommend that this movement of the International Typographical Union receive the sincere and hearty endorsement and co-operation of this convention of the American Federation of Labor, and of every union member, as well as every wage earner and those who sympathize with practical, evolutionary, economic progress.

It is not now known whether there will be any contest against the eight-hour day; whether any antagonistic action will be taken by the employers to the men. We do know, however, that at the last convention of the employing printers of the United States, organized under the name of the typothetæ, a resolution was adopted declaring against that movement. In any event, it seems clear to me that every action should be taken by this convention and by our organization generally, not only to pledge the support of the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated unions to the International Typographical Union in its effort to enforce the eight-hour day, but that a special committee be appointed by this convention to give the subject matter consideration; that the committee should consult with the officers and representatives of the International Typographical Union during the convention and report thereto before adjournment; that either that committee or another committee be authorized to be appointed for the purpose of co-operating with the executive council of the American Federation of Labor and the officers of the Typographical Union, so that the best possible aid can be rendered to our fellow workers in the great movement that they have undertaken, and in which they have the hopes, wishes, prayers and co-operation of every one interested in the welfare of the human family and the progress and civilization of our people.

Of course, in the effort to help one particular organization, especially in the laudable purpose it has mapped out for itself to achieve, we are not circumscribed or limited in our effort to help any and all of our fellow workmen who are in a position to make any effort for the advancement or promotion of their interests. We shall, therefore, welcome not only the initiative of our fellow unionists to obtain improved conditions, and particularly the improved conditions that come from a shorter workday, but we shall be glad to help in the initiation of any movement that will contribute in any way toward the protection, the promotion of the conditions and interests of our fellow workmen, and to render them every assistance within our power.

Your committee finds that the special committee to which was referred that part of the report of the president of the American Federation of Labor, treating of our eight-hour movement, made the following report, adopted unanimously by the convention and quoted in full in the report of the International president to this convention, and again quoted in full in this report:

We have had before us the president of the International Typographical Union, and we find that the movement for the eight-hour day for the book and job printers of the United States and Canada was inaugurated at the Cincinnati convention of the International Typographical Union, held in 1902, that it was further considered at the Washington convention, held in 1903, and that at the St. Louis convention, held in August of this year,

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it was decided that the eight-hour day should be enforced on January 1, 1906, and that for the financial support of this movement an assessment of one-half of one per cent should be levied on the earnings of all the members of the International Typographical Union.

This plan was submitted to a referendum vote, as provided by the laws of the International Typographical Union, and President Lynch informs your committee that the proposition received a majority of more than fourteen thousand votes. Therefore the assessment will become effective on January 1, 1905, and on January 1, 1906, effort will be made to put the eight-hour day into effect.

We are also informed that there is an association of commercial printers entitled the United Typothetæ of America, the employers' association. That the officers of the International Typographical Union have made effort to secure an agreement with the United Typothetæ under which the eight-hour day for book and job printers would become effective, and that the employers' association has thus far refused to enter into such an agreement. We are furthermore informed that the United Typothetæ of America is at present accumulating a defense fund in order that the eight-hour day enforcement may be combated. It is hoped by the employers to gather together at least $500,000. In view of the above your committee would recommend:

First—That the American Federation of Labor approve and endorse the movement under way by the International Typographical Union for an eight-hour day for the book and job printers of the United States and Canada, and pledge to the support of this movement both moral and financial assistance.

Second—That if at any time after January 1, 1906, the International Typographical Union desires the financial support of the American Federation of Labor, and if, after investigation by the executive council, such financial support is found necessary in order to insure victory to the printers, the executive council shall levy the constitutional assessment on affiliated bodies, this assessment to continue for such length of time as in the judgment of the executive council may be necessary.

Third—Your committee recommends that a committee of five members be appointed to act with the executive council in furthering the eight-hour day for the book and job printers.

And we desire to conclude this report by extending to the International Typographical Union the hearty well wishes of the American Federation of Labor for the success of the printers' eight-hour project.

Circular No. 11 urged the necessity for organization work, and asserted that the eight-hour day could be accomplished without friction if the proper organization effort was put forth.

Circular No. 12 gave the list of eight-hour unions on May 1, 1905.

Circular No. 13 gave the list of eight-hour unions on June 1, 1905.

Circular No. 14 sets forth the correspondence and facts in the St. Louis case.

Circular No. 15 gave the eight-hour unions on July 1, 1905.

Returning now to the report of the president to this convention, containing also the report of the International eight-hour committee, and that section of the report covering the eight-hour campaign, we desire to say, in entire agreement with the president, that there is but one subject before the International Typographical Union—the establishment of the principle of not more than eight hours' work for all members of the organization. We coincide with his statement,

All other problems, all other questions, all other propositions are incident to the great economic advancement that we are attempting, and which has met with success in many instances. Achieving the eight-hour day, betterments will follow naturally. Higher wages, if we are to accept the history of other organizations enjoying the eight-hour day, are sure to succeed its general introduction.

We find from the report of the president that there were issued during the fiscal year 10,000 copies of Eight-Hour Circular No. 8, 10,000 copies of Eight-Hour Circular No. 9, 35,000 copies of Eight-Hour Circular No. 10, 20,000 copies of Eight-Hour Circular No. 11, 3,000 copies of Eight-Hour Circular No. 12, and 18,000 circulars under the following titles: "Golden Nuggets," "Boost" and "Organize!" Attached to the latter were blanks showing the plan used by Chicago Typographical Union to obtain the names and addresses of non-union printers in the jurisdiction of No. 16 and the adjacent territory, and it is stated that this plan had been adopted by many locals. Total number of circulars distributed was 96,000, making 23,375 packages. One thousand nine hundred and sixty-seven boxes of eight-hour buttons, containing from 15 to 1,000 buttons, a total of 50,000, were also mailed to secretaries and presidents of local unions, eight-hour committeemen and chairmen of chapels. Ten thousand eight-hour buttons of special design were furnished to our Canadian locals.

Under the auspices of the United Typothetæ of America, mass meetings of employing printers have been held in St. Paul, intended to cover the northwest; Kansas City, intended to cover the southwest; Atlanta, for the southeast; Boston, for the New England states; Philadelphia, for the central states, and Milwaukee, for the central northwestern states. It is stated by the president that

At these meetings our eight-hour campaign is the sole topic for discussion, and resolutions are adopted pledging the attendants to oppose the introduction of the eight-hour day. As far as your president is aware, the main argument at the meetings is that the eight-hour day is impractical, and that it will ruin the printing business.

We agree with the president that we can not coincide with this view, and we are one with him in the belief that the eight-hour day will stimulate the printing business, and in the end will be of value to the employers as well as to the employe. It is significant, as stated by the president in his report, that in some instances the attendants at these meetings have returned to their home cities and signed eight-hour contracts with our local unions.

There is another statement contained in the president's report that is of extreme importance, and its significance should be carefully sought by this convention:

The executive committee of the United Typothetæ of America, at a meeting in Kansas City on April 11, the day succeeding the mass meeting of employers in that city, changed the arrangements for the 1905 typothetæ convention, and in this respect nullified the action taken at the St. Louis typothetæ session last year. The 1905 convention will be held in Niagara Falls, New York, the week of September 4. The St. Louis selection was Atlantic City, New Jersey, in June.

If, as the president intimates, the employers are led to believe that some action will be taken at this convention that will prevent the eight-hour day from becoming effective on January 1, then the importance of this gathering becomes at once

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doubly apparent. We trust with the president that our deliberations will give small comfort to the associations of employing printers who have announced their opposition to our eight-hour day.

Referring to the mass meetings of employing printers, we desire to quote that portion of the president's report in which he sets forth what he believes to be the objects of these meetings:

The organization of the employing printers is not the only object of these mass meetings, held at central points. It is realized by those in charge of the employers' campaign that in the ranks of all unions there is an element that always looks with apprehension on every forward movement. When storm clouds appear, it is this element that begins the cry for "peace at any price." Then there is the obstructionist and the member whose activity is measured by the strength and continuity of the criticism of others that is his chief characteristic. To overawe the timid and supply the critic with fresh ammunition is the main object of these "mass meetings." Only when our membership, by a majority of more than fourteen thousand votes, gave voice to the almost unanimous demand for a shorter workday in the book and job trade did the employers realize the strength and determination behind the eight-hour movement, and only then was it decided that mass meetings were required. The further action of the federation convention in San Francisco, pledging us monetary support if necessary, again alarmed the typothetæ. They saw that the negative position taken at their last convention was not having the expected effect, and they know that the demand of twenty-three thousand of their employes can not be smothered with resolutions. Then was the "mass meeting" idea brought to the front. It is for the timid member and the professional critic that these mass meetings are held, and behind them is the hope that our ranks may be broken and thus our object defeated. The answer rests with those who have all to gain—our members.

The Six-City conference, held at International headquarters in April, was timely and effective, and we endorsed the conclusions reached by that conference. We note that the conference referred to the mass meetings of employers alluded to in this report, and in this connection said:

We greatly regret the hostile activity of the United Typothetæ of America and other associations of employing printers in calling meetings for the purpose of arousing opposition to and denunciation of the eight-hour workday, and we fear that if this antagonistic course is continued the friendly relations now existing between the employers' organization and the International Typographical Union will be disrupted. We believe that the dignity and business interests of the organizations of the printing trade will be best served by conference and conciliation.

We also considered the section of the president's report covering the Detroit conference, and while that conference was without immediate result, we note that the following was adopted just prior to adjournment:

It is the sense of this body that the officers of the International Union and the officers of the United Typothetæ of America get together some time between now and January 1, 1906, in an endeavor to arrive at an amicable adjustment of this difference.

And we especially take cognizance of the concluding statement of the president's review of the eight-hour campaign that

The executive council of the International Typographical Union has been, and is now, ready and willing to meet the executive officers of the United Typothetæ for the purpose of endeavoring to reach an amicable adjustment of the eight-hour question, but all overtures to that end have so far failed to elicit a favorable response from the officials of the United Typothetæ.

We desire to report to this convention that on August 14, 1905, your eight-hour committee held a conference with a committee representing the United Typothetæ of America, composed of President Ellis, of Boston, Secretary Macintyre, of New York, and Messrs. Greene, of New York, Donnelly, of Chicago, and Nunemacher, of Louisville, members of the executive board of the United Typothetæ of America, and after a thorough discussion of the eight-hour question received the following proposition from the representatives of the United Typothetæ:

Mr. Max S. Hayes, Rossin House, City:

Dear Sir—As agreed at the joint committee meeting held today, I herewith send you the suggestions as outlined.

The committee from the United Typothetæ of America suggest to the eight-hour committee from the International Typographical Union that they recommend to the International Typographical Union convention, now in session, that it vote in favor of a reconsideration of the referendum vote taken last fall on the eight-hour day, and authorize a new referendum vote to be taken with the object of rescinding the resolution to make the eight-hour day effective January 1, 1906; or if the convention is unwilling to vote affirmatively on the above, that the convention shall empower the executive council to call for such referendum vote if at any time between now and January 1, 1906, the executive council shall consider it advisable.

Sincerely yours, John Macintyre, Secretary.

UNIONS THAT HAVE THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

We introduce in this report the list of unions that have the eight-hour day, or have arranged for it, as given in the report of the president, together with the corrections that bring it up to date:

11, Memphis, Tenn.
21, San Francisco, Cal.
36, Oakland, Cal.
49, Denver, Colo.
58, Portland, Ore.
74, Belleville, Ill.
82, Colorado Springs, Colo.
83, New York (Hebrew).
86, Reading, Pa.
95, Helena, Mont.
97, Peru, Ind.
102, Ottawa, Ont.
105, Goldfield, Nev.
108, Hagerstown, Md.
112, Scranton, Pa.
115, Salt Lake, Utah.
126, Butte, Mont.
134, Paducah, Ky.
138, Austin, Tex.
142, Olympia, Wash.
144, Fresno, Cal.
163, Superior, Wis.
167, Schenectady, N. Y.
170, Tacoma, Wash.
175, Pueblo, Colo.
180, Sioux City, Iowa.
188, Waco, Texas.
193, Spokane, Wash.
195, Paterson, N. J.
198, Fort Worth, Texas.
199, Zanesville, Ohio.
200, Youngstown, Ohio.
201, Victoria, B. C.
202, Seattle, Wash.
207, Eureka, Cal.
210, Salem, Ore.
214, Pendleton, Ore.
226, Vancouver, B. C.
227, Cripple Creek, Colo.
236, Ogden, Utah.
251, Muscatine, Iowa.
255, Anaconda, Mont.
262, Uniontown, Pa.
270, New Castle, Pa.
271, Boise, Idaho.
275, Victor, Colo.
277, Missoula, Mont.
282, Sterling, Ill.
304, Albuquerque, N. M.
306, Alton, Ill.
318, East Liverpool, Ohio.
320, Pottsville, Pa.
321, Connellsville, Pa.
323, Hoboken, N. J.
330, Chicago (Bohemian).
335, Rossland, B. C.
337, Nanaimo, B. C.
347, Wabash, Ind.
348, Girard, Kan.
351, Sharon, Pa.
355, Bellingham, Wash.
358, Greenwood, B. C.
370, El Paso, Texas.
410, Everett, Wash.
422, Mayaquez, P. R.
434, Trinidad, Colo.
441, Salem, Ohio.
468, Yonkers, N. Y.
470, Pittsburg, Kan.
491, Pocatello, Idaho.
523, Tarrytown, N. Y.
550, Windsor, Ont.
573, Aberdeen, Wash.
590, Park City, Utah.
626, Manila, P. I.

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GERMAN-AMERICAN.

1, Philadelphia, Pa.
2, Cincinnati, Ohio.
4, Buffalo, N. Y.
5, Rochester, N. Y.
6, Cleveland, Ohio.
7, New York, N. Y.
8, Newark, N. J.
9, Chicago, Ill.
11, Baltimore, Md.
12, Louisville, Ky.
14, Indianapolis, Ind.
16, Pittsburg, Pa.
18, Belleville, Ill.
19, Columbus, Ohio.
21, Detroit, Mich.
24, Toledo, Ohio.
25, Wheeling, W. Va.

UNIONS THAT HAVE ARRANGED FOR THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

5, Columbus, Ohio.
22, Dubuque, Iowa.
52, Troy, N. Y.
54, Raleigh, N. C.
65, Virginia City, Nev.
69, Newark, Ohio.
76, Terre Haute, Ind.
79, Wheeling, W. Va.
129, Hamilton, Ont.
143, Danbury, Conn.
146, Charleston, W. Va.
147, Ashland, Wis.
150, Elizabeth, N. J.
161, Fall River, Mass.
164, Kewanee, Ill.
179, Leadville, Colo.
184, Cheyenne, Wyo.
211, Oshkosh, Wis.
213, Rockford, Ill.
217, Murphysboro, Ill.
230, Danville, Ill.
231, San Jose, Cal.
232, Binghamton, N. Y.
256, Great Falls, Mont.
260, Findlay, Ohio.
280, Marietta, Ohio.
286, Marion, Ind.
293, Pensacola, Fla.
294, Waukegan, Ill.
305, Newburgh, N. Y.
307, New Brunswick.
315, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
332, Muncie, Ind.
334, Clinton, Iowa.
353, Newport News, Va.
369, Taylor, Ill.
371, Chickasha, I. T.
379, Ithaca, N. Y.
388, Walla Walla, Wash.
395, Vincennes, Ind.
456, Washington, Pa.
461, Cairo, Ill.
463, Moberly, Mo.
476, New York (Slav.)
479, Centralia, Ill.
489, Livingston, Mont.
493, Henderson, Ky.
509, Greenville, Texas.
511, Batavia, N. Y.
512, Pontiac, Mich.
513, Desoto, Mo.
515, Iowa City, Iowa.
524, Freeport, Ill.
542, Shelbyville, Ind.
568, Lake Charles, La.
576, San Luis Obispo.
581, Fort Madison, Iowa.
591, Pekin, Ill.
603, Fort Dodge, Iowa.
605, Mitchell, S. D.
615, Manistee, Mich.
643, Waterville, Maine.

We especially endorse the idea of thoroughly organizing the so-called country printers, and we urge it on the membership so that on January 1, 1906, the jurisdiction may be thoroughly organized and our International union in condition to meet any warfare that may be forced upon it by employers resisting the general introduction of the shorter workday.

In this matter of organization we may well take a lesson out of the book of the typothetæ. For the past year they have strenuously made effort to bring within their ranks publishers of country newspapers, whom they had previously not only studiously ignored, but into whose job printing patronage they had continuously made sad inroads. They have succeeded in some instances by reducing their admission fees, but this bait has always failed with the country editor who fails to understand why he should lend himself to pull typothetæ chestnuts from the fire. However, it is our duty in this emergency to organize the country printers, and where they are not numerous enough in a town to obtain a charter they can, with little persuasion and by generous inducements, be prevailed upon to assume membership in unions contiguous to their respective towns. To this end your committee would suggest that they be permitted to affiliate with the local unions of their choice nearest their towns of residence. This plan is already in successful operation in some places, and we recommend the project to all the local unions in the International jurisdiction.

From the foregoing review of the procedur and documents in the eight-hour campaign, becomes at once evident that the Internationa Typographical Union has, from the inception o the idea, held itself in readiness to confer with th United Typothetæ of America, to the end that peaceful settlement of the demand involved migh be reached and that there might be the minimu disturbance of the conditions prevailing in th printing trade. It is also apparent that the Unite Typothetæ, on the other hand, has steadfastly op posed any reduction of the fifty-four-hour weel and has on every occasion, through its officer circulars and public press, made known that opp sition. As far as your committee is aware, th typothetæ has never modified the position take at its St. Louis convention, and, while its office have seemingly been willing to confer, they hav avoided acceptance of opportunities for confe ence, and at the employers' mass meetings the have uniformly advised aggressive resistance an warfare if necessary in order to prevent the ge eral introduction of the eight-hour workday. I therefore, trouble does occur, the typothetæ wi be alone responsible for the rupture of prese relations.

Taking into consideration the number of union that have obtained or have arranged for the eigh hour day, the magnificent condition of the Inte national treasury and of local treasuries, th gradual accumulation of a large fund through th one-half of one per cent assessment, the mor and financial support accorded by the America Federation of Labor in the action taken at its Sa Francisco convention and quoted herein, the unan mous support of other international unions, th healthy and growing sentiment among our ow membership in favor of the eight-hour day, w believe that the International Typographical Unio could not be in better position nor could there b better prospect for success for the movement.

As to the action that shall be taken by thi convention, your committee is of the opinion tha any change in the present program would o necessity have to be referred to the referendum The eight-hour proposition endorsed by the refe endum provides:

That on January 1, 1906, the eight-hour da shall become effective in all union establishment in the jurisdiction of the International Typ graphical Union, where existing contracts do no prevent, and in each instance where the eigh hour day is refused work shall cease.

There is no room for doubt as to the meanin of this provision. If an agreement between th International Typographical Union and the Unite Typothetæ of America is not reached prior t January 1, 1906, and if resistance to the introduc tion of the shorter workday is met with on tha date, it devolves on all the members of the Inte national Typographical Union working in unio establishments that decline to accede to the eigh hour day to at once cease work. In other word and in order that there may be no misunderstan ing as to the position of the International Typ graphical Union, no union printer can, after Ja uary 1, work in a union office more than eig

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hours per day, forty-eight hours per week, except in emergency and under overtime rates.

We believe that this convention should clothe the International eight-hour committee with power to negotiate with representatives of the United Typothetæ of America if opportunity for negotiation occurs prior to January 1, and we so recommend, in order that the declaration of the referendum

That we again declare our entire willingness to negotiate with the United Typothetæ of America for an agreement under which the eight-hour day will become operative, and so instruct our eight-hour committee,

may not be impaired.

We further recommend that the executive council be empowered to protect unions, where the local or national typothetæ precipitate trouble, by requesting unions in contiguous territory to order strikes whenever the council may deem necessary for the protection of the unions involved.

We find that it is the apparent intention in some localities where job offices are owned by publishers of newspapers, to grant the eight-hour day in the newspaper department but not in the job department; therefore your committee would recommend that, where a newspaper and job office is being conducted at present by the same individual, firm or corporation, on a nine-hour basis, no settlement for the eight-hour day shall be made, that does not provide that it shall become effective in both departments.

We urge the delegates attending this convention, on their return to their unions, to at once bring this report before these bodies; to urge upon their unions the value of organization work by the appointment of special committees to forward such purpose whenever necessary, and also ask these unions to provide, if action has not already been taken, for the collection of a fund, in addition to that accruing under the one-half of one per cent assessment, so that on January 1 every gap may be closed and ammunition gathered with which to conduct warfare, if warfare is necessary..

Your committee, after thoroughly considering all of the facts recited in this report, after carefully scrutinizing all of the documents issued in connection with the eight-hour campaign, after interviewing the International officers and delegates to this convention, after in every way familiarizing itself with the vast subject submitted to it for consideration, finds not a single flaw in the methods and policy that have thus far been pursued by the International eight-hour committee, and we recommend that the continuance of the campaign and the further steps that are to be taken in order to secure the shorter workday be again committed to the International committee, with assurances of the full confidence of the delegates to the fifty-first session of the International Typographical Union.

Your committee would also recommend that the secretary-treasurer be instructed to incorporate in the book of laws the propositions providing for the establishment of the eight-hour day on January 1, 1906.

Concluding the report, your committee desires to reiterate the declaration of the International president that

We do not want the eight-hour day by reason of charity or philanthropy. We do not want it in order that our physical or mental well-being may be improved. We refuse to abandon our eight-hour demand because we may under present conditions be more fortunately situated than other artisans. We want the eight-hour workday because we are convinced that it suffices for the work there is to do, the work that is to be done, the demand of society for the product of the press. We propose to sell to the employer eight hours out of twenty-four, and we will do as we please with the remaining sixteen.

Yours for eight hours, fraternally,

MAX S. HAYES, Chairman.
ELMER THROSSELL, Secretary.
H. L. WHITE.
JOHN P. KENNEDY, SR.
GEORGE CRAMMOND.

At the conclusion of the committee's report Chairman Hayes made a stirring address on the shorter workday that aroused the convention to the highest pitch. The address appears in the review of the fifth day's proceedings, given elsewhere in this issue.

Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, followed with a masterly speech along the same lines.

Delegate Cahill (St. Paul) moved that the report of the eight-hour day committee be adopted, and the secretary-treasurer be authorized to have the same printed in pamphlet form and distributed to the membership at the earliest possible moment.

The motion was unanimously adopted by a rising vote, amid scenes of great enthusiasm.

A CURIOUS FACT.

That Cicero had a very clear idea of what might result from the proper assemblage of letters is evident in the following extract from his "De Natura Deorum":

"Balbus, the stoic, in replying to Vellejus, the epicurean, opposes his atheistical argument that the world was made by chance, and says: He who fancies that any number of solid and invisible bodies could be kept together by weight, and that a world full or order and beauty could be formed by their accidental juxtaposition—from such a man I can not understand why he should not also believe that if he threw together, pell-mell, a great number of the twenty-one letters, either of gold or some other material, the Annals of Ennuis could be legibly put together from the forms scattered on the ground."

With this clear perception of the principle of composition, and the known fact that the Romans used hand stamps, both for impressing and printing from inked surfaces, it seems imcomprehensible that the art of printing, from movable types, had to wait until near the middle of the fifteenth century for "discovery."—The Stick.

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THE SMITH CASE.

Report of Committee on Appeals—Adopted by the Convention.

TORONTO, August 15, 1905.

To the Officers and Delegates of the fifty-first Convention of the International Typographical Union.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—The committee on appeals, to whom you referred Proposition No. 1 (by the executive council) as follows:

Appeal of the executive council from the action taken by Philadelphia Union No. 2 in relation to the enforcement of section 81, general laws of the International Typographical Union, in an instance of violation of the law called to the attention of No. 2 by the council. The papers in this case will be found on the desks of the delegates in printed form, entitled "The Smith Case."

Your committee summoned before it Messrs. James M. Lynch and J. W. Bramwood, two members of the executive council, appellants in this case, and Mr. Shelby Smith, the respondent. Upon request, Mr. Bramwood stated the case for the executive council, basing the ground for appeal on section 81, International Typographical Union constitution and general laws, which reads:

SEC. 81. Any member or members of any subordinate union circulating or causing to be circulated in any way malicious or untrue statements reflecting upon the standing or character, private or public, of any officer or member of the International Typographical Union, or impugning the motives or reflecting upon the honesty of any officer or member of the International Typographical Union, shall be deemed guilty of ununionlike conduct, and upon conviction before a trial board shall be suspended or expelled, as two-thirds of the members may determine. It shall be the duty of the executive committee of each subordinate union to investigate and prosecute all violations of this law occurring within its jurisdiction. It shall also be the duty, and it is hereby imperatively ordered, that any subordinate union, or any member of a subordinate union, shall prefer charges before the proper authorities against all violators of this section.

1. Mr. Bramwood then charged Shelby Smith, a member of Philadelphia Typographical Union No. 2, and editor of the Trades Union News of that city, with publishing derogatory statements regarding the members of the executive council of the International Typographical Union, individually and collectively, the most violent of which he read as follows:

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF I. T. U. AGAIN STABS No. 2 IN THE BACK.

RENDERS AID AND SUCCOR TO THE RATS IN THEIR FIGHT AGAINST THE UNION.

Had anything been lacking to convince the membership of the International Typographical Union of the deliberate intention of the executive council to destroy Typographical Union No. 2, it is supplied by the "open letter" of the council printed below.

Had anything been necessary to prove the interest of the executive council in neutralizing the effective fight of No. 2 against the scab Inquirer it is here supplied.

Had any evidence of the criminal refusal of the council to obey the plain letter of the law, supposed to govern its action, been missing, that evidence is here.

Had there been any proof needed that the executive council is in league with the rat employers and rat printers of Philadelphia against Typographical Union No. 2; that proof is found in their "open letter" of February 7.

John McNeal, president of the International Boilermakers' Union, was expelled for offenses less infamous than that committed by the executive council of the I. T. U. in the issuance of this "open letter."

So dastardly an attempt to injure a local union by the officers of a national organization charged with its protection and support has never been known. It is inconceivable that it can ever be repeated.

2. The above appeared in the Trades Union News of February 9, 1905. On February 25, 1905, the executive council of the International Typographical Union, in a letter to the president and executive committee of Philadelphia Union, called attention to the provisions of section 81 of the general laws of the International Typographical Union, recited the charges and derogatory statements that were particularly offensive, and called upon the union, through its president and executive committee, to comply with the provisions of the section in question, which specifically applies to cases of this character.

3. The question was subsequently brought to the attention of a meeting of Philadelphia Union, and a trial committee was appointed on March 18th.

4. Under date of March 20, the secretary of the trial board notified the individual (?) members of the executive council of the International Typographical Union, of the board's appointment, informing them that the first session to hear testimony would be held on Saturday, April 1, at 6 P. M., at Odd Fellows' Temple, Philadelphia, and requested that the committee be notified if it was the intention or desire of the executive council of the International Typographical Union to appear personally or by counsel.

5. The members of the executive council replied to this letter in a joint communication, drawing attention to the error of the committee in assuming that the council had presented charges against Shelby Smith, and again citing the provisions of section 81. The council, in this letter, emphasized the application of section 81 to this case, and contended that it was for the executive committee of No. 2 to act; that the council having pointed out the violations of the law, its duty ended therewith, for the time being; and asserted that, under the law, the member who made the charges must prove them, or take the consequences. The executive council in this letter further reserved the right to attend hearings of the committee, either personally or by counsel, and expressed a desire that it be furnished with a copy of the minutes of the meetings of the trial board, including the testimony, and the minutes of the meeting of No. 2 at which the report of the trial committee was acted upon.

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6. In a further communication to the secretary of the trial committee, dated March 23, and with which was transmitted an attested copy of a communication received from Shelby Smith, and also an attested copy of the reply of the executive council to Mr. Smith, the members of the executive council of the International Typographical Union expressed themselves under oath as follows:

We further desire to emphatically assert that each step taken by the council in the Philadelphia case under review has been based solely upon the correspondence in relation thereto that has passed between your officers and organization committee and the executive council.

As union men and officials, we again most strongly resent any imputations to the contrary, or intimation that unfair employers or representatives thereof, or non-members of the organization, have been consulted on this or any other matter relating to union affairs in Philadelphia.

7. Under date of April 17 the secretary of Philadelphia Typographical Union transmitted to the executive council of the International Typographical Union the report of the trial board of Philadelphia Union in the case at issue. Briefly stated, Mr. Smith's main defense was that the article written by him and published in the Trades Union News, was justified by reason of the action of the council in declining to extend Philadelphia Union all the financial aid it had requested in its fight with the Inquirer. Special pleading was indulged in by Mr. Smith to excuse the statements in the article complained of, and in the headings thereto, and apparently the trial board ignored the real facts in the controversy.

8. From a reading of the report of the trial board, it is evident that the views expressed by the defendant, Smith, met with its approval. The report is replete with extraneous matter, not relating to the case at issue, and the committee attempts to prove that the statements made by Mr. Smith in the Trades Union News are not malicious or untrue, and that they were justified by the action of the council in not according Philadelphia Union all the support it had requested in the Inquirer fight; that its issuance of an "open letter," and the attitude assumed by it in its official communications, was further evidence of the hostility of the members of the council, and further justification for the statements made in the Trades Union News by Mr. Smith.

Before closing our side of this case permit me to draw particular attention to the various documents in the Smith case, including the report of the trial board, and to direct particular attention to the failure of Union No. 2 to furnish the members of the executive council of the International Typographical Union with copies of certain papers in this case, as requested in various communications. As copies of the pamphlet entitled "The Smith Case," were furnished the delegates prior to this convention, and as additional copies are at this time in the hands of the delegates, the executive council deems it unnecessary to deal further with the points at issue, being satisfied to rest their case on the facts submitted.

In reply to a question by your committee as to why he, Mr. Bramwood, as editor of THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL, used or permitted the use of the columns of that paper to give their side of the case and refused the same privilege to Mr. Smith and the members of the Philadelphia Union No. 2, he stated that the Trades Union News had unfairly attacked and attempted to blacken his and the character of the other members of the executive council, and as that was the only channel through which he could defend himself before the membership and the public, he believed he was justified in doing so.

STATEMENT OF THE RESPONDENT, MR. SHELBY SMITH.

Upon the chairman of the committee requesting Mr. Smith to submit testimony in substantiation of the article which appeared in the Trades Union News of Feb. 9, 1905, under the caption "Executive Council of International Typographical Union Again Stabs No. 2 in the Back," he, Mr. Smith, declined to answer, stating that he wished to demur for the following reasons: "He considers the committee on appeals has no jurisdiction in his case, and that they have no right to try same. That there is no law to uphold it. He further submits that he has been tried once according to the laws of the International Typographical Union; that there is no authority in the laws of the International Typographical Union for the re-trial of a member by a convention or by a committee of a convention. That it is a guarantee of the constitution of Great Britain and the United States that in the procedures of their courts a man shall not be twice placed in jeopardy for the same offense. He also believes his case is parallel to criminal cases tried in our courts of law—his union life being at stake. Mr. Smith, in addition, submitted that the executive council had forfeited their right to appeal when they failed to appear at the trial conducted by Philadelphia Union No. 2, after having been notified.

The committee after considering the demurrer came to the unanimous decision that: (1) The case could not be construed as parallel to a criminal case; (2) The committee having been created by the convention, which is the supreme and governing body of our International Typographical Union, we were within our jurisdiction in adjudicating upon any matter or matters that might be submitted to us; (3) The fact that the case had been tried by a local union did not preclude the right of this convention to re-try or review this or any other case affecting the discipline, or otherwise, of the members of the International Typographical Union.

Mr. Smith requested that the committee allow his co-delegates to be present during the hearing. Request granted.

Messrs. Kreft and Faries, delegates from Philadelphia Union No. 2 were then admitted, and remained throughout the hearing of the case.

Mr. Smith was then asked to make a statement or submit evidence, written or oral, in support of the following extract from his article:

Had anything been lacking to convince the membership of the International Typographical Union of the deliberate intention of the executive council to destroy Typographical Union No. 2, it is supplied by the "open letter" of the council printed below.

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He then cited the following open letter in justification of the above statement contained in the Trades Union News:

AN OPEN LETTER.

"Philadelphia, with its thousands of non-unionists, is most dangerous to a large portion of our membership."—Extract from circular issued by Philadelphia Union No. 2, under date of December 22, 1904.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., February 7, 1905.

Mr. Alfred D. Calvert, President No. 2, Philadelphia, Pa.:

DEAR SIR—Again referring to the necessity for organization work in Philadelphia, the executive council desires an early and comprehensive outline of the methods that are to be followed by Philadelphia Typographical Union, as to the book and job branch.

We have had nothing definite relative to organization work since our communication to your organization committee, dated November 9, 1904. We are aware, however, that there has been an effort put forth by representatives of No. 2 to nullify International law, as interpreted by the executive council.

The Philadelphia work, as considered by and outlined to the Washington convention, provided for ORGANIZATION solely, and the executive council then expressed itself, through the International president as willing to continue to make appropriations until Philadelphia was "thoroughly unionized." The Philadelphia delegation, speaking through one of its members, said that the position of the council was entirely satisfactory to the Philadelphia delegates.

In a circular issued to the membership under date of December 22, 1904, it is stated by your union, over the signatures of its president and secretary, that there are "thousands of non-unionists" in Philadelphia. It is not apparent that any continued and determined effort has been made to organize these non-unionists. On the contrary, the main part of the effort thus far put forth is represented by a newspaper boycott that has been ineffective to date as to the result sought for. Even though the Inquirer fight may be won, it will then be necessary to take up and prosecute boycotts against the Press, the Record, the Item and the Bulletin, and it is only reasonable to suppose, with the Inquirer experience to guide us, that these boycotts will occupy many months, extending in fact far beyond January 1, 1906.

According to the data given in the non-unionist report of Philadelphia Union No. 2, received at International headquarters on July 8, 1904, there were 270 non-unionists employed in the five non-union daily newspaper offices in your city. We desire to call your attention to the fact that even though your union succeeded in bringing all these newspapers within the fold, such a result would only affect a small percentage of the "thousands of non-unionists" which you say are "most dangerous to a large portion of our membership."

As is herein pointed out, the work thus far undertaken in Philadelphia has not followed the plan placed before the Washington convention, and has not been along the lines of least resistance considered by that convention—the organization of the Philadelphia non-unionists. The council now demands that the work of organization shall be taken up, and that no effort shall be spared to thoroughly unionize Philadelphia in the book and job branch. If further time is wasted in opposing the executive council, so much less of value will be accomplished, and the continuance of present conditions will mean that the situation of every union book and job printer in Philadelphia will be jeopardized on January 1, 1906. If the eight-hour fight is lost in Philadelphia (and that is the prospect confronting us now), the result can not but disastrously affect the union newspaper printers and newspaper conditions. Also, the recruiting field represented by the "thousands of non-unionists" in Philadelphia will affect sister unions—New York, Washington, Boston and many others.

The council again expressed itself as willing to aid in the work of organization under the conditions set forth in its letter of November 9, 1904. And for the protection of the members of No. 2, and for the protection of the members of the International Typographical Union in adjacent territory, the council demands that your union act at once.

Fraternally yours,
JAMES M. LYNCH,
HUGO MILLER,
J. W. BRAMWOOD,
Executive Council of the International Typographical Union.

Mr. Smith argued that this open letter of the executive council was photographed by the local typothetæ and sent broadcast throughout the entire jurisdiction; used by the Inquirer solicitors in their canvass; and also tended to create dissension amongst the membership of No. 2, thereby rendering nugatory the effective fight being waged by No. 2, and pleaded that the action of the executive council was one of gross provocation. He then referred the committee to his defense before the trial board of Typographical Union No. 2 which will be found on pages 11 and 12 of the "Smith Case."

Mr. Smith was then requested to explain his reason, or submit documentary or oral evidence in support of the language in the undermentioned paragraph:

Had there been any proof needed that the executive council is in league with the rat employers and rat printers of Philadelphia against Typographical Union No. 2, that proof is found in their "open letter" of February 7.

Mr. Smith said: "To constitute a league between two or more parties it is not necessary that a formal agreement should exist, or even that there should be a definite understanding between them as to the particular acts each shall perform to accomplish a given result. If the end aimed at is the same; if the acts of the one party are in harmony with the acts of the other party; if the final result of the acts of the one are in cosonance with the aims of the other, that constitutes, to all practical intents and purposes, a community or league of interests.

"I think there will be no question that the aim of the rats and rat employers of Philadelphia today, so far as they may be said to have any aim in relation to the typographical union, is to render nugatory the fight being waged for the organization of the printers of this city. And for the purpose of showing how the non-union employers have seized upon the 'open letter' of the council and their other hostile acts, and used them to nullify the efforts of Typographical Union No. 2, I present the circular of the typothetæ showing the 'open letter' photographed."

(Exhibit "A" consists of a photographic reproduction of the open letter.)

Mr. Smith then asked the committee to note the following points: (1) Offer to cite extracts from Shakespeare placing a construction on the words "in league"; (2) Directs attention of the committee to the fact that the findings of the trial committee were approved by the members of Philadelphia Union No. 2, about 300 members being present, with only two negative votes; (3) That the executive council did not publish the "open letter." (4) That he made five requests on pages 9 and 10

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of the "Smith Case," which the executive council did not comply with, as follows:

1. All letters, telegrams, or other communications received by the executive council or any member thereof, officially or personally, from representatives or employes of the Philadelphia Inquirer since June 1, 1904, and certified copies of the answers thereto.

2. All letters, telegrams, or other communications received by the executive council or any member thereof, officially or personally, from non-union printers in Philadelphia since June 1, 1904, and certified copies of the answers thereto.

3. All letters, telegrams, or other communications received by the executive council or by James M. Lynch, or John W. Bramwood, officially or personally, from members of No. 2—who are not members of the organization committee or elective officers of the local union—since June 1, 1904, and certified copies of the answers thereto.

4. All letters, telegrams, or other communications received by the executive council, or by James M. Lynch, or John W. Bramwood, officially or personally, which in any manner bear on or refer to the "Philadelphia situation," from the persons named below, and certified copies of the answers thereto, to wit:

L. C. Shepard, Grand Rapids, Mich.
George Dabney, Pittsburg, Pa.
V. B. Kinney, Omaha, Neb.
William Klinger, Chicago, Ill.
Michael Colbert, Chicago, Ill.
Ed C. Thrift, Detroit, Mich.
Thomas McConkey, New York, N. Y.
George Jackson, New York, N. Y.
Charles T. Scott, Boston, Mass.
Norman McPhail, Boston, Mass.
E. E. Calhoun, Washington, D. C.
A. F. Bloomer, Washington, D. C.
Harry Ogden, Cincinnati, Ohio.
John F. Quirk, Albany, N. Y.
Fred H. Brown, Syracuse, N. Y.
Elmer Throssell, Newark, N. J.

5. Copies of all letters from the council or any member thereof to any of the above parties or persons, whether in answer to letters from them or not.

He claimed the executive committee had evaded his requests in their letter of March 23 to the secretary of the trial board, in which they say:

We further desire to emphatically assert that each step taken by the council in the Philadelphia case under review has been based solely upon the correspondence in relation thereto that has passed between your officers and organization committee and the executive council.

As union men and officials, we again most strongly resent any imputations to the contrary, or intimation that unfair employers or representatives thereof, or non-members of the organization, have been consulted on this or any other matter relating to union affairs in Philadelphia.

The committee agreed that the executive committee be requested to give direct answers to the Questions 1 and 2, as to whether they were dealing or corresponding with employes of the Philadelphia Inquirer, and as to whether they had had correspondence or dealings with non-union printers in Philadelphia.

Mr. Lynch was summoned, and in answer to Question No. 1 stated specifically and emphatically that he had had no communication with any one connected with the Inquirer.

To Question No. 2 he answered that he had had no dealings or correspondence with any non-union printers of Philadelphia.

Mr. Bramwood was then called, and stated in answer to Question No. 1 that he had had no communication with the Inquirer either before or after the date mentioned; and to Question No. 2 he also stated that he had had no correspondence with any non-union printers of Philadelphia.

In re requests 3, 4 and 5, your committee decided that inasmuch as any correspondence that might be transmitted between the members of the executive council and the parties mentioned would be between members of the International Typographical Union, that the propriety of such, if it did exist, could not be legitimately questioned.

Mr. Smith was then asked if he had anything further to submit, to which he gave a negative reply.

This closed the case for both sides.

FINDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

In the minds of your committee, this is one of the most important questions that has ever been brought before an International convention. The laws of the International Typographical Union prescribe the duties of the executive council. Among these duties is the disposition of the defense fund. Certain rules are laid down, as to its disposition, by the laws of the organization, while its administration is placed in the hands of the executive council. The council, in exercising its rights and prerogatives under the law, as construed by the council, decided upon a certain course of action in the Philadelphia case. Its adherence to that plan is claimed by Mr. Smith and the trial board of the Philadelphia Union—and, in fact, by the union itself, through its adoption of the report of the trial board—to have been sufficient ground for the charge of being "in league with the rat employers and rat printers of Philadelphia against Typographical Union No. 2," of "rendering aid and succor to the rats in their fight against the union," and other statements of like character. We submit that this is an unjustifiable assumption on the part of any member or local union connected with this organization. If the unionism of the officers of the International Union, charged with the performance of certain duties, is to be thus grossly attacked and besmirched because official action may not meet with the approval of certain members or officers of a local union, or the local union itself, and the provisions of existing law are not strong enough to cope with such cases, it is high time that a law was enacted that will end, for all time, such flagrant procedure by those who wish to remain enrolled under the banner of the International Typographical Union. But your committee believes that section 81, properly enforced, is ample to cover the case in question. Its provisions are exceedingly plain, and the course of procedure is mandatory. We agree with the members of the executive council that the charges as outlined above, "if founded on fact, mean that the officers of the International Typographical Union constituting the executive council are not worthy to fill the positions they occupy; if not founded on fact, or if malicious or untrue, the provisions of section 81 apply." And those provisions set forth in a mandatory manner the punishment that shall be administered to one violating its provisions. In the case at issue not one

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scintilla of evidence—direct, documentary or oral—was produced before your committee tending to substantiate the charges made by Mr. Shelby Smith. The only defense put in by Mr. Smith is the one which he made before the trial board of Philadelphia Union, which we submit is not evidence at all. On the other side, the appellants (the members of the executive council) in the case defy the production of any such testimony, and they emphatically state, collectively and individually, that no such testimony existed. Your committee, therefore, believes that it is warranted by the facts as disclosed by both sides in coming to the decision that section 81 was deliberately violated by Shelby Smith, and that the trial board of Philadelphia Typographical Union purposely evaded the provisions of section 81 in handling this case, and rendered a verdict that had no evidence to sustain it. We therefore recommend as follows:

1. That Shelby Smith, who is now seated as delegate from Philadelphia Typographical Union, be expelled from the convention and his seat be declared vacant.

2. That Philadelphia Typographical Union be instructed by this convention to immediately expel Shelby Smith from membership in that organization, and it is the verdict of this convention that such expulsion shall remain in effect until such time as Shelby Smith shall make a full and ample public apology to the members of the executive council of the International Typographical Union, such apology to be published in THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL and Trade Union News of Philadelphia, and given such other publicity as may be deemed necessary. By the term "full and ample apology," we mean one that will be acceptable to the members of the executive council, whose personal and official characters have been thus wantonly assailed. If No. 2 fails to enforce this verdict within thirty days its charter to be revoked by the executive council.

In concluding its report, your committee desires to say that the problem before it was not one of sentiment, but one of rendering justice under our laws and according to facts. A question of the character covered in this report—involving the integrity of its chosen representatives—should not be passed lightly by. It is necessary for the International Typographical Union to take its place among the labor organizations which protect their officers and members from gross and malicious attacks of this nature. We further believe that a concurrence in the recommendations of this committee will show conclusively that the laws of the International Union are enacted for the guidance of its members and officers, and will be enforced without fear or favor.

Respectfully submitted,

P. M. DRAPER, Chairman.
H. B. AMES, Secretary.
W. H. JORDAN.
E. F. KENNEDY.
JOSEPH C. LARSON.

After a lengthy discussion the report of the committee was adopted by a roll call vote of 209 ayes to 34 nays.

CHANGES IN THE LAWS.

Constitution.

Below will be found the proposed amendments to the constitution favorably considered by the convention, which will be submitted to the referendum. They are followed by the changes in the general laws, by-laws, and the resolutions adopted. Unless otherwise stated, words in small caps indicate substitutions or additions, and those within brackets are to be eliminated.

FIRST PROPOSITION—Amend section 4, article i, of the constitution, so as to read as follows:

Section 4. The distinctive names of the several subordinate branches shall be: Of the printers, Typographical Union; OF THE MAILERS, MAILERS' UNION; OF THE WRITERS, NEWSPAPER WRITERS' UNION; OF THE TYPEFOUNDERS, TYPEFOUNDERS' UNION; AND OF OTHER ALLIED CRAFTS OR TRADES, IF SUCH THERE BE, THE DISTINCTIVE NAME OF EACH BRANCH.

NOTE.—The proposition is self-explanatory, the change appearing in small caps.

SECOND PROPOSITION—Amend article vi, section 7, to read as follows:

Section 7. It shall be the duty of the agent, in the event of the Union Printers' Home corporation neglecting or refusing to comply with the provisions of the deed under which the land on which the Home is situated was transferred, or disobeying any of the orders of the International Typographical Union, to enter upon and take full possession of the property as the custodian of the International Typographical Union: PROVIDED, THAT IT SHALL BE THE DUTY OF THE AGENT TO ATTEND AT LEAST ONE MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES DURING HIS TERM OF OFFICE.

NOTE.—The proposition is self-explanatory, the change appearing in small caps.

THIRD PROPOSITION—Amend article viii, constitution—"Salaries and Expenses"— as follows:

Section 1. The salary of * * *
For President, $2,100 per annum.
Secretary-Treasurer, $2,100 per annum.

NOTE.—The secretary-treasurer was instructed by the convention to insert a note at the bottom of this proposition on the referendum ballot explaining that the proposed increase in salaries will not cause an increase in dues or per capita tax.

FOURTH PROPOSITION—Amend article viii, section 3, to read as follows:

Section 3. When any officer or member is required to perform service away from his home, he shall be allowed, in addition to the amounts set forth above, first-class railroad fare by the shortest route to and from his destination, and ACTUAL HOTEL EXPENSES: PROVIDED, THAT AN ITEMIZED BILL SHALL IN ALL CASES BE RENDERED.

NOTE.—The present law provides for "hotel expenses not in excess of $3 per day." As itemized bills are required in other portions of existing law, the only change is in the allowance for hotel expenses, as noted in small caps.

By-Laws.

Amend section 3, article iii, by-laws, by striking out the words "alphabetical order" and inserting in lieu thereof the words: Arranged in the order of receiving the highest number of nomina-

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tions (when a tie occurs the name to be drawn by lot)," etc.

—

Strike out that part of paragraph "C," section 3, page 27, Book of Laws, 1905, commencing with fifth line, quoted below:

"A list of all rejections, expulsions, suspensions and reinstatements, made and reported by subordinate unions."

NOTE.—By action of the convention, this law is now in effect.

—

Amend section 4, article i, to read:

Section 4. No persons other than duly elected delegates AND OFFICERS SHALL BE ACCORDED THE PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR during the sessions of the International Union except by unanimous consent of the convention; but, when requested, a representative of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, or the United Typothetæ, shall be heard on important changes in the laws affecting their interests.

—

Add following to section 6, article iii:

Provided further, That the vote of unions situated at such a distance from headquarters that the returns can not reach headquarters within the prescribed time, shall be counted upon receipt of same.

General Laws.

Amend section 45, general laws, by striking out words, "This shall not apply to unions located within five miles of each other, when the current working card of the nearest union shall hold good for thirty days," and insert in its place: "Provided, This shall not prevent sister unions located within a radius of five miles mutually agreeing to recognize each other's current working cards for a period of thirty days."

—

To amend section 66, page 56, of the general laws, by adding the following:

Provided, That nothing in the foregoing shall be construed to mean that machine offices may not employ help to wipe or clean machines, or fill metal pots; however, such help shall not be employed in excess of one man to each fifteen machines, or fraction thereof.

—

Amend section 72, general laws, to read:

Section 72. Subordinate unions shall not allow proprietors who work at the trade, and who are not active members, to use the union label on any work performed by such proprietors. PROVIDED, THAT IN CITIES WHERE LOCAL UNIONS PROHIBIT OR DISCOURAGE PROPRIETOR MEMBERSHIP THE LABEL CAN BE GRANTED TO SUCH OFFICES THAT ARE OTHERWISE UNION, TO BE USED ON WORK PERFORMED BY UNION MEN. Local unions shall have the right to grant the use of the label to any proprietor who is an active member, when he wishes to do his own work, and, where union help can be obtained, works not more than the established number of hours per day in any week.

—

Strike out all of section 80, general laws, under the head "General Discipline," and substitute the following:

Section 80. Not more than FORTY-EIGHT hours shall constitute a week's work. No member of a subordinate union shall work more than six days in a week, nor more than the number of hours constituting a day's work in any jurisdiction multiplied by six, where a substitute can be obtained. Should any member work, through inability to secure a substitute, a greater number than six days in any one week, or more than the number of hours specified in this section, said member must give to the first available substitute all such extra days (or hours, to be specified by the local union), and shall work a correspondingly less number of days in the succeeding week, so as to bring the average number of days within a maximum of six days per week. All violations or evasions of this law shall be punished by a fine of not less than one day's minimum pay for each violation. And it shall be obligatory upon the part of the local union in whose jurisdiction said violation occurs, to impose and collect such fine. Six-day papers publishing Sunday editions shall be classed in the category of seven-day morning papers.

—

Amend section 87, general laws, to read:

Section 87. Work in foreign languages shall be at the scale rates of the particular union having jurisdiction. Provided that in no case shall English composition be at a lesser rate than that of the Typographical Union. NOR SHALL FOREIGN COMPOSITION IN ENGLISH OFFICES BE DONE AT A LESSER RATE OR LONGER HOURS THAN IS IN VOGUE IN OFFICES UNDER JURISDICTION OF SUCH FOREIGN LANGUAGE UNION.

—

Amend section 94, general laws, to read:

Section 94. Foremen of printing offices have the right to employ help, and may discharge (1) for incompetency, (2) for neglect of duty, (3) for violation of office rules (which shall be conspicuously posted) or of rules of the chapel or union, and (4) to decrease the force, such decrease to be accomplished by discharging first the person or persons last employed, either as regular employees or as extra employees, as the exigencies of the matter may require. Should there be an increase in the force [within sixty days after a decrease], the person or persons displaced through such cause shall be reinstated in the order in which they were discharged, before other help may be employed. Upon demand, the foreman shall give the reason for discharge in writing. Persons considered capable as substitutes by foreman shall be deemed competent to fill regular situations, and shall be given preference in the filling of vacancies in the regular force. This section shall apply to incoming, as well as outgoing foremen.

NOTE.—The words "within sixty days after a decrease" are stricken out.

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Strike out all of sections 96, 100 and 136, general laws, and substitute the following sections in their respective places:

Section 96. The selection by foremen of their forces from day to day, or not having any regular situation in an office, is prohibited. Foremen must give out such minimum number of situations as are needed to meet office requirements. Employment other than a regular situation shall be classed as extra work.

Section 100. Phalanxing by foremen, or giving out six-day situations on seven-day papers, thereby controlling extra work, constitutes a sublist. Any member in an office, seven-day paper or otherwise, is entitled to employ in his stead, whenever so disposed, any competent member of the International Typographical Union, without consultation or approval of the foreman of said office. A fine of $25 shall be imposed upon foremen for violation or evasion of this law. Any chairman failing to report the violation of this section shall be fined $25.

Section 136. The interchanging, exchanging, borrowing, lending or buying of matter previously used, either in the form of type or matrices, between newspapers or job offices, not owned by the same individual, firm or corporation and published in the same establishment, is unlawful, and shall not be allowed: Provided, That the reproduction of such type or matrices shall be deemed a compliance with this law.

NOTE.—The word "practice," etc., in the present laws is eliminated in the substitute.

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Amend section 123, general laws, to read:

Section 123. When a strike has been inaugurated under the provisions of sections 114, 115 and 117, the executive council shall pay to the order of the president and secretary of the union involved, FOR SUCH TIME AS THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MAY DEEM WISE, an amount equal to $7 per week for each married man and $5 per week for each single man entitled thereto.

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Amend section 131 of the general laws by adding the following:

No member holding active membership in any local union shall sign an individual or private contract with any employer, agreeing to work for any stated length of time, wages or conditions. The union alone has the power to contract for conditions, wages and hours.

—

Add a new section under head of "Apprentices," to read:

Section —. All apprentices employed on daily or weekly newspapers, magazines or publications of any description, under the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union, where machine or typesetting devices are in use, must be employed the last two years of their apprenticeship on the case, and at all the intricate handiwork of the craft, excepting the last three months of said apprenticeship, which time may be devoted exclusively to work on linotype or typesetting devices in use in the office where said apprentice is employed. Four years to constitute an apprenticeship term.

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Strike out section 12, article v, of the by-laws, and amend the general laws by inserting under the heading "Recommendations" the following:

Section —. The International Union in convention assembled, calls to the attention of the executive the importance of giving to the smaller unions a fair and equitable apportionment in the appointment of committees.

—

Amend the general laws by adding new section as follows:

Section —. Subordinate unions shall fix a time and date for regular monthly meetings that will permit members holding situations on seven-day newspapers to attend these meetings.

—

Amend the general laws by adding a new section, to read:

Section —. It is deemed to be the duty of all members of the International Typographical Union to give preference to union made goods, whenever such articles can be obtained, in preference to non-union products. Subordinate unions shall provide such penalties as local conditions warrant.

—

Add a new section to the general laws to read:

Section —. Subordinate unions shall create a standing label committee, whose duty it shall be to encourage by systematic campaign the use of the allied printing trades union label and union printing labels where allied printing trades councils do not exist.

Resolutions.

The convention adopted the following:

That the president is hereby requested to appoint a committee of three, who shall thoroughly investigate and report to the next convention a plan for the inauguration of a system of pensions and relief for aged and sick members.

That the International Typographical Union go on record as favoring a law to make railroad tickets transferable.

That the International Typographical Union pledge its support to the press telegraphers in their eight-hour movement.

That it is recommended that local unions furnish THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL to registered apprentices within their jurisdiction.

That local unions are urged to use their influence to have public libraries in their jurisdiction use as far as practicable books bearing the label.

That the attention of the membership be directed to the fact that the Inland Type Foundry has locked out members of St. Louis Union No. 8.

That it is the sense of the International Typographical Union that officers and members of local unions aid and encourage the organization of woman's auxiliaries.

That the International president be instructed to continue the work in Louisville until such time as in his judgment No. 10 is again in control or further effort is unnecessary.

That the International Typographical Union send a representative to the next general conference of the Methodist Church South, to urge the unionizing of the Methodist Publishing House at Nashville.

That the official battle cry of the International Typographical Union in the agitation for the eight-hour day be: "We propose to sell to the employer eight hours out of twenty-four, and we will do as we please with the remaining sixteen."

That the subordinate unions of the International Typographical Union be encouraged, assisted and urged to establish technical libraries, and otherwise work for a still more efficient workmanship among their members and apprentices.

That the International Typographical Union, in convention assembled, tender the American Federation of Labor and President Gompers their sincere and heartfelt thanks in proffering their moral and financial support in the shorter workday.

That the executive council, if in its judgment it be for the best interests of the International Typographical Union, consult with Mr. Hearst as to the advisability of starting a paper in Philadelphia, on the same broad lines of his other papers.

That the secretary-treasurer be authorized and instructed to pay to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress a per capita tax of 1½ cents monthly on all members of the International Typographical Union in good standing in the Dominion of Canada.

That the International Typographical Union, in fifty-first session assembled, hereby acknowledges its deep appreciation of the friendly attitude assumed by William R. Hearst toward organized labor and his material assistance in the fight against the Los Angeles Times.

That the names of A. T. Proctor, late of Cleveland; John C. Ivers, late of Kansas City; John Sexton, late of Indianapolis; Edward F. Clarke late of Toronto; H. J. McGrann, late of Memphis and Charles Allan, late of Jacksonville, be placed on the list of deceased members.

That the secretary-treasurer shall send a circular letter to the secretary of each local union embodying the following extract from the International Typographical Union laws of 1905, page 58, section 76: "All local unions must pass laws defining the grade and classes of work apprentices must be taught from year to year of their apprenticeship with the aim in view that they may have the opportunity of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the printing trade." Also the following from section 139, page 73, International Typographical Union book of laws: "That it is the sense of the International Union that subordinate unions shall make every effort possible to secure the proper training and instruction of apprentices in offices under their jurisdiction to the intent that they may become competent workmen."

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HOW THEY TREATED US IN TORONTO.

It was the eight-hour convention. It was the biggest and most enthusiastic gathering ever held by the International Typographical Union. It was the most harmonious convention. It was the most businesslike convention. It was the best convention. The foregoing are but a few of many expressions of a like nature heard on every side from habitual convention-goers at Toronto as the week came to a close. That it was the biggest convention in point of numbers will be readily conceded. The chairman of the local arrangements committee says that 1,580 persons were in attendance—including delegates, ex-delegates and visitors. This is the number that registered at the union's headquarters in the Rossin House. There were probably a number who did not register. The great number attending was a surprise to the citizens of Toronto and to the hotel keepers in particular. In fact, it was a surprise to everybody except the arrangements committee—nothing surprised them. They were ready for everything, and certainly acquitted themselves in a manner that will ever be remembered by those in attendance. There was absolutely no hitch in any of the arrangements, and the entertainment program was carried out to the letter, each succeeding feature seeming to be better than the preceding one.

Many, in fact the greater part of the delegates and visitors to the convention, went by way of Niagara Falls, spending a few hours at that place. The wonderful Niagara, the trip from there to Lewiston down through the awe-inspiring Rocky Gorge, and the delightful ride across the lake will never be forgotten by those who went to Toronto.

The boat arriving at Toronto at 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon carried perhaps the largest single party to the convention. It was on the boat that the card fiend first began his work—and he never stopped till the convention was ended or he ran out of cards. And here it may be said that the cards carried by those in attendance at Toronto were many of them very beautiful specimens of the art we practice. There were fewer "freak" cards in evidence than there have been for several years. Almost all the bits of pasteboard bore some sentiment boosting the eight-hour movement.

The first sight to greet the eyes of the voyagers on pulling into the beautiful Toronto harbor was the Colorado Springs delegation of boosters arrayed in feathers and war paint, with Scotch pipers and drummers at their head, making the welkin ring with their yell for "Colorado Springs, 1906." It was right at this point that the delegates and visitors were impressed with the fact that Colorado Springs was after the next convention, and they were not allowed to forget the fact all week. Certainly such a picturesque campaign for the honor of holding the convention has seldom been seen.

The visitors were quickly taken in hand by the various members of the reception committee and conducted to their hotels. At the local committee room at the Rossin House all were asked to register, and on so doing were presented with beautiful badges and books of tickets for all the entertainment features. The souvenir book of the convention was an excellent piece of workmanship and will be highly prized by all as a reminder of the "time of our lives."

On Saturday evening at 8 o'clock the delegates and visitors were entertained at a reception in the parlors of the headquarters hotel—the Rossin House. Music by a splendid orchestra and "all kinds" of refreshments made the evening an enjoyable one. The ladies in attendance—and their name was legion—were taken care of by the Toronto Woman's Auxiliary.

Sunday afternoon at 2:30 boats were taken for Hanlan's Point, a beautiful pleasure resort situated just across the harbor from the city. A very enjoyable band concert by the Highlanders' Band was listened to, and at 5:10 a special boat was taken to Island Park, where a sumptuous repast was waiting. After the inner man was satisfied to the fullest with solid and liquid refreshments, the return trip was made to Hanlan's Point for the evening concert.

Monday morning at 9 the convention opened in the Labor Temple. This fine building, which the trade unionists of Toronto own, is one of the most complete institutions of its kind to be found anywhere. The structure is situated on Church street near the center of the town, and is provided with every convenience. The large assembly hall was ample for the needs of the convention, and the seating arrangements were excellent. A commodious gallery running entirely around the main hall provided a splendid place from which the lady visitors could view the deliberations of the convention.

At 1:45 Monday afternoon everybody was taken for a car ride around the city. As an incidental to the car ride a stop was made at one of the large breweries, where we were surprised to find a splendid repast spread in the spacious cellar of the establishment. The car ride ended up at the wharf, where boats were waiting to take the crowd to beautiful Island Park. Here the famous Cadet Band, one of the best organizations in Canada, gave a pleasing concert during the remainder of the afternoon. At 5 o'clock was a garden party and once more were our appetites satisfied to the fullest extent. The remainder of the evening was spent either dancing in the pavilion to the music of Glionna's orchestra or listening to the concert by the Cadet Band.

On Tuesday morning the convention began to get down to business, but it didn't seem any use, because the entertainment committee had planned to take us through another brewery, and the invitation was too tempting to be refused. So at 1 o'clock the convention was adjourned, and most people proceeded to the establishment of Eugene O'Keefe, two blocks from the Labor Temple. The brewery was turned over to the International Typographical Union for the rest of the afternoon. They took us down into the cellars where they keep it and told us to help ourselves. Long tables were spread in the cool underground storerooms and a splendid lunch was served. Good fellowship reigned supreme, songs were sung, stories told, speeches made and everybody voted it one of the best times of the week. On leaving Mr. O'Keefe's place each

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visitor was presented with a neat souvenir of the occasion.

On Wednesday, at 1:45, the large steamer Mojeska was boarded at the Yonge street wharf and the whole party was taken across the lake to the city of Hamilton. They were met at the Burlington piers by a committee from Hamilton Union and given a car ride around the bay, through the city of Hamilton and up the incline railway to Mountain View Park. Here, at 5:30, dinner was served. From this park a most magnificent view is obtained. The whole city of Hamilton lies directly beneath, and stretching out in front of it is the bay, and beyond that the lake. The Highlanders' Band, which accompanied the party, gave an entertaining program, and at 8:30 the party started on the return trip, arriving in Toronto late at night.

Thursday the convention said: "Get thee behind me, Satan," and absolutely refused to listen to the seductive pleadings of "Jumbo" Stevenson of the committee. Sessions were held morning and afternoon, but in the evening the entertainment committee took charge again and all were taken for a moonlight sail on Lake Ontario in the steamer Chippewa. The Highlanders' Band and Glionna's Orchestra were taken along. There was dancing and also refreshments in abundance. The return to the city was made at midnight. On Thursday afternoon the lady visitors were taken for a car ride and a trip through the City Dairy, where a lunch was served and beautiful flowers and souvenirs given all.

Friday three sessions of the convention were held. At 5 o'clock in the afternoon all assembled on the steps of the Municipal building and were photographed.

Saturday was "getaway day." A short session was held in the morning, and the body adjourned to meet "out Home" in 1906.

Toronto is a beautiful city, its residents are a warm-hearted and hospitable people, and many of the visitors, as they sailed away across the bay into the lake, leaving behind the scene of a week's enjoyment, listening to the bells of Toronto, meditating on the hearty greeting and the sincere Godspeed they had received—wished they could begin all over again.

Toronto, you did yourself and the International Typographical Union proud! When do you want the convention again? Us for you. A VISITOR.

WHEN history is written our "trade agreement" idea will be given place in importance alongside of the Magna Charta and the Declaration of Independence. It partakes of the best in both without the shortcomings of either. It aims at getting the best possible conditions with the least possible injury to either employer or employe. It is sufficiently elastic to move with the times, so will not become obsolete or hamper progressive thought and action. It does not eliminate striking, for that would be a species of slavery, but it comes near doing so in that by voluntary action disputes can be settled by conciliation and arbitration which would otherwise require force, ending in favor of those best able to resist, whether or not they were in the right.—James Duncan in American Federationist.

THE seasons come and go; winter stays the processes of the growth of vegetation and seals the rivers. Spring comes often with torrents of rain and destructive floods; the mighty powers of nature sometimes take the form of hurricanes and cyclones; summer's heat sometimes burns and destroys. Autumn comes sometimes with the failure of the harvest; but the years come and go. Winter brings its joys, spring and summer their beauties, and autumn its abundant harvest and rejoicing. So with the labor movement. It meets the cold blast of hate, the flood of abuse, the heat of anger, and the temporary defeat of its purpose; but the years will come and go, and the hate and the anger and the opposition will cease and all men will rejoice in the success of its mighty efforts.—George E. McNeill in American Federationist.

THERE may be those among us who hold that the attitude of the public toward trade unionism is a matter of slight moment and not worth bothering about. This opinion may be correct as applied to some specific instance in trade union activity, but it is not true as a general proposition. The organization of labor has won a wide public recognition for its useful industrial and social service, and won it, moreover, in the face of an early prejudice against it. It is idle to say that either individuals or associations can afford to disregard the way in which they are looked upon by the great mass of the people. The union has a character to maintain as well as the individual, and there is always weight to be attached to the criticism of unbiased observers.—Frank K. Foster in American Federationist.

HAD organized labor done no other or greater work than to compel the academic philosopher to leave his study and consign his eclectic nostrums to the sinkhole of antiquity, draw him into human contact with live men and women, and begin anew in their rudiments his investigations on the laws that relate to the production and distribution of wealth, it would still have fulfilled a mission of glorious importance; but it has done more, and the shrieks, groans and tears of the Parryites is increasing evidence of its ability to afford ample protection and ultimate emancipation from the tyrannies imposed by modern industrial conditions.—John Roach in American Federationist.

THE trade union movement in America, or in any other country, is comparable to the great movements of the crusaders in the middle ages. The very flower of the country banded together in a movement for the promotion and attainment of something which will redound to the good of their whole number. A shibboleth has always been sounded by every marching host. What better cry can labor have to knit more closely its own ranks, to produce more and stronger leaders, to echo across other planes and catch the air of those who have not as yet fallen into line, than the cry of an advancing standard of life?—Kellogg Durland in American Federationist.

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Note and Comment

OFFICIAL BATTLE CRY OF THE I. T. U.

We propose to sell to the employer eight hours out of twenty-four, and we will do as we please with the remaining sixteen.

A CORRESPONDENT from Texas gives his notion of the ideal workday in the following characteristic language: "Eight hours for work, eight hours for sleep, eight hours to do as we damn please." Inelegant but expressive.

DO YOU remember, dear reader, the typothetæ circular mentioned in these columns several months ago, in which the employers' body, after citing the failure (?) of the eight-hour day in El Paso and in San Francisco, declared that the employing printers were "going back to the nine-hour day" in those places? The editor of THE JOURNAL merely calls attention to these things in passing to show what typothetæ statements amount to.

AFTER the lesson learned in San Francisco it should be a long time before a body of employing printers again seeks the co-operation of the notorious citizens' alliance. As a rule the employing printers are men of too much intelligence and standing to be identified in any manner with such a disreputable concern as the citizens' alliance has proved itself to be. It is to be hoped, in the interests of both employer and employe, that hereafter the employing printers will steer clear of all such unholy alliances.

EVERY once in a while a few rat shops in a town will post notices in their composing rooms announcing their intention of conducting "open shops." Then the Associated Press gets busy, and dispatches are sent broadcast announcing that the open shop has been instituted in that city. Then a few weeks afterward, when the printing offices of the same city sign agreements with their employes, conceding the union shop and the eight-hour day, the press of the country is remarkably silent. How strange this is!

THE unanimous and enthusiastic manner in which the Toronto convention indorsed and reiterated the purpose of the International Typographical Union to stand pat on the eight-hour platform is certainly a plain answer to the typothetæ agitators who have been trying to deceive the employers into believing that we did not know what we wanted. Now, it's up to you, Mr. Employer—you who said you would grant the eight-hour day in case the convention did not modify the union's demands. We have spoken in no uncertain tones—there will be no backdown on our part. We are going to have the eight-hour day, even though we have to fight for it. The terms are plain: Eight hours January 1, 1906. Are you with us or against us?

THE American Printer for August, among other nice things said about the Union Printers' Home, has the following: "When one contemplates the ease and comfort of a place like this with the hard lot that would be the portion of a destitute printer bowed down by disease, he is inclined to feel that this one circumstance alone is sufficient to justify the existence of the Typographical Union." Coming from a publication that is not friendly to the Typographical Union, the foregoing is all the more valuable.

A CONVENTION of delegates representing the unions of Connecticut and southern Massachusetts will meet in the city of New Haven on Thursday, September 28, in Music Hall, 117 Court street. Eight hours will be the subject of discussion. The last meeting of delegates from this district was held in Hartford, June 15.

ACCORDING to reports, C. W. Post has secured control of an immense sanatorium at Battle Creek, and intends to convert it into a home for printers, with the stipulation that no discrimination be made between unionists and non-unionists. Post will have his little joke.

IT was an eight-hour convention.

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Detroit, San Antonio, Chicago.

On Wednesday, August 10, non-unionists were put to work in several offices in Detroit, and as a result the members of Typographical Union No. 18 employed in twenty-five offices were called out, and the eight-hour fight was on in Detroit.

On Tuesday, August 15, non-unionists were employed in three offices in San Antonio, and the members of No. 172 employed in these offices declined to remain at work, and the eight-hour contest was on in San Antonio.

On Saturday, August 26, non-unionists were put to work in R. R. Donnelley & Sons', Rand, McNally & Co.'s, and several other offices in Chicago, and the members of No. 16 employed in these offices promptly accepted the gage of battle, and five hundred of them are out. The eight-hour fight is on in Chicago.

In each instance the issue was made by the proprietors, and the steps taken by them were with the deliberate intention of bringing on a conflict. Inasmuch as the International Typographical Union provided that the eight-hour day should become effective on January 1, 1906, the International officers, in every instance where a local union desired to enforce the eight-hour day by strike prior to the date set for its general introduction, has declined sanction and assistance, and prevailed on the union to forego its intention. It was the idea of the International officers that if peace could be maintained opportunity might be afforded for a satisfactory adjustment of the eight-hour contention. These officers, however, promptly supported the local unions in Detroit, San Antonio and Chicago, and, under International supervision, the contests in these towns, and others where a fight is forced by the employers, will be maintained until the local unions are successful, the eight-hour day in effect, or arrangements perfected for it to become operative on January 1.

In San Antonio the employers have a few strikebreakers on the ground, under the leadership of the notorious Northrup. As this article is written, the strike has been on in Detroit for three weeks, and the employers have secured about twenty-five alleged printers. Only a dozen or so non-unionists were available in Chicago. Not only the union members, but the apprentices and copyholders joined in the Chicago walkout. In short, the tie-up is complete in Detroit, San Antonio and Chicago.

Local officers and unions should be alert and render all possible assistance to their brothers in Detroit, San Antonio and Chicago, and should promptly report by wire to the International president any information that is of value.

In the meantime organize thoroughly your local jurisdiction and vicinity. The belligerent employers may select you for the next target.

The Convention Spoke.

Eight hours! Amid scenes of enthusiasm never to be forgotten by those present, the Toronto convention reiterated the demand of the International Typographical Union for the eight-hour day. Not one dissenting voice was raised, not a single compromise proposition was offered—each delegate came to the convention with but one purpose in view. That was to add the endorsement of his union to the shorter workday movement. President Ellis, of the United Typothetæ of America, mounted the ramparts of the "last ditch," and told us we would have to fight. And the unanimous chorus came back from the fifty-first convention: "We are ready."

The Toronto convention of the International Typographical Union made economic history. Workingmen, in the years to come, long after the decent workday is established in all trades, will look back on the printers' convention in the city of Toronto in the year 1905 as the place where a decisive stand was made for the eight-hour day.

There were many details that contributed to make the convention noteworthy. In the first place, the high character of the delegate body was noted by the press and public of the city of Toronto. Seldom has an assemblage of any kind brought together such a number of intelligent and earnest men. Careful and conservative in their every action on the floor of the convention, yet conscious of the all-important issue before

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them, they were determined that the voice of the International Typographical Union in demanding the eight-hour day should be heard above any and all other matters.

The address of that veteran of the labor movement, Samuel Gompers, was listened to with intense interest. His remarks were almost entirely devoted to the eight-hour movement. The ovation he received on concluding his address was spontaneous and hearty.

But perhaps the most remarkable scene ever witnessed in a trade union convention was that on the conclusion of the address of Max Hayes, chairman of the convention eight-hour committee, when the report of the committee was adopted by a unanimous rising vote. The long anticipated time had arrived when each delegate could show his endorsement of the movement. Cheer after cheer rang through the hall, and the applause lasted for several minutes. It was a conclusive answer to the ultimatum of President Ellis two days before. It had men behind it—not empty assertions and question-mark circulars.

Many employing printers over the country have been waiting to see what the Toronto convention would do regarding the eight-hour day. They should be satisfied now.

The convention spoke, and in no uncertain tones.

Eight hours for work, eight hours for sleep, eight hours to do as we will.

January 1, 1906, is the date.

Organize.

Post to Publish a Magazine.

C. W. Post will this month begin the publication of a magazine. The name of this is to be "The Square Deal," and it is announced that its purpose will be to further the work of the Citizens' Industrial Association, of which the gentleman is president. It is further announced that Wilson Vance is to be the editor, and "discussions of the open and closed shop will be welcomed in its pages." It is not stated whether the union label will appear on the publication or not. We extend our best wishes to C. W., and hope that he may at least get as many subscribers as D. M. Parry secured for his magazine.

"Go Get a Reputation."

The United States census reports for 1900 give the total number of factories in the United States as 512,339. According to data obtained from the proceedings of the annual meeting of the National Association of Manufacturers, the membership of that body is, at the outside, 3,000. This latter figure is undoubtedly a very liberal one. The exact membership was not stated by the secretary at any time during the convention, nor were the figures included in his report. But vague references were made during the proceedings to "our three thousand members," and at one point in the proceedings, in answer to a question, the presiding officer stated that the membership was about twenty-eight hundred. So let us be generous and grant that the National Association of Manufacturers has a membership of three thousand. Dividing this three thousand into the total 512,339 factories in the country (and there are probably more than that now), we find that the membership of the manufacturers' association is about one-half of one per cent of the total number of factories. According to a little booklet booming the city of Indianapolis, recently issued by the commercial club, it is estimated that 2,500 factories are located there. We feel safe in venturing the assertion that there are more manufactories in the city of Indianapolis that do not belong to the manufacturers' association than there are members of that body in the whole country. And Indianapolis is not such a manufacturing city, either. As the Hon. Dave is so fond of saying that organized labor represents but a small per cent of the workers, THE JOURNAL would suggest that he "go get a reputation."

THE most striking part of the program of Mr. Macintyre in San Francisco was his attempt at importation of rats from the east. When one takes into consideration the fact that a few years ago the Pacific coast was the stronghold of the long-tailed fraternity, he must be impressed with the fact that some wonderful organization work has been conducted out there by the Pacific. The act of Mr. Macintyre, had it taken place a few years ago, would have been indeed carrying coals to Newcastle.

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Those Mysterious Figures.

A recent typothetæ circular contained the statement that if the printers of the country were aware of the actual cost of material, labor, etc., in the conducting of a printing plant, they would hesitate at demanding a shorter workday.

When the typothetæ press agent gets on the subject of increased cost of production he begins to veil himself in mystery—the subject of estimating profit or loss is assumed to be entirely too deep for the average journeyman printer to comprehend. The typothetæ press agent mysteriously says: "If you only knew how to figure these things as we do you would see differently," etc.

THE JOURNAL would most respectfully ask the press agent of the typothetæ if he does not know it to be a fact that the greater number of printing offices in this country employ members of the typographical union to do their estimating? Just call to mind the leading offices of your own city. Is it not a fact that, in a majority of cases, the men who prepare the bids are or have been members of the union? The average proprietor has confidence in the journeyman printer's knowledge of the actual cost of material, labor, etc.

A Just Demand.

What arguments have been presented against the shorter workday by the employers? To be sure, the talking delegates of the typothetæ have made the assertion that the employers of the country will be driven out of business by the enforcement of the eight-hour day. Even if we concede that the typothetæ, or its agents, have authority to speak for the vast majority of employers who are not affiliated with that body, that assertion will be conceded by all fair-minded men to be ridiculous. In contravention of the statement that the printing business would be ruined by the shorter workday, we have but to point to the many large branches of industry that are being conducted on the eight-hour plan. The newspapers are all governed by the shorter hours. The building trades only work eight hours. The cigarmakers have the shorter workday. The government limits the day for its employes to eight hours. Cities all over the land are doing business on that basis. Why can not the printing business be conducted on the same plan? It is not different from any other branch of industry. It lives off the consumer in the same manner as does every other business in the land. The profits are not less, and may be greater, than many other businesses afford. The assertion that printing offices will be closed and employers be ruined if the eight-hour day is inaugurated is a childish utterance, and ill befits men of such supposed intelligence as those composing the typothetæ.

Liberty vs. License.

A few of the labor papers of the country have seen fit to distort the action taken in the Smith case by the International Typographical Union—speaking through its chosen representatives in convention assembled—into a blow at the liberty of the press. These same papers have also tried to becloud the minds of their readers as to the purposes of the International Typographical Union in so summarily dealing with this matter.

The editor of THE JOURNAL feels warranted in asserting that there was no thought of throttling or abridging the freedom of the press in the minds of any of the delegates who voted for approval of the committee report, setting forth the guilt and providing for the expulsion of Smith. Such a limitation was never considered for a moment. Many of the speakers upheld the freedom of the press, but opposed unbridled license to abuse under the guise of liberty.

Smith was expelled for violating the laws of the union of which he was a member. Those laws were placed on the books by the membership of the International Typographical Union—not by the officers—and the membership prescribes the penalty for disobedience of union law.

If the law under which Smith was expelled is distasteful to the membership, it is rather remarkable that, out of nearly 50,000 members and 260 delegates, not one submitted a proposition to the convention seeking to change the law.

Smith was expelled for gross violation of section 81 of the general laws of the Inter-

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national Typographical Union. He was expelled for maliciously and falsely charging, through the columns of his paper, that the members of the executive council of the International Typographical Union were consorting with rats; that they were "stabbing a local union in the back;" that they were "in league with the rat employers and rat printers in Philadelphia," and that they "were rendering aid and succor to the rats in their fight against the union." The issue was a clean-cut one. The assailed officers took the position that if the charges were founded on fact, they should be immediately dismissed in disgrace from the organization. They repeatedly challenged the production of any evidence, direct or indirect, in proof of these charges. SMITH CONFESSED THE UTTER LACK OF EVIDENCE TO SUBSTANTIATE HIS CHARGES.

With few exceptions, even those who voted for a censure rather than expulsion, in the belief that leniency should be extended, afterward expressed themselves as convinced of Smith's guilt, and denounced the methods pursued by him.

We publish elsewhere the complete report of the committee on appeals in this case. It comprises the evidence submitted and the findings of the committee. The subject is also covered in the review of the fourth day's proceedings, which includes the statement of Smith, in which he confessed his inability to produce evidence to substantiate the statements complained of, and the roll call vote adopting the appeals committee's report.

A perusal of the report of the appeals committee and the action taken in this case will clearly demonstrate that the few labor editors referred to in this article are "strangers to the truth" when they assert that the Toronto session struck a blow at the liberty of the press.

A noted author says: "Liberty sometimes runs to license, not because it is bad in itself, but because human passion perverts its principle."

The desire of a very few labor editors to place themselves in the limelight in the guise of martyrs was rather to be expected by those who best know them. But the rôle of martyr is not proving very popular nowadays. We predict that for their own protection, and in the interests of labor journalism, the reputable labor editors will in the end be compelled to ostracize the few scandalmongers who are now disgracing the profession.

Policy of The Journal Again Endorsed.

The committee on TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL of the fifty-first session of the International Typographical Union, in session at Toronto, unequivocally endorsed the policy of the official organ. The following paragraph is taken from the committee's report:

We, your committee on Typographical Journal, beg to report that we heartily endorse the policy of The Journal, believing under the course pursued that it keeps the membership in close touch with each other, as well as trade conditions, and the report of the secretary-treasurer as to the financial success of The Journal is especially gratifying.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

In this connection we quote from the minutes of the convention:

Chairman Anderson stated, in connection with the report from THE JOURNAL committee, that in the past few days the action of this convention in enforcing its laws had been distorted and construed by certain persons in attendance here as an effort to muzzle the press. The chairman stated that for the benefit of those who might be appealed to by such argument, and in justice to the convention, he wished to say that the convention had taken absolutely no such action and had not attempted to stifle nor muzzle the press, and that no man who spoke or voted on the proposition had any such intention. That the convention had only enforced its laws, which provide against the circulation of malicious, false or scurrilous literature or statements; that a labor editor or any other editor was entitled to criticize this organization, its officers or members, the convention only demanding that when charges are made they shall be founded on fact, and language held within the bounds of decency. This is demanded by the laws of the land, and is all that the action of the convention implied, or intended to imply.

EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYE, of Minneapolis, says: "Right is might and might is everything, and 'because we are right' the Typographical Union will go on winning victory after victory until it marches its whole army of 50,000 workmen over the eight-hour line."

THE label—that's all.

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Union Labor's Growth.

In connection with THE JOURNAL'S article last month on the proportion of unionists in the country, Ethelbert Stewart, of the United States Department of Labor, sends us the following article along the same line. THE JOURNAL'S figures in connection with the subject were, of course, based on the number of persons in the country supposed to be eligible to membership in the unions. Mr. Stewart takes the whole population as a basis, and the figures he presents are extremely interesting:

Whether or not trades unionism is a "foreign" institution, its spread in the United States has been very rapid.

At the close of 1904 England, Scotland and Ireland, with a population of 41,500,000, had a trades union membership of 1,902,308. In other words, 1 in 22 of the population was a trades unionist. In Germany there were 1,276,831 trades unionists in a population of 56,400,000, or 1 to 44. In France, with a population of 38,300,000, there are 715,576 trades unionists, or 1 to 53. Italy, with 32,500,000 population, reports 181,230 members of trades unions, or 1 to 180. In Austria the trades unions have 177,592 members in a population of 26,150,000, or 1 to 150. Spain has a population of 18,600,000 and a trades union membership of 56,900, or 1 to 330. Hungary has 52,410 trades unionists in a population of 19,250,000, or 1 to 366. In Denmark the ratio is 1 to 28 and in New South Wales 1 to 21.

In the entire United States the ratio is 1 to 29, while in the state of New York it is 1 to 18, and in Illinois 1 to 16.7. In Colorado, with 411 trades unions, a total membership of 48,837 is reported, which is 1 to 11 of population. In agricultural states, like Missouri, the ratio of trades union members to total population is, of course, less. Yet not too much should be inferred from this, since the proportion of organized to unorganized workers in given trades may be very large in these very states. For instance, the state bureau of labor statistics of Missouri reports that the 98,102 members of the 741 local trades unions in that state constitute 79 per cent of the people working at the trades indicated.

The trades unions of most European countries are fairly well equipped financially. Reports for 1904 show Austrian trades unions' receipts to have been $599,472, expenditures $541,031, balance on hand at end of year in cash $767,630. Most other countries present a similar showing. In England the per capita tax on members is higher than in any other country, being approximately $9 a year. British trades unions have large benefit features, however, which constitute 42 per cent of their total expenditures. Thus nearly one-half of the high dues of British trades unions goes back to the members as sick or burial benefits and in life insurance policies. In 1904 26.6 per cent of the total income was paid out in "out of work" benefits, which are different from sick benefits and life insurance account. Thus 68.4 per cent was returned to the members in benefits other than strikes, which cost in the way of strike benefits and other forms of strike expense 9.1 per cent of the income from the per capita tax. The running expenses of the unions—that is, mere administrative cost—amounted to 22½ per cent of the income from the per capita tax.

The growth of trades unions in various countries has been steady, if we take a series of years. If we compare 1901 with 1904 in England, for instance, there is a falling off, but comparing 1894 with 1904 there is an increase from 1,414,800 in the former year to 1,902,308 in the latter.

In France the growth of trades unions has been steady since 1890, when 1,006 unions had 139,692 members, to 1904, when 4,227 unions had 715,576 members. In only one year was there a setback, and that was in 1898, and even then the number of unions increased, although the number of members decreased. France still has 151 mixed unions of the old guild type, admitting to membership both employers and employes. Even these unions are increasing in membership, though decreasing in numbers. In 1903 there were 156 of these guilds, with 33,431 members; in 1904 the number of guilds decreased to 151, but the membership increased to 36,044.

Austria had 1,308 unions, with 70,342 members, in 1892. In 1904 it had 2,469 unions, with 177,592 members. At the latter date there were 5,653 members of the old guild type of organization in Austria.

The first trades union in Denmark, organized for the specific purpose of securing higher wages and shorter hours, came into existence in 1869. There were other organizations of a semi-political character. Up to 1884 trades unionism was confined practically to Copenhagen. Denmark now has 1,213 trades unions reporting 88,098 members. The membership has been falling off since 1902, though the number of unions has steadily increased. In 1902 the membership was 96,479, the number of unions 1,193.

The first trades union in Sweden was that of the printers of Stockholm, organized in 1846. A few unions were scattered here and there from 1846 down to 1885, when the real trades union movement of Sweden began. The printers formed a national organization in 1886, the first national union. By April, 1899, there were eleven national unions, and these at that time formed the National Federation of Labor. At the beginning of 1904 there were twenty-six national unions in this federation, with 800 local unions and 40,000 members.

The printers of Norway formed the first national union in that country October 1, 1882. There are now 310 unions, with 15,347 members, in Norway. In Norway, as in every other country in the world, the printers have been the first and most progressive along organized lines. The fifteen national unions of Norway are all organized on the plan adopted by the printers in 1882. In 1899 a National Federation of Labor was formed, and at this time all the national unions, fifteen in number, are affiliated with it.

In November, 1889, the general workingmen's

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federation of Spain had twenty-seven affiliated unions and 3,355 members. In March, 1904, there were 352 unions and 56,900 members. There are but three industries in Spain that have a trades union membership of over 5,000. These are the building trades, where thirty-five unions have 10,263 members; the marine workers, an "industrial union" taking in sailors, dock laborers and fishermen, with twenty-four unions and 8,918 members, and the woodworkers, with thirty-nine unions and 5,199 members. Spain has 3,436 union printers. The agricultural laborers, who in the United States have never been able to organize, have in Spain a union with 3,317 members.

A Bulgarian national federation of labor was organized in August, 1904, with seven national unions as charter members. October 15, 1904, there were but 3,000 members of trades unions in Bulgaria.

Nowhere, however, have trades unions developed so rapidly as in New York, Illinois and Colorado. July 1, 1894, New York had 860 unions with 157,197 members; September 30, 1902, it had 2,229 unions with 329,101 members. Illinois, with less than 900 unions, including Knights of Labor assemblies, in 1886, had January 1, 1904, 1,750 unions and 300,000 members. Colorado's trades unions increased even faster proportionately.

Country Employers Not to Be Fooled.

Secretary N. C. O'Connor, of Minneapolis (Minn.) Union No. 42, writes THE JOURNAL as follows: "Our work in the country is successful far beyond my expectations. Nearly every mail brings in an application or a letter stating that the boys are with us. Thus far thirty-eight country papers have come out for us in this fight, and only one against us." The secretary incloses a clipping from the Faribault (Minn.) Daily Journal, which has the following to say editorially anent the deluge of typothetæ "literature" that is being inflicted on the country printers:

The Journal, like most other papers, is in receipt of frantic appeals from both employing printers and their employes to take one side or the other in the approaching contest regarding the eight-hour day which the International Typographical Union has ordered its members to secure. As between the typothetæ and the printers, the former seem more unreasonable, as they charge $2 to join their organization. One can advocate the cause of the men for nothing. It is not for this reason, however, that the Journal regards the cause of the men as just. The eight-hour day is coming, as it should come, and there is no sort of manual labor in which it would produce more beneficial results than in the exhausting and laborious work of the printer. The employers say that they will not be able to make anything on their printing under the new system, but if labor is advanced uniformly all over the country prices will be raised uniformly. The only place where prices can be lower will be in the country, and the Journal is selfish enough to see no great harm in that. For years the printers of the Twin Cities have taken thousands of dollars' worth of printing out of Faribault because of the saving they made by utilizing certain advantageous conditions in the line of printing, and now that these conditions may be taken away they ask aid of the men whom they have injured. No country printer who knows his own advantage will aid the employing printers in resisting the efforts of the men to get an eight-hour day. If the strike comes he is apt to find his men leaving him for the cities, to take the places of the men who have struck. He will be flimflammed on every side. Let the city printers, who by a combine made the state pay about 60 per cent more than it ought to have paid last winter for a good deal of printing, fight their own battles.

Stereotypers Uphold the Agreement.

At the recent convention of the Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' International Union in the city of Chicago, the subject of abrogating their agreement with the International Typographical Union was brought up. In support of the agreement the following statement was presented to the convention by the executive board:

To the International Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union in Convention Assembled, Fourth Annual Session, Chicago, Ill.:

GENTLEMEN—As the agreement we have with the International Typographical Union for organizing, offensive and defensive purposes has been the subject of considerable criticism from certain members of our union, who seem to be endeavoring to create the impression that its continuance is detrimental to our present and future welfare, and realizing that if such was a fact the executive officers of this union would either be derelict in their duty in not immediately apprising the membership of its detrimental character, or else they would be unfitted, through mental incapacity, to properly safeguard the interests which the membership by a decisive vote elected them to conserve, we desire to emphatically state on behalf of the executive board of the International Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union that we unanimously favor a continuation of this agreement, with the modification which will be necessary if the delegates and referendum see fit to establish an official journal, because of the fact that the present prosperous and improved conditions enjoyed by our membership are due more to that agreement than any other cause, and our rapid growth and prosperity since January 1, 1902, when it became effective, will confirm this statement. We wish further to state (and we are in a position to know) that our union has never been denied any privilege, benefit, aid or assistance to which we were entitled by the terms of that agree-

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ment, nor have we ever been treated unfairly or unjustly on any question which came before the joint defense board, created by this agreement, and on which board we have representation. We sincerely hope that our members will not be led astray by hasty declarations or assertions which will not bear the light of investigation, and in conclusion beg to state that we believe perfect organization of the entire printing trade will not be attained until all the international printing trade unions have a joint agreement similar to the very satisfactory one we have at present with the International Typographical Union. Fraternally yours,

JAMES J. FREEL,
J. FREMONT FREY,
JESSE W. MORELAND,
M. J. SHEA,
GEORGE W. WILLIAMS.

The proposition to abrogate the agreement was beaten by a vote of 35 to 20. New York city gets the next convention of the stereotypers and electrotypers.

The Typographia.

General Secretary-Treasurer Hugo Miller has just published his thirty-second annual report of the Typographia, covering the fiscal year from July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905. The report shows a total income of $24,231.34 and a total expense of $21,798.08, leaving a surplus of $2,433.26, which brings the general fund of the Typographia to $25,592.57, or to $26.59 per capita. This amount does not include the funds of the local unions, which also amount to quite a sum. Typographia No. 7, of New York, for instance, has $7,794.49 in its general fund and $5,008.07 in its local fund. The dues of each member to the general fund during the fiscal year, not including the eight-hour assessment, amounted to $24.60, namely, fifty-two weeks at 45 cents and eight burial assessments at 15 cents. Seventeen members died during the year and three invalid members withdrew, each receiving the sum of $100 for yielding their further rights on the Typographia. The following benefits were paid during the year: Out-of-work, $5,105; sick, $4,835.45; funeral, $3,995; traveling, $136.46, and for organizing work at Philadelphia, $611.50.

On May 1, next year, the Typographia will celebrate the twentieth anniversary of its success in inaugurating the eight-hour workday in nearly every German printing office in this country, and at the same time General Secretary Hugo Miller can celebrate his twentieth anniversary as the executive officer of the Typographia. That this organization stands foremost in beneficial features is best shown by the fact that one of its members in New York city, who has been so unfortunate as to become blind, has received more than $1,500 as sick benefits and is still getting financial assistance.

Some Statistics.

The following figures are taken from the United States census reports for 1900:

There are in the United States 512,276 manufacturing establishments, employing a total of 168,583 children under sixteen years of age. The total wages of these children for the year preceding the census was $25,661,692, or an average of $152 per year for each child. This is about $3 per week.

Employed in these 512,276 manufactories were 4,114,348 men, whose wages aggregated for the year $2,019,954,204, or an average of $490 per man per year. This is about $9.50 a week.

In the Good Old Days.

In last month's JOURNAL were several items taken from The Printer of October, 1859. The following is an extract from the same publication of May, 1859, and is a part of the official report published in that periodical of the eighth annual convention of the National Typographical Union, held in the city of Boston. In view of the fact that the custom of entertaining delegates on their way to the convention city prevails to such a great extent at the present day, the following account of Big Six's blowout in honor of delegates passing through New York city may be of interest:

They (the returning delegates) were accompanied on their homeward trip by Messrs. Harrington and Madigan, as a deputation from Boston to deliver them over to the "tender mercies" of the printers here (New York). Early on Saturday forenoon they rendezvoused in Nassau street, close by the New York Times and Tribune offices, in three elegant stages, each drawn by four fine horses—preparatory to a day's drive to High Bridge and back. The day was fine and the delegates and committee of reception in high spirits. So, off they started (making several calls by the way) to get a hasty glance at the famous acqueduct which leads

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the "Croton" across the "Harlem" and lands it "high and wet" over the Washington Heights, in the capacious receiving reservoir. The day passed rapidly, and, although a visit to the public institutions was contemplated, it was found necessary to return to the city direct, in order to partake of a banquet hastily prepared by order of the reception committee, at Florence's Hotel. Supper discussed, champagne began to circulate, and speeches, toasts and sentiments were the order of the evening. The hour of eight arrived, and the company adjourned to Laura Keene's Theater, where seats had been reserved for their special accommodation. The guests and their entertainers were mutually pleased with each other and with their day's amusement; and friendships were formed, which, we doubt not, will terminate only with the lives of the parties. The only regret was on the part of our printers that they had but a few hours' notice to prepare for the reception of their brethren on their arrival.

Be Consistent.

You don't smoke scab cigars or buy scab goods on Labor day, do you? You insist on every bit of printing used in connection with the celebration bearing the label. You refuse to march behind a non-union band. You make it your business to see that the horses are shod by unionists. You even demand union-made canes. You are fairly aching to find some unlucky individual without labels all over him. You are not ashamed of the fact that you are a union man. You throw back your shoulders and march down the street, confident of your ability to whip every non-unionist in the land.

Then the parade disbands, the celebration ends, you go home and go to bed, tired out from your exertions in demonstrating what a good union man you are.

Next morning you get up, eat some scab breakfast food, put on your old scab coat and hat, and start for work. On the way down you stop and get a cigar, unmindful of the fact that there is no blue label on the box. A little non-union chewing tobacco is probably included in your morning purchases.

And so you continue through the day, and probably through the other three hundred and sixty-four days of the year.

Make every day Labor day.

THE trade union movement does not need apologists; the time will come when it will not need defenders.

Union Shop vs. "Open Shop."

Recently members of the debating societies of George Washington University and Georgetown University engaged in a debate as to the merits of the open shop as opposed to the union shop. A late number of the Bricklayer and Mason reports the debate, and we quote the following from that magazine, selected from the arguments advanced on the union shop side:

The country is full of employers' organizations whose express purpose is the advocacy of the open shop. They even publish periodicals in its behalf. One of them bears the name The Open Shop, issued, they frankly tell us, without regard to expense. Some employers, moreover, like Messrs. Parry and Nunemacher, have become itinerant lecturers on the blessings of the open shop.

On the other hand, laborers and labor organizations are known to favor either the closed or the union shop, and the great majority of them are actively opposed to the open shop. In fact, we challenge the affirmative to show us a single important group of laborers which is actively working for the open shop and against the union shop. Is it necessary to explain these familiar facts? Does it require much keenness to perceive that behind such phrases as "individual liberty" and "the spirit of '76" lies the employers' desire for lower wages, longer hours and untrammeled quest of profits? Shall we not infer that the employers' interests, and not those of the laboring classes, are subserved by the open shop? For if that inference be false, the employers' advocacy of the open shop, combined with the laborers' opposition to it, can be explained only on the preposterous assumption that employers—bless their dear souls—know the interests of the laborers better, are more concerned to have them prevail, and are more willing to spend time, money and energy in their behalf than the laborers themselves—poor, benighted brutes.

The closed union is a thing of the past, and any comparison of a union with a trust is fundamentally false, since a trust spends money to kill its rivals, while a union spends it to help them and make co-workers of them.

As for the so-called abuses of unionism, we contend, with Professors Ely, Brooks, Gilman and scores of others, that these are only temporary and exceptional, not inherent in unionism. You can no more condemn unionism for these abuses than you can condemn Christianity for the horrors of the Inquisition. Moreover, these abuses are far outweighed by great and permanent benefits. Unions, again, are temperate and conservative in proportion to their age and strength. The violent union is the weak or the young union. You will not find the old, well-established union demanding more than the employer can pay, because such a demand would mean loss of work; and when the factory shuts down the workman has more to lose than the employer, for his very living depends upon steady employment at a fair wage. Unions

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have leaders quite as familiar with the industrial situation as the average employer. Gide, whose text book on economics is used both at Georgetown and George Washington universities, says expressly: "All that unions seek to do is to obtain wages justified by the state of the market. It is not their purpose to fix wages arbitrarily."

The day is long past when unions require moral, legal or economic justification. Particularly in this country is it necessary and right for laborers to unite.

—

Still more convincing proof of the effects of the union shop as compared with the open shop is found in such concrete cases as the following, which we stand ready to prove as authentic in every particular. Most of them, in fact, are from the report of the industrial commission:

In 1893, in open shops, American woodworkers received 80 to 90 cents per day of eleven hours. Under the union shop in 1896 they received $1.25 and $1.50 for a day of ten hours, and today they receive $2.52 for a day of nine hours.

In 1897 the establishment of the union shop in the bituminous coal regions raised wages 30 to 40 per cent at a time when wages elsewhere rose but 3 to 4 per cent.

According to the recent report of their secretary, blacksmiths before establishing the union shop received an average wage of 26 cents per hour, and afterward 36 cents per hour.

Electrical workers in 1897, under the open shop, received $2.50 per day. Soon after the establishment of the union shop wages rose to $5 per day.

Iron workers who received 25 to 27½ cents per hour in open shops were paid 45 cents after establishing the union shop.

According to John B. Lennon, the union shop has raised wages among the tailors of America 25 per cent and made conditions of work better.

Boiler makers and iron ship builders in open shops get $1.75 to $2 a day, while those in union shops are paid $3 to $3.50.

Such instances as these are illustrations of a general rule, the reasons for which are plain enough. Combine the workers and they can get the wages which their services are worth to the employer. Separate them and they must accept the employer's own terms.

—

Just one further observation before I conclude. A short time ago the supreme court of the United States decided that it was a violation of the constitution for any state to pass laws regulating the hours of employment. This leaves the laboring classes without any redress through legislative enactment for the enforcement of a decent workday, so as to enable them to enjoy at least some of the blessings of life. Where shall they now look for help? Shall it be to the employer or the open shop? Go to the sweatshops of this country, where the open shop prevails in all its glory, and ask some of those unfortunate victims of filth, misery and disease how long they work each day, and the answers that come from these so-called free and independent workmen are such as to put the blush of shame even upon the feelingless cheeks of Mammon. Day and night they work, with no intermission save a few moments now and then to gulp down a bite of food and steal a little sleep. The sunken eyes, blanched cheeks, shriveled bodies and stunted minds of these unfortunate beings are the living exhibits which we offer as evidence of the ravages of the open shop. Therefore, since neither legislation nor the open shop can remedy these evils, labor's only salvation lies in the union shop, where the union enforces sanitary conditions of employment, institutes a decent workday and secures for every workman a fair day's pay for a fair day's work. If you deny the laboring classes the benefits of the union shop they will in their despair, as a last resort, rush into the eager arms of socialism or anarchy, and thus plunge this country into the throes of a political and industrial revolution.

Resolutions by Presbyterian Assembly.

The general assembly of the Presbyterian Church, at its recent meeting at Winona Lake, Indiana, passed the following resolutions:

Appreciating the increasing importance of the industrial problem, and realizing that the labor question is fundamentally a moral and a religious question, and that it will never be settled upon any other basis, we recommend that the Presbyterian Home Mission Committees appoint sub-committees for the purpose of making a systematic study of the entire problem in their respective localities.

These committees shall co-operate with the newly-organized workingmen's department of the board of home missions, thus establishing, in connection with the organized Presbyterianism of every city in America, a board of experts, who may be able to inform the churches with respect to the aims of organized labor, and to inform the workingmen concerning the mission of the church.

These committees shall also assist in the already successfully inaugurated plan of securing for the churches fraternal relationships with workingmen in their organizations; become responsible for the distribution of the literature issued by the board, both for the membership of the church and for the great mass of workingmen outside of the church, and to push aggressively whatever methods may bring about a more cordial relationship between the church and labor.

The above resolutions are now being mailed to the various local and international unions by Charles Stelzle, superintendent of the new department thus created. A request is made that labor papers favor Mr. Stelzle with copies.

THE JOURNAL wishes it distinctly understood that it welcomes the co-operation of the church in all matters affecting the interest of the man who works. It believes a great deal of good can come out of such

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co-operation, and that a better understanding between the two branches of society is desirable.

The fact that the circular from the new department of the Presbyterian Church does not bear the label of our craft brings to mind a subject that has been often discussed and commented upon. Most of the great religious bodies of this country do their own printing, and in many cases union labor is employed. In a number of instances, however, their printing departments are notoriously non-union, and low wages prevail.

We repeat that we welcome the co-operation of the church, but respectfully suggest that a more friendly feeling, conducive to real co-operation, would be brought about, if all religious bodies would show their earnestness in a practical way by insisting upon the employment of union labor and the payment of decent wages to their employes.

The Way They Feel in Colorado.

The following from the Silverton (Colo.) Standard is too good to boil down—the editor of THE JOURNAL gives the article in its entirety:

The United Typothetæ of America is an organization of employing printers, formed some years ago for the express purpose of fighting the International Typographical Union. From the first it posed as an ultra high-toned outfit, and its membership was confined to the large cities, where, with its ponderous respectability (God help the mark), it sought to dominate and tyrannize over the union printers. Its fight against the International Typographical Union has been unjust from the very start, in consequence of which the typothetæ has lost every battle it has fought with the union printers, and has been outgeneraled and whipped to a standstill in every controversy.

The United Typothetæ is now indulging in a nerve-racking conniption fit over the fact that on the first of next January the union printers all over the country are going to inaugurate an eight-hour workday. The typothetæ has just awakened to the hard-boiled fact that it has been far too exclusive in the past, and that its kid-glove membership needs help, and needs it badly and quickly, too. In view of this dire necessity, the United Typothetæ is sending out to the country employing printers a circular letter, accompanied by a mess of tommy-rot about what an unholy set the union printers are, not failing to run in that old antediluvian chestnut about "running your own business," and winding up with a desperate appeal for the country employer's application for membership in the typothetæ, his moral support and—$10. All of this performance looks very much like the typothetæ realized it had bitten off more than it could chew, and, as a last resort, appeals to the country employers to be "good fellows," and jump in and help it fight its battles. No possible good can come to the country publisher by joining this organization, and so far as the Standard is concerned the United Typothetæ will have to struggle along without our game, influence, and especially our $10.

This frantic appeal of the typothetæ may touch the hearts and pocketbooks of some of the "Back East" proprietors, in "Bleedin' Kansas," for instance, where they pay a maximum scale of $12 per, and still are not happy, but we opine it will fail to bring home the merchandise in wild and woolly Colorado, especially in the mountains, where printers are drawing the Chicago scale, even in towns where there are no unions.

As far as the union printers are concerned, we must say we have always found them a pretty decent lot of craftsmen. They have never attempted to "run our business," nor have they ever been unreasonable in the settlement of any little difficulty that has arisen. We have never had any dealing with non-union prints, and we are too old to switch now. The union boys are good enough for us; we know them thoroughly—in fact, we are of them, and both proprietors of the Standard carry International Typographical Union cards in their inside pockets.

That the typographical union will establish and maintain an eight-hour workday there is no doubt. The organization is ably officered and amply financed for the coming struggle, and while the employing printers, through the typothetæ, may bluster, bluff and bulldoze, they will finally come in and be good or shut up shop, for there are not one-tenth enough competent "rat" printers in the country to supply the demand for men should the union printers go out. The coming contest will be a hot one, but the International Typographical Union people will win out and get their eight-hour day. It is so written.

Ordinarily, the country employing printer has troubles enough of his own, without going out of the way to help some other fellow of whom he knows nothing. The country brethren will best subserve their own interests by keeping well out of this typothetæ outfit, and when its literature arrives place it gently but firmly in the stove, where it may once more resolve itself into what it really consists of—hot air.

THE MICHIGAN TRADESMAN, published at Grand Rapids, and "devoted to the best interests of business men," hands organized labor the following:

Unionism is the same the world over. The moment a man joins a union he leaves honor behind and becomes a lawbreaker, a social outcast, a liar, a thief and a murderer.

It looks as though the fool killer had overlooked a bet.

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Speak Up.

In commenting on a recent incident that took place in typographical circles in the city of St. Louis, the Progressive Printer of that city says:

It is a sheer waste of time and white space to enter into physical or scientific arguments or demonstrations why men should not be asked to work more than eight hours per day, or why they should not be willing to work nine hours.

Now, what is the use of being so bashful? Speak right out. We should be pleased to consider some of these "physical or scientific arguments or demonstrations." We have been patiently waiting these many moons for a few arguments against the shorter workday, and here at last comes a man who intimates he has arguments galore, but refuses to reveal them. Don't hide your light under a bushel, Mr. Editor, for if you have the goods you can command your own price from the typothetæ. It is obviously in need of a few "arguments" just now. And you do not deign to deal simply in common arguments. No, indeed! You have "physical and scientific arguments and demonstrations."

Ministerial Fraternal Delegates.

Some time ago the Rev. Edgar P. Hill, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Portland, Ore., was delegated by the ministerial association of the city to represent that body in the federated trades council. In a recent statement the reverend gentleman reviews his impressions and experiences since he has been an attendant at the meetings of the labor body, and a few extracts from his remarks are given below:

These three months have given me some of the richest experiences of my ministry. It has been at no little sacrifice that I have been able to attend every meeting for three months. But I wanted the men to know that I appreciated the honor and valued the privilege of being with them. I have not preached to them. I have not tried to get them to come to my church. I have not posed in print as a "friend of the laboring men." I have simply gone to the council as a delegate to help in any possible way. I have not even thought it necessary to remind the council that I represented the churches or the ministerial association. They, of course, understand that. I did say something on the subject of religion a few weeks ago. It was at a banquet which I had arranged. They asked me to give one of the addresses. I tried to give them some idea of the service the church could render their cause. They are demanding justice, not charity. Every true minister is urging this every Sabbath. They are emphasizing the brotherhood of man. This is the commonest theme of the pulpit. They are struggling for what they conceive to be their rights as to property and leisure. We are eager to give them our help. And it is our mission also to remind them that they have souls as well as bodies, that there is a God and that heaven is just beyond.

I have found the labor leaders here intelligent, fair-minded and dead in earnest. The ministerial delegate who will go to them with a modest, genuine desire to help, will get from them more than he can give.

Help to Make It Unanimous.

The following resolutions were adopted at the recent meeting of the Virginia Federation of Labor:

Whereas, The International Typographical Union has declared for an eight-hour workday, to take effect on January 1, 1906; and,

Whereas, The demand is in keeping with the advancement of an enlightened age, and in the interest of a large and influential body of citizens of our country and the demands of equity, in that it brings to a large body of workmen a much-needed shortening of a day's work which has for years been regarded as too long; therefore,

Resolved, That the Virginia State Federation of Labor, in regular session assembled in the city of Newport News, Va., congratulates the International Typographical Union on the stand it has taken for a shorter workday, and it pledges it all the support, moral and financial, that the combined labor organizations of the state can render, and holds itself in readiness to render any service possible in furtherance of the stand the International Typographical Union has taken.

Resolved, That this preamble and resolution be spread on our minutes and a copy forwarded to the secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union.

The following resolution was passed by the recent convention of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor:

Resolved, That the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, hereby pledges its moral and financial support to the Printers' International Typographical Union in their struggle for the eight-hour working day.

The New Jersey State Federation of Labor passed the following at its recent session:

Whereas, The International Typographical Union, in fiftieth annual convention assembled, at St. Louis, Mo., August 8–13, 1904, requested a conference with the National Typothetæ looking to the inauguration of an eight-hour day for the book and job printers; and,

Whereas, The typographical convention, after

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the typothetæ had refused to consider any overtures toward that end, adopted a resolution to submit to the referendum whether or not, on January 1, 1906, a demand should be made for an eight-hour day; and,

Whereas, The referendum vote resulted in an overwhelming majority for the eight-hour day, and as a result on January 1, 1906, the eight-hour day will be demanded in every book and job office under the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union, where no contract containing other stipulations exists; and,

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor has unanimously endorsed the action of the International Typographical Union in its demands, and pledged an assessment on the membership in the event of trouble; and,

Whereas, The International Typographical Union, in fifty-first annual convention assembled, at Toronto, Canada, August 14-19, 1905, unanimously endorsed the action taken at St. Louis, and expressed its determination to abide by the decision of the membership as shown by the referendum vote; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the delegates to the twenty-seventh annual convention of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor, endorse the action of the International Typographical Union in its just demands for the eight-hour day, and pledge to it our every support; and, be it further

Resolved, That we endorse the action of the American Federation of Labor in levying an assessment to assist the International Typographical Union, and pledge to the typographical unions of the state of New Jersey our moral and financial support, and assure them that should such support be desired it will be forthcoming liberally and promptly; and, be it further

Resolved, That in view of the great importance of this eight-hour movement, and the far-reaching effect it will undoubtedly have on other trades, the executive committee of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor is hereby instructed to cooperate with the state eight-hour committee of the printers, and use every means within its power to assist local typographical unions wherever any difficulty may be encountered in securing the shorter workday.

To Buy Up Weak-Kneed Members.

The following is taken from the columns of the Michigan Union Advocate, of Detroit, Mich., a paper that is a real power for the advancement of the interests of organized labor in that state:

It has been suspected by members of Typographical Union No. 18, that the National Manufacturers' Association was assisting the United Typothetæ of America in its unholy war on the union printers of Detroit, and the Michigan Union Advocate herewith presents irrefutable proof that these suspicions are founded on fact.

The proof consists of a telegram signed by President Ellis, of the United Typothetæ of America. That telegram was sent to a member of the local typothetæ and a copy of the telegram was secured by the Michigan Union Advocate. For obvious reasons, the name of the party receiving the telegram can not be divulged. The telegram is as follows:

TORONTO, August 16, —.

———, Detroit, Mich.:

Can do nothing with members of convention. They are all crazy on eight-hour question. Will leave tomorrow. Have wired the treasurer to forward your body $45,000. Will send more as needed. Have just received telegram from executive council of the National Manufacturers' Association stating that they would hereafter stand for one-half our expenses, provided other labor unions can be embroiled in this trouble in your city. Can this be done? An itemized account of all your expenditures must be kept for submission to the National Manufacturers' Association. Break the ranks of striking job men by buying up some of the weak-kneed members. There are always such in every union. Write fully. ELLIS.

Read the foregoing carefully.

Should Be Judged Alike.

In a recent issue of the American Federationist, Samuel Gompers has the following to say:

Some irresponsible workman may, perhaps under the influence of liquor or frenzied with wrong, either real or imagined, shoot off a pistol in the city of Chicago and its echo is heard reverberating throughout the entire continent and the world, and under the din and noise and increasing volume of denunciation, the shot silences the work of a quarter of a century of the efforts of organized labor in taking children from the workshops and the mills and the mines, and placing them in the school rooms, the play grounds, and the fields where they may have the sunshine and grow and develop materially, mentally, physically, and morally. The shorter workday for the men and women, the girls and boys; the larger measure and better opportunity secured for the great mass of people by organized labor; the thousand and one material improvements, are all hushed by the one sound of a pistol shot, and the work of organized labor and the achievements for a larger and broader conception of humane conditions of our fellows and the better regard for the rights of all, are entirely lost sight of.

Why should labor be held more strictly to account than is capital or other branches of the social structure? Defalcations of "prominent" bankers, exposures of nefarious financial deals in the magazines, details of colossal graft in the government departments, and of scandals in the religious world—all these are read, mildly commented upon and forgotten. But the same papers and magazines that are so willing to

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forget all these instances of rottenness never tire of recalling the name of Sam Parks, and seldom let an opportunity pass to present him as a representative labor leader. Why should there be two standards of morality—one for labor and one for the sacred "business interests"? Why should not the acts of one body of men be judged in the same light as the other? We know we are not perfect; we know that dishonest men sometimes get into the unions; but why should our defects, trivial in comparison, be constantly proclaimed to the world, while the erring banker, preacher, business man or government employe is the recipient of columns of slush extenuating his crime?

The Direction of the Wind.

The following leading editorial from the Aitkin (Minn.) Republican is but one of the many straws that indicate which way the wind is blowing:

THE TYPOTHETAE AND THE TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

The International Typographical Union has set January 1, next, as the time for asking a shorter workday throughout the country, and the big employing printers, organized into the typothetæ, are sending out circulars to the country papers setting out the grave dangers of union domination and making a stirring appeal to the rural journalists to join the typothetæ for mutual protection.

The cry of union domination has no terrors for the average country newspaper. The scale of wages in the country, although less than in cities, is satisfactory and the work and hours are not such as to make the average journeyman printer pine for a change. The relations in the country between employer and employe are generally cordial, and there is no prospect of there being any change. It is not the union that the country paper needs to be protected against, but the typothetæ. That organization has an agreement to keep up the prices of job printing in the cities, and the bids on the state printing, recently opened, show that the agreement is being adhered to and that the bids are nearly 100 per cent higher than has been paid for the work before. But this is neither here nor there. The point we wish to emphasize is that this agreement doesn't hold outside of the cities; for while employing printers require the home people to pay a good price for their work, many of them solicit the work of the country business men and offer to do it at any old price, so long as it covers cost. This procedure is an injury to the country newspapers, and we don't believe any of them will be soft enough to join with the city people in making war on the typographical union. The editor of this great family journal knows something about the typographical union. The union's leadership has always been characterized by intelligence and conservatism, and although we haven't been affiliated actively with the boys for some years, and do not know much about the prospective struggle, we are satisfied that any demands made for a shorter day will be reasonable and such as will merit the approval of public opinion, without which no fight can be won in this country.

Take him off of your mail list, Mr. Macintyre. It will serve him right.

Eight-Hour Day a Success.

Alfred T. Dolge, a shoe manufacturer of Dolgeville, Cal., has the following to say in regard to the success of the shorter workday in the operation of his factory:

I believe that ten or even nine hours makes too long a day for any shoeworker to do his best work. Most of the poor work done in factories is the result of too long hours. Late in the afternoon both men and women, weary of the monotonous motions they are obliged to go through, and without realizing it, become careless. The result is defects in shoes, which are rarely found in work that is done during the early part of the day. To overcome this we tried the eight-hour day, and noted immediate improvement. But I was not quite satisfied even then, and instituted a ten-minute recess during the middle of the forenoon and the middle of the afternoon.

This, of course, cuts twenty minutes out of the already short eight-hour day, but it has proven a great success. More shoes are turned out in my factory during the seven hours and forty minutes of labor than were ever made before during ten hours of continuous work. And not only this, but there is no longer any trouble about poor workmanship.

Mr. Ellis Denies the Statement.

Appearing before the Toronto convention, President George H. Ellis, of the United Typothetæ of America, took occasion to say:

In the last number of THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL is a report of a meeting of employing printers, held a short time since in Milwaukee, in which I am credited with the following: "Mr. Ellis said it was a crime against the constitution to make a contract with organized labor. It was detrimental to the willing non-union workers and tended to deprive them of making a living. That he hoped he would never be under obligation to sign any agreement in the future." This is absolutely and unequivocally false, and such meaning could not be twisted out of anything that I said. To those of you who know me I hardly need to say that I not only said no such thing, but that I hold no such views.

The Milwaukee meeting referred to by President Ellis was reported for THE JOURNAL by a Chicago employer of reliability.

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In view of the statement made by Mr. Ellis, however, THE JOURNAL readily accedes to his contention that the wrong construction was placed upon his remarks. This magazine is indeed pleased to learn that the president of the United Typothetæ does not believe that it is a crime against the constitution to make a contract with organized labor, or that such a contract is detrimental to the willing non-union workers and tends to deprive them of making a living. As to the future, we trust that the typothetæ will be ready for an agreement, even without obligation.

IN one of his latest "follow-up" circulars to the employers of the country, John Macintyre asks the following question:

> Have you found time to examine the literature sent by us to show you how vitally essential it is for you to join the U. T. A. and how impossible it is for single shop owners to successfully fight organized labor?

Thank you for the point, Mr. Macintyre. We will now ask the unorganized printers of the country if they realize how impossible it is for them to successfully fight organized capital?

THE TAILOR, the official organ of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, in a leading editorial in its last issue, after reviewing the eight-hour movement of our union, concludes as follows: "We extend to the printers our very best wishes and have no hesitation in assuring them that any support that can be extended to them by the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America will be extended freely and promptly whenever it can be of benefit." Thanks.

THERE are sixty-five printing establishments in the city of Indianapolis. Ten of these are members of the typothetæ—or about 15 per cent. A liberal estimate gives the number of printers in that city as five hundred. Four hundred and sixty of them are members of the typographical union—or about 92 per cent.

THERE is at the present time a wide difference between trade unionism and Western Union-ism.

Refuse to Do the Dirty Work.

The Little Falls (Minn.) Transcript has the following to say anent the efforts of the United Typothetæ of America to hand the country proprietors a gold brick:

> We see no reason why the country printers of Minnesota should go out of their way to assist the large printing concerns of the state in the struggle with their employes over the eight-hour day. The large concerns never hesitate about invading local territory, cutting prices and making conditions difficult for the smaller concerns, and it is simply impudence on their part to ask assistance from those who never received assistance from them. Besides, the sympathy of most of the country press is with the employes.

And the Murdock Voice, of the same state, adds its mite as follows:

> The typothetæ is today not only cutting prices in the cities, but has already entered the field that naturally belongs to the country printer, and is cutting the prices so that no country printer can compete.
>
> While we are not a member of either organization and do not desire to become one, we must in justice to all concerned hope that the union wins its fight for an eight-hour day.

Child Labor Legislation.

The following are extracts from an address delivered by O. R. Lovejoy, assistant secretary of the national child labor committee, at the recent annual convention of factory inspectors held in Detroit, Mich.:

> All these duties of the factory inspector, to criticize laws, to investigate conditions and to interpret information, have for their purpose the enforcement of law. But this does not relieve the private citizen of obligation. Ours has been called "a government by complaint." All legislation is the direct result of concentrated influence brought to bear upon lawmakers. Naturally the interests directly affected are first to present their claims, and representatives of various industries are always at hand to oppose restriction of night work, the raising of age limits, and other child labor legislation, one cotton manufacturer recently even asserting that the machinery of his industry is especially constructed to accommodate the height of children ten and twelve years old.
>
> But who will present the cause of the army of toiling children? Who will array the pale faces and crippled limbs and hollow chests and dwarfed intellects and moral fatigue of these little laborers to plead for them? Who will show that this army is a menace not only to itself, but to society? Who will demonstrate that one of the greatest forces lying at the root of the "labor problem" is this inarticulate juvenile army which a shortsighted industrial economy keeps on hand as raw material to force the labor market? These children are not conscious of their need and are most frequently

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arrayed against any effort to emancipate them. To expect a few inspectors to plead alone a cause which is the concern of all society is a cowardly shirking of responsibility which can not be indulged without the atrophy of the social conscience. The greatest menace to our democracy is delegated responsibility.

We commend the foregoing to the consideration of C. W. Post, D. M. Parry and other representatives of the "business interests."

Some Constitutional Provisions.

The following editorial was recently printed in the Hearst papers, and is rather to the point, in view of several decisions handed down by judges in the last few months:

One of our judges declares that labor unions have the right to place pickets about a plant where a strike is in progress. He also declares that workmen have the right to persuade other workmen to quit.

It is rather strange that any judge should be called upon to give a decision of this kind, since the request for such a decision simply questions the authority and legality of the constitution of the United States.

The constitution of the United States says that no law shall be made prohibiting "the right of the people peaceably to assemble."

This section of the constitution gives men the right to gather where they please peaceably, either as pickets, as Salvation Army people or otherwise.

The constitution of the United States says further: "Congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of speech or of the press."

This clause in the constitution gives men the right to talk to one another without interference, and this involves the right of one workman to persuade another to stop work, if he can persuade him peaceably by argument.

Unless the constitution of the United States is a joke there ought to be no further need of judges to decide that men in the United States have the right to talk with one another and walk with one another.

As this newspaper has stated before, any judicial interference with the right of free speech is a direct invitation to violence, which throughout history has always been the alternative of free speech.

The individual, be he judge or other, who interferes with free speech encourages violence and is a dangerous citizen.

SEND 50 cents to the International secretary-treasurer and get a "badge of servitude."

AS MARK HANNA would have put it, the convention "stood pat."

THE second meeting of the Northern Ohio Eight-Hour Conference was held at Canton, Sunday, July 30, and was better attended than the Akron session a month ago. There were about forty delegates and members present from Alliance, Akron, Cleveland, Coshocton, Canton, Massillon and Salem. Unions in quite a number of other cities sent greetings and hoped to send delegates to the next meeting, which was held the last Sunday in August. The temporary organization was made permanent, Max S. Hayes being elected chairman, and Ed Herne, of Akron, secretary-treasurer. The general situation was gone over in detail, and every city reported that sentiment favorable to the eight-hour day was unanimous and that every effort is being made to organize the country printer. Canton Union provided the delegates with a wholesome lunch, and was voted thanks for its entertainment.

MAX HAYES, in his paper, the Cleveland Citizen, says:

We notice that a number of our exchanges are quite indignant because some of their 'steemed contemporaries are pirating their editorials without credit. There is probably reason for the objections raised. No labor paper editor is fond of racking his brains for the benefit of a lot of scissors manipulators who are too lazy to furnish ideas for the benefit of the working class, and then frequently find that those same plagiarists are receiving credit for his articles. The Citizen is tempted to offer a number of labor papers not a million miles from Cleveland the use of its "mats," so that their tired editors will not even be compelled to wield the heavy scissors.

SOME men achieve vacations. Others have leaves of absence thrust upon them.—Washington Post.

EIGHT hours for work, eight hours for sleep, eight hours to do as we will.

"INDIVIDUAL liberty" won't buy shoes for the baby.

OFFICIAL BATTLE CRY OF THE I. T. U.

We propose to sell to the employer eight hours out of twenty-four, and we will do as we please with the remaining sixteen.

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What We Are Doing

Eight Hours is one of the provisions of the scale just signed by the Courier of Bristol, Tenn. The recording secretary of Bristol Union No. 426, Mr. Galyon, writes THE JOURNAL that prospects are bright for the complete victory of the eight-hour day.

* * *

Eight Hours is provided for in the scale signed on July 27 by Sharon (Pa.) Union No. 351 with all the proprietors in the city. Secretary Crone, of that union, writes THE JOURNAL that there was no trouble experienced in obtaining the signatures of the proprietors.

* * *

Eight Hours per day is the basis on which the Barnsdall Printing Company, of Bradford, Pa., began running on August 1. The secretary of Bradford Union writes THE JOURNAL that every printer in that city is a member of No. 185, and that the shorter workday will be secured in all offices.

* * *

Eight Hours is included in the contract (for three years) just signed by the firm of Page & McCammon with El Paso (Texas) Union No. 370. This makes two first-class union job offices for El Paso—Page & McCammon and Rood & Van Loon. Both contracts provide for the eight-hour day.

* * *

Eight Hours is the basis on which the Bauerfeind Press of San Antonio, Texas, is conducting its job department—composing room, press room and bindery. Their business is said to be rapidly increasing, and they are competing successfully with the nine-hour shops and getting the business. They recently found it necessary to increase their force.

* * *

Eight Hours is provided for in the contracts just signed with the News Publishing Company, T. B. Blair and the Neenah Times by Appleton, Neenah and Menasha (Wis.) Typographical Union No. 612. The contracts run until July 1, 1907. The local secretary states that every effort will be made to secure similar contracts with all of the other offices under the jurisdiction of No. 612, and that there is favorable prospect of success.

* * *

A NEW scale was just signed by St. John (N. B.) Union No. 85 that provides for a 20 per cent increase over the old one. The scale went into effect on August 1, when every shop granted the increase without protest.

Violence You Don't Read About.

You often hear people say they believe in unions and would give their support to the labor movement if it were not for the "violence" connected with the trade union movement. This idea of violence they get from the daily press accounts of strikes in large cities, where mobs of irresponsible rowdies and thugs congregate during labor troubles and improve the opportunity to get even with the police. It is conceded by fair-minded men that not one-tenth of the violence connected with strikes is attributable to the strikers. Mr. August Belmont recently made the statement that, in justice to the labor unions, he wished to say that of the score of men arrested for rioting in connection with the recent interborough strike in the city of New York, not a single one was a member of the street railway employes' union. The press of the country is quick to seize on and magnify any incident that can possibly be construed into a story of violence on the part of the unions. On the other hand, do you ever see such heads as these in the daily papers: "Fifty Women Died of Hunger as a Result of Starvation Wages in New York Sweatshops," or "One Hundred Girls Driven to Suicide This Year Because of Low Wages in Department Stores," or "A Hundred Children Murdered by the Cotton Mills of the South." No, you never see such heads in the newspapers, but all the same this sort of violence is going on all the time—violence sanctioned by the sacred "business interests." If you kill a man you commit murder, it matters not whether you do it with a club or by the kid-glove method preferred by the "business interests."

IT is about time for the regular quarterly holdup of the publishers by C. W. Post. "We are advertised by our loving friends."

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President's Paragraphs

SECTION 131, GENERAL LAWS.

No local union shall sign a contract guaranteeing its members to work for any proprietor, firm or corporation, unless such contract is in accordance with International law and approved by the International President.

THE TORONTO CONVENTION.

More than fifteen hundred delegates and visitors attended the fifty-first convention. This unprecedented gathering of printers and their friends was distinctly an eight-hour conclave. Other matters of importance were before the convention, and these were passed on by the delegates, but all of the attendants took part in the eight-hour proceedings. They were in Toronto in the interest of the eight-hour movement, and they proposed to be heard. Eight-hour badges, eight-hour cards and eight-hour sentiment identified eight-hour advocates, and there was no minority. All were for eight hours. As one delegate's card expressed it, "Eight hours for work, eight hours for sleep, eight hours for," and then followed owner's name. When the report of the convention eight-hour committee came up for action, and was adopted unanimously the ovation was continuous and inspiring. The convention adjourned on Saturday with three cheers and a tiger for the eight-hour day, after it was ordained that the official battle cry should be: "We propose to sell to the employer eight hours out of twenty-four, and we will do as we please with the remaining sixteen."

PRIOR TO THE TORONTO CONVENTION.

All of the documents and data in possession of the International committee were placed before the convention committee on eight-hour day, including the letter announcing the position taken at its last year's convention by the United Typothetæ. This letter follows:

St. Louis, June 23, 1904.

Messrs. Lynch, Bramwood and Miller, Committee from International Typographical Union:

Gentlemen—In accordance with your request, expressed in the conference yesterday, that we should obtain from the convention a statement of its attitude upon the proposed eight-hour day, we placed the matter before the convention, and also the telegram addressed to you from Indianapolis, and beg to submit in reply thereto the following resolutions, which passed unanimously:

Whereas, The International Typographical Union has asked the United Typothetæ of America to declare its position upon the proposed eight-hour day; and,

Whereas, Under existing conditions any attempt to reduce the hours of labor in the printing trade would be disastrous to the employer and employe alike; be it

Resolved, That the United Typothetæ of America declares that it is opposed to any reduction of the fifty-four-hour week; and, be it further

Resolved, That the United Typothetæ of America will resist any attempt on the part of the International Typographical Union to reduce the present hours of labor. Yours very truly,

William Green,
George H. Ellis,
Harry P. Pears,
Thomas E. Donnelley,
F. C. Nunemacher.

After full consideration of the data and documents alluded to, the committee's conclusion was: "From the foregoing review of the procedure and documents in the eight-hour campaign, it becomes at once evident that the International Typographical Union has, from the inception of the idea, held itself in readiness to confer with the United Typothetæ of America, to the end that a peaceful settlement of the demand involved might be reached and that there might be the minimum disturbance of the conditions prevailing in the printing trade. It is also apparent that the United Typothetæ, on the other hand, has steadfastly opposed any reduction of the fifty-four-hour week, and has on every occasion, through its officers, circulars and public press, made known that opposition. As far as your committee is aware, the typothetæ has never modified the position taken at its St. Louis convention, and, while its officers have seemingly been willing to confer, they have avoided acceptance of opportunities for conference, and at the employers' mass meetings they have uniformly advised aggressive resistance and warfare if necessary in order to prevent the general introduction of the eight-hour workday. If, therefore, trouble does occur, the typothetæ will be alone responsible for the rupture of present relations."

THE TYPOTHETAE CONFERS IN TORONTO.

The president of the United Typothetæ of America, together with the organization's secretary and three members of the executive committee, were at the convention, responding to an invitation from the executive council to attend, and conferred with the convention eight-hour committee. Later the typothetæ representatives embodied their views in a letter to the committee's chairman, which was made a part of the full report. In this letter "The committee from the United Typothetæ of America suggest to the eight-hour committee from the International Typographical Union that they recommend to the International Typographical Union convention, now in session, that it vote in favor of a reconsideration of the referendum vote taken last fall on the eight-hour day, and authorize a new referendum vote to be taken with the object of rescinding the resolution to make the eight-hour day effective January 1, 1906; or if the

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convention is unwilling to vote affirmatively on the above, that the convention shall empower the executive council to call for such referendum vote if at any time between now and January 1, 1906, the executive council shall consider it advisable." Immediately following the reading of the foregoing, the typothetæ president addressed the convention. The speech appears in full in the proceedings. After reciting opposition to the eight-hour day, this summary is given: "The situation then narrows itself down to the following: If you insist upon the eight-hour day the printers of America must fight you. We have no idea that in every place we will be successful, but we are confident that in the majority of cases we will win and that the present relationship between your Union and the United Typothetæ of America will be broken up—a relationship which has been to the benefit of both parties—and that, from now on, throughout this country most of the large book and job offices will operate in disregard of your organization, if not in hostile opposition to it."

THE CONVENTION'S ACTION.

The report of the committee on eight-hour day, adopted unanimously by the convention, among other declarations, said: "As to the action that shall be taken by this convention, your committee is of the opinion that any change in the present program would of necessity have to be referred to the referendum. The eight-hour proposition endorsed by the referendum provides: 'That on January 1, 1906, the eight-hour day shall become effective in all union establishments in the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union, where existing contracts do not prevent, and in each instance where the eight-hour day is refused work shall cease.' There is no room for doubt as to the meaning of this provision. If an agreement between the International Typographical Union and the United Typothetæ of America is not reached prior to January 1, 1906, and if resistance to the introduction of the shorter workday is met with on that date, it devolves on all the members of the International Typographical Union working in union establishments that decline to accede to the eight-hour day to at once cease work. In other words, and in order that there may be no misunderstanding as to the position of the International Typographical Union, no union printer can, after January 1, work in a union office more than eight hours per day, forty-eight hours per week, except in emergency and under overtime rates. We believe that this convention should clothe the International eight-hour committee with power to negotiate with representatives of the United Typothetæ of America if opportunity for negotiation occurs prior to January 1, and we so recommend, in order that the declaration of the referendum 'That we again declare our entire willingness to negotiate with the United Typothetæ of America for an agreement under which the eight-hour day will become operative, and so instruct our eight-hour committee,' may not be impaired. We further recommend that the executive council be empowered to protect unions, where the local or national typothetæ precipitate trouble, by requesting unions in contiguous territory to order strikes whenever the council may deem necessary for the protection of the unions involved.

NO DISCRIMINATION; EIGHT HOURS FOR ALL.

"We find that it is the apparent intention in some localities where job offices are owned by publishers of newspapers, to grant the eight-hour day in the newspaper department but not in the job department; therefore your committee would recommend that, where a newspaper and job office is being conducted at present by the same individual, firm or corporation, on a nine-hour basis, no settlement for the eight-hour day shall be made, that does not provide that it shall become effective in both departments. We urge the delegates attending this convention, on their return to their unions, to at once bring this report before these bodies; to urge upon their unions the value of organization work by the appointment of special committees to forward such purpose whenever necessary, and also ask these unions to provide, if action has not already been taken, for the collection of a fund, in addition to that accruing under the one-half of one per cent assessment, so that on January 1 every gap may be closed and ammunition gathered with which to conduct warfare, if warfare is necessary. Your committee, after thoroughly considering all of the facts recited in this report, after carefully scrutinizing all of the documents issued in connection with the eight-hour campaign, after interviewing the International officers and delegates to this convention, after in every way familiarizing itself with the vast subject submitted to it for consideration, finds not a single flaw in the methods and policy that have thus far been pursued by the International eight-hour committee, and we recommend that the continuance of the campaign and the further steps that are to be taken in order to secure the shorter workday be again committed to the International committee, with assurances of the full confidence of the delegates to the fifty-first session of the International Typographical Union."

AT ONCE AN INSPIRATION AND A LESSON.

In speaking to the motion to adopt the report of the committee, and also in answer to the address of the president of the typothetæ, the committee's chairman expressed well the prevailing sentiment, and thus concluded a masterly address: "In conclusion I wish to emphasize the fact that the International Typographical Union and other trade unions, in making the reduction of the hours of labor the paramount issue, are striving to realize one of the most far-reaching and noblest missions ever undertaken by any organization. We are endeavoring to open opportunities to all the people; not a few. The eight-hour day means not less wages, but more wages; it means the absorption of the unemployed army of workers and the increasing demand for labor as well as minimizing of the present fierce, cut-throat competition. The eight-hour day means the creating of new hopes, desires and aspirations among our class—a nobler manhood and a happier womanhood and childhood. The eight-hour day means that those now employed would be less exhausted

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after a day's toil; that mental and physical resources would be fostered and developed and life and health prolonged. The eight-hour day means stronger family ties, pleasant homes, more time for good books, to attend lectures, to cultivate music, art and science, and for the study of all the glories lavished upon mankind by generous Mother Nature. The eight-hour day means that poverty would be decreased, sweatshops would be wiped out, drunkenness, prostitution, crime and misery would be greatly reduced; it means that wealth would be more equitably distributed, enlightenment disseminated, invention and discovery stimulated, and a greater and grander progress would bless the world than mankind has yet known. This is the glorious ideal for which the organized workers are struggling, and they deserve the sympathy and support of all true men and women."

ORGANIZATION RECOMMENDED.

"We especially endorse the idea of thoroughly organizing the so-called country printers," says the report of the eight-hour committee, "and we urge it on the membership so that on January 1, 1906, the jurisdiction may be thoroughly organized and our International union in condition to meet any warfare that may be forced upon it by employers resisting the general introduction of the shorter workday. In this matter of organization we may well take a lesson out of the book of the typothetæ. For the past year they have strenuously made effort to bring within their ranks publishers of country newspapers, whom they had previously not only studiously ignored, but into whose job printing patronage they had continuously made sad inroads. They have succeeded in some instances by reducing their admission fees, but this bait has always failed with the country editor who fails to understand why he should lend himself to pull typothetæ chestnuts from the fire. However, it is our duty in this emergency to organize the country printers, and where they are not numerous enough in a town to obtain a charter they can, with little persuasion and by generous inducements, be prevailed upon to assume membership in unions contiguous to their respective towns. To this end your committee would suggest that they be permitted to affiliate with the local unions of their choice nearest their towns of residence. This plan is already in successful operation in some places, and we recommend the project to all the local unions in the International jurisdiction." And the committee on organization thus expressed itself: "Considering the work of organization as a whole, during the past year we, your committee, believe that thousands of dollars in strike benefits have been saved to the International Typographical Union through the good work of its organizers. And further recognizing the great importance of this work just prior to the enforcement of the eight-hour workday, we would recommend that the executive council be authorized to further the work of organization to its fullest extent, commensurate with the funds at its disposal. Your committee would also recommend and insist that all subordinate unions use their best endeavors to organize their immediate surrounding territory."

ANOTHER COMMITTEE ENDORSES EIGHT HOURS.

The committee on officers' reports added its quota to the eight-hour testimony and determination. This passage is from that committee's report, also adopted unanimously by the convention: "We know that that portion of the president's report reviewing the campaign for the eight-hour day has been referred to the eight-hour committee, but we take the liberty, nevertheless, to express herein our endorsement of the methods that have thus far been pursued and our commendation of the wisdom that has marked the struggle. In common with more than 47,000 of our fellow workmen, we look forward with conviction to the inauguration, peaceably we hope, of the eight-hour day on January 1, and we believe that such a consummation will place the International Typographical Union in the forefront of all the labor organizations of the world. It is true that we have been backward in accomplishing this great reform at present enjoyed by so many wage workers in other trades, but circumstances must always guide in policy pursued, and we feel that the International Typographical Union might not have been justified in sooner seeking to shorten the workday. With the introduction of machinery and improvements making for economy in effort in many other directions, we can now assert that the time for the eight-hour day is here, and that we are amply justified in pressing forward to its realization."

IT WAS AN EIGHT-HOUR GATHERING.

The six-day law was changed to read "Not more than forty-eight hours shall constitute a week's work." The executive council was also authorized to make such corrections in existing law as may be necessary to conformance with the eight-hour principle, after January 1, 1906.

From the brief summary and excerpts given in this department, a partial idea of the "eight-hour" convention may be gained; it is believed that the desire of the membership was reflected.

The report of the eight-hour committee was ordered printed and circulated among the members. When received, it should be carefully read.

And it all goes to show that we are determined to win, and

We will win, because we are right.

San Antonio, Detroit and Chicago are now bearing the brunt of eight-hour opposition. The employers in these cities, or rather those making up the local typothetæ, decided that they would not wait until January 1, and so courted the present warfare. The Detroit difficulty is now three weeks old, and but twenty-five incompetents, sailing under the assumption that they are strike-breaking printers, have been secured to take the places of one hundred and twenty-five union printers. In San Antonio a few non-unionists were in cold-storage ready to do the employers' bidding. We do not know how many "free and independent" travesties the Chicago typothetæ have in their corral, but at this writing only about a dozen are at work. Watch out, so that you may be prepared to aid the unions now in the trenches.

JAMES M. LYNCH, President.

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Woman's Department

WOMAN'S INTERNATIONAL AUXILIARY.

President—Mrs. Ed D. Donnell, 906 West Eighth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Secretary—Mrs. C. E. McKee, 430 East Vermont street, Indianapolis, Ind.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

The lawn social at the residence of Mrs. Louis Miller, July 27, was a decided success, socially and financially. The weather was delightful, the music was fine. Cake and ice cream was served, and no pains spared to make the occasion one of enjoyment to all present. The raffle for the quilt, made by the ladies of No. 9, took place at this time, and Typographical Union No. 42, which had some time previous to this bought fifty tickets of us, held the lucky number that drew the quilt.

Regular meeting of Woman's Auxiliary No. 9 was held Thursday evening, August 10, but, owing to the very warm weather, only a few of our ladies were in attendance.

Our delegate, Mrs. John Olson, departed Thursday evening, August 10, for convention at Toronto. She is one of our most energetic workers, and if any one deserves a trip of this kind it is Mrs. Olson. She was twice elected delegate, but owing to insufficient funds in our treasury last year, she was unable to attend, but this year we have been working hard with the determination of sending her.

MRS. FRANK BOREEN,
Secretary.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

No. 3 was not represented in THE JOURNAL last month, for we thought some other member would enjoy using the space allotted to us, thus giving a variety to our correspondence. But no one ventured, so here we are "bobbing up serenely" again to let you all know that No. 3 is actively engaged in the label business, and that to stay. Two new members have been added to our list lately, Mesdames William Farrin and George R. Allen. And that is only the beginning of what we intend to do this year. Our membership decreased considerably the past year or two, but we hope to more than regain our number. Sisters, "where there's a will, there's a way." Our eight-hour day committee is an assured fact, a living, active reality, having put away every thought but this, "in times of peace prepare for war." The members of No. 23 have very gallantly met them more than half-way in this undertaking and pledged 10 cents for each one's wife or sweetheart who does not belong to Auxiliary No. 3. Two members of the committee, Mesdames Crowley and Fenton, called upon our brethren at their last meeting and received a hearty welcome, thus encouraging us in the work. Nearly every member of No. 3 is wearing the eight-hour day button, and proud to do so for the sake of our husbands and brothers of the craft. Our convention delegate has not had time to report, but from the fine program, we predict every one having a glorious time.

Some label work was reported at the August meeting, and we hope to accomplish much more in the coming months. No. 3 decided to participate in the Labor day parade, and indications are for a good showing.

We held a basket picnic at Lake Park, August 17, and those present enjoyed the day's outing with the refreshing breezes along the beach.

Our attendance the past two months has not been up to the usual number, but we trust, with the cooler weather in view, every one will feel it a duty, as well as a pleasure, to be up and doing, and remember that the second Tuesday of each month is auxiliary day.

Here's best wishes to every auxiliary in existence, hoping our number will be doubled the coming year.

VIRGINIA R. FENTON.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

A little early No. 21 met this month so as to give our delegate, Mrs. D. B. Barnes, and alternate, Mrs. E. Hale, an opportunity to be with us before leaving for the convention at Toronto.

The meeting was an interesting one, and every member present voted in favor of leaving the per capita tax as it is at the present time, and our delegate was instructed accordingly. We, after giving this subject much thought and consideration, decided that 80 cents a year was a very small sum to spend for a good cause in 365 days; there are very few other things one would spend so little for in a whole year. I, for one, was glad to see all present agree on this important subject, as it is much more pleasant than to disagree, but a more considerate and reasonable organization does not exist in Chattanooga than ours.

Mount City Woman's Auxiliary voted a note of thanks be sent to No. 89 for the pleasant evening we enjoyed at Olympia theater.

Through THE JOURNAL, I see where several of the auxiliaries are not supported by the typographical union; in this they are very unfortunate, and perhaps before the eight-hour arrangement is over they can see where we are of some good. They should remember that no one will stick to them in trouble as a wife, mother and sister. Am delighted to state that No. 89 and No. 21 are the best of friends. The Chattanooga printers are always doing and saying nice things for the auxiliary, and I am sure each and every one appreciates it.

A new member, Mrs. P. Moore, was obligated, and No. 21 welcomes her and hopes to see her cheerful face at all meetings. Mrs. Moore lives at 500 Cherry street, and I am sure she will be glad to see the ladies at her home any old time.

We decided to send Mrs. Woolly flowers—she is a printer's wife, and has been sick ever since they came here. Mesdames Behm, Kemp and Shehe of-

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fered flowers from their flower gardens for this purpose. Being present when the flowers were received, Mrs. Woolly asked me to thank No. 21, and especially those who so kindly gave them. Members have made numerous calls to sick rooms, and flowers and fruits have been given by individual members.

The meeting was held at the home of Mrs. J. O'Brien, with the largest attendance since early spring. This pleased her much, but the peach cream and assorted cakes pleased us most. An eight-hour button was found on each slice of angel food; two good things together. This was a favor of No. 89's secretary, Mr. O'Brien, who was present, as also was Mr. Groaner. These gentlemen assisted Mrs. O'Brien, and they filled each dish the second time and no one objected. The room was artistically decorated with ferns and cut flowers, and Mrs. O'Brien proved herself an enviable hostess.

Next meeting will be held with the writer, at 413 Lookout street. I insist on all being present.

MRS. OZA BLODGETT.

LINCOLN, NEB.

In Mrs. Kennedy's report in the Western Laborer some time since she mentioned the fact that the auxiliary known as Capital No. 11, auxiliary to No. 209, was the third largest in the United States. Now we are proud of this record, and are trying to follow Mrs. Kennedy's advice in her August circular letter, in which she says we should increase our membership in order to reduce our per capita tax, for Lincoln is not a very large city nor a very old one, and, of course, has not a large union compared to other cities.

In order to increase our membership and to keep others interested, we give monthly socials, which are usually very well attended, though during the warm weather it is rather hard to get a crowd, but if outsiders come once they nearly always come again.

As our delegates are not back yet from Toronto, I can't give any news, so I will close, hoping that we may have rivals for the third place, though we will try to go higher, or at least to keep that place.

CLARA L. KING.

CHICAGO, ILL.

I have waited until the last minute hoping for some word from Toronto, but I wait in vain. We had a very pleasant day for the delegates going east, and while we did not have many of our auxiliary delegates, there were enough typos to fill the automobiles provided by the ex-delegates, and right here we want to thank the Chicago Ex-Delegates' Association for inviting us to co-operate with them in the entertainment of guests passing through the city on their way to Toronto.

August 19 the members of No. 41, who have remained faithful to Chicago as a summer resort, had an outing on the Wooded Island in Jackson Park; a sumptuous luncheon, music and dancing made the time pass swiftly. A short shower drove the whole party into the Japanese buildings, and only added to the enjoyment. August 25 the ladies will give an informal reception in their hall to all homeward bound from Toronto.

September 8 will be an important meeting, and we hope to see a large attendance, the annual election of officers taking place that night. On the evening of September 13, our first anniversary, Mrs. Charles E. Winter, president, will give the auxiliary a reception at her home. Toward the last of September Mrs. M. R. Feeney will give a lawn fete. In advance of the returning hosts comes William Cruikshank, of St. Louis, a former resident of Chicago, and one who has innumerable friends here.

MRS. GILBERT R. JONES.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

A successful euchre was given July 20 at Delmar Garden. A satisfactory sum was realized.

No. 29 recorded its vote favorably to the present per capita rate.

A considerable number of St. Louis ladies, members of No. 29 and others, attended the Toronto convention.

MRS. J. J. DIRKS.

WHAT MACHINES DO.

In ruling paper, the worker, using quill and ruler, seventy years ago took 4,800 hours to do work now done by a machine in two and three quarters hours. The oldtime workers got $1 a day, now the two men employed earn $7 a day between them, and yet the labor cost of producing a given quantity is 85 cents, against $400. It is easy to understand from this how it is possible to use so much more material and to keep a great army of workers going instead of an individual.

Machinery is now extensively used in boot making, making 100 pairs of men's cheap-grade boots in 154½ hours, against 1,436¾ by hand while the labor cost is reduced from $400 to $35. In women's boots the case is equally marked, for instead of one man being employed to do every thing, there are 140 engaged, each on a different machine operation; but not only is the time taken to 100 boots reduced to less than a tenth what it was, but the cost is also reduced.

Again, in breadmaking, less than a third of the time is now taken. One thousand pounds of dough for biscuits is rolled, cut and prepared for baking in three hours and fifty-four minutes, as against fifty-four hours by hand.—Tobacco Worker.

THE influence of the organizations of the working people through their trade unions upon modern advancement has been most marked. That they have exerted an influence for good, and have remedied abuses of long standing, and materially bettered the conditions of those who toil for livelihood, can not be denied by the most bitter opponents of modern union.—John A. Flett.

We propose to sell to the employer eight hours out of twenty-four, and we will do as we please with the remaining sixteen.—Official battle cry of the International Typographical Union.

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Correspondence

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Eight hours for work;
Eight hours for sleep;
Eight hours for recreation.
A fair division of time;
A reasonable period for all things;
A sensible reckoning for nature's works.

It would not be out of place if some bright printer would write an epitaph on the United Typothetæ. Whipped in its first skirmish with union printers, its doom is easily reckoned.

The "last ditch" so frequently referred to by orators and writers among the typothetæ membership will be made famous by their falling into it in a running retreat.

The Sudwarth printing office chapel adopted suitable resolutions upon the death of William B. Skelly, one of its members, who died recently.

Naturally the American Federation will exact from the printer who puts out The Federationist that he must conform his office to the eight-hour work day according to the endorsement given the proposition by the convention held at San Francisco. Secretary Morrison will hardly overlook making such a stipulation in the next contract.

President Prescott had a carefully written article in the Inland Printer for August on "Will it be Peace or War." He reviewed both sides of the case in the eight-hour proposition, and his words of caution are worthy of serious consideration, not only by the printer but by the employer as well. Mr. Prescott has always been conservative in matters of all nature, and as he ever has the welfare of the union printer in mind, his suggestions are considered of value by a large element in the international membership.

The report of the officers to the International Typographical Union convention was an exhaustive exposition of current events. President Lynch handled the eight-hour question in a comprehensive and entertaining way. His reference to union matters was expressive and lucid. Secretary Bramwood covered every feature of his office in a manner commendatory and intelligently, while the word from the organizers and Superintendent Deacon is highly explanatory and especially interesting and instructive. These reports should be carefully read by every member of the International.

In that the United Typothetæ failed in an effort to restore the nine-hour day it is unreasonable that a board of arbitration would consent to a reduction in wages on a newspaper in the city of Washington.

To the fault-finder and alleged backcapper let me say that he who can not boost becomes exceedingly stale and unseasonable as a roaster.

In a short while the Post will occupy its new addition, and the time is not far distant when the Times will be issued from its new building. It is the general hope among printers that the increased facilities each paper will secure will have a tendency to increase the size of the newspaper and in that way give more work to the printers. The Post will have three additional machines, while the Times may increase its number to eighteen or twenty. Joyous news.

The successes gained in arbitration by the various locals evidence the justice of the demands made. The report of President Lynch shows that out of twenty-eight awards twenty-three granted an increase in wages. Four cases ended as they began, neither side losing, and one was a compromise, yet favored the men. Fallacious the fear of arbitration. Especially is this a truism when arbitration is threatened with a view to reduce the scale of wages at a time when everything purchased in the eating and heating line is going up, up, up, and when rents are high, high, high.

It is a wise conclusion to permit newspaper men to adjust their own scale in some cities.

There is a wide difference between organizing book and job printers and waging a war on an unfair newspaper. Unprejudiced craftspeople can easily discern this fact. Get wise.

The United Typothetæ has not yet made public its method of calculation whereby it will cost the employer 22 per cent more to work a force eight hours a day than nine hours. But at latest accounts it has not discontinued assesssing its members "to fight the eight-hour proposition to the last ditch." It must be accepted that President Ellis is fearful of adverse criticism if he should give an inkling of his superlative mathematical methods. Be frank, Mr. Ellis.

Joyous will be the bells which ring in 1906. Hope all union printers will enjoy the pleasures of an eight-hour day.

It is very much regretted that I can not attend the Portland exposition, if for no other reason than that I can not accept the very kind invitation of John J. Newton to stop off at Salt Lake City, Utah. What he promises to demonstrate to me would be so hard for him that even if I could make the trip to the Oregon city I do not think I would put him to shame by giving him a chance to demonstrate. He says that he would show me one piece town where the fast operators are no more conspicuous than the slow ones, and adds that there are as many slow operators as there are fast ones. Mr. Newton's own words demonstrate that the fast operators make slow ones. The fact that there are four of one kind and four of another does not alter the case.

The result of the trouble in San Francisco is so gratifying that a universal amen is heard. The printers conducted themselves in such a commendable fashion and their cause was so just that every paper in the Golden Gate City took their side of the proposition. The typothetæ's effort to restore the nine-hour day proved disastrous, and having lost the initial battle in a city of its own choosing, the cause it espouses is seriously and justly weakened. President Ellis will have a tough time in convincing his followers that the union printers

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are easily whipped, and the fellows who want to fight to the last ditch may wish to have the ditch near at hand, so that the fighting will be over quickly.

Martin Statler, of the Post chapel, spent his vacation at his home, Latrobe, Pa., where coke ovens are as numerous as are ship masts in the most prominent harbor in the country. He is known among his friends as "Jake," and is an agreeable companion at all times.

The calling of an extra session of Congress in November will put to work a number of idle printers. The big printery will soon be astir.

Just when there is a slump in the work in all other divisions of Uncle Sam's big shop Captain Ramsey's specifications division is working overtime. At present the captain's force is augmented by recruits from other divisions, and is turning out a large amount of work.

A large party of Washington craftspeople attended the convention, having taken advantage of a Niagara excursion rate over the Pennsylvania railroad. The party occupied a parlor car, and time was pleasantly spent en route.

If it will entail an expenditure of 22 per cent in the expense account of a United Typothetæ employer to change from a nine-hour day to an eight-hour day it is safe to say that no member will make the same argument in changing from a nine-hour day to a ten-hour day. Not at all. That change would be to their liking, no doubt, and without protest from their end.

The complete success at San Francisco in the effort to maintain the eight-hour day, following close upon the St. Louis affair, is proof of the justness of the contention for a shorter workday. It evidences, too, that the confidence in the present administration was well voted at the last election. But we must not be lax in our efforts. Hard work is yet to be done before January 1.

There have been fewer subs in Washington this summer than for many years. And yet the weather was not excessively hot. Maybe it was cooler at other places.

The desire among printers in Washington to become members of the Masonic society is so strong that a daylight lodge has been organized to accommodate those who work at night. C. I. Willey, the efficient chairman of the Post, has made a success in the goat-riding venture. "Gus" Warner, who graduated from the case at Syracuse, N. Y., it is understood, is petting the mythical animal so that it will not be unruly.

There can hardly be a difference between "tainted money" and "filthy lucre" to the wage-earner while the ghost walks.

"There is sunshine in my soul tonight" sings the evangelist. It will be very appropriate for all printers to chant the hymn when success crowns the effort for an eight-hour day.

The Union Label Bulletin, issued by the union label committee of the Kansas City Industrial Council, is one of the best schemes to keep before organized wage-earners the information so essential in the purchase of union-made goods.

If James M. Bell continues to publish the New York Union Printer to the standard of the issue of July 12 that publication will merit the support of the full membership of "Big Six." It is a newsy number, and seems fair to all. Of course a certain element in all large unions is always opposed to the views of others but themselves, and Mr. Bell, it is supposed, will look for knocks from that source. The Union Printer ought to succeed.

When the word statesmanship is loosely applied to a man who conscientiously endeavors to maintain a rate of wage consistent with that in force at the time, it is clearly an evidence of marked obtuseness. A strict attendance of union meetings and an alertness shown for the label will have a tendency to make some people wise.

The printers' label will be a precious trademark in the United Typothetæ's last "ditch" contention.

JAMES MONROE KREITER.

It has long been a source of wonder to me that so many compositors seem incapable of learning the correct use of the apostrophe in indicating the possessive case, there being almost no complications and practically no conflict of authority as to its correct use, but it remained for a Harrisburg head setter to entirely change the meaning of words and perpetrate a horrible joke by the misuse of this little punctuation mark. The article indicated that the lawyers of that city had offered a "spread" to a popular jurist, but the head said, "Bar Tenders' Banquet to Judge Stewart." I suppose it was the inability of the ordinary man (most compositors are ordinary men, and many are nearly so) to grasp the meaning of the apostrophe that caused the United States board on geographic names to abolish its use in geographic designations, by reason of which we have such horrors as "Frenchmans Bay," "Marthas Vineyard," "Fitchs Landing," "Harpers Ferry," etc.

Superintendent Felix Krieg, of Hollenbeck's, Indianapolis, the concern which so handsomely prints our JOURNAL, took a look at the government printing office and shook hands with a number of old and new friends the latter part of July.

"Honest John" O'Neill, of the government printing office, spent some weeks during the summer in "the ould Dart," which he had been away from for over thirty years. Chris Auracher, of the same office, is putting in the summer revisiting the scenes of his childhood, "where the Würzburger flows."

Ninety-three employes of the government printing office, members of the District national guard, went into camp with the organization at Harpers Ferry during the early part of August. They are not all printers, but a large percentage of them are.

W. E. Skelly, chairman of the Sudwarth Printing Company chapel, died July 23, after a short illness, of typhoid fever.. He was a member of the Knights of Columbus and of the Royal Arcanum.

H. P. McKevitt, of the government printing office, died August 4 of consumption. He came here about seven years ago from Texas, and at his death was aged forty-six years. He was a member of the Woodmen of the World and of the National Union Fraternal Insurance Association.

About a year ago L. D. Wheeldon, of the government printing office, had his attention attracted

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to a little boy, clad in nothing but a suit of "union" underwear, playing with some other boys. Inquiry developed that the boy had no home, but had stayed with one of the boys with whom he was playing for two or three days. The police had no knowledge of the case, and nobody offering any objection, Wheeldon took the boy and had him cleaned up and properly clad, and then turned him over to his landlady, saying that he would pay his expenses. He has had the boy ever since, without hearing a word as to whom he belongs, except that at the holiday season last winter a boy's wagon was left in the hallway with a card bearing the boy's Christian name and "from mamma." Mr. Wheeldon had the misfortune to be deprived of his wife and children by the great cyclone which devastated a part of St. Louis nine or ten years ago, and as the boy fits into the vacant niche of his life, he announces his intention to bring him up and give him an education and the advantages he would give him were he his own son.

At this writing Frank J. Ward, of the war department branch of the government printing office, is prowling around somewhere in Italy, he having sailed the latter part of July for a six weeks' trip. We are getting to be great globe trotters—we G. P. O. people—and I think there are a number of others in different parts of Europe, while Proofreaders F. A. Rhodrick and William F. Reed are exploring Canada. This will be cited as a reason for a reduction of pay by some backwoods solon one of these days, as Admiral Melville gave his reason for thinking the anthracite coal miners' demands were unreasonable, that some of them actually had lace curtains in their houses—a luxury that presumably ought to be reserved for navy officers.

One of the chapels of the government printing office has appointed a committee to investigate applications for relief, brought about by a subscription having been taken up for a man who had not asked it and did not want to be placed in the position of receiving charity.

George E. Lock, of Niagara Falls, asks me to explain the origin of "30" as used at the end of telegraphic news reports. I thought every one knew the origin of this symbol, which, by the way, is used only in the west, "good night" being the term in the east. But I am always willing to draw from my rich stores of knowledge for the benefit of those who really want to learn. Shortly after the civil war St. Louis was established as the headquarters of the news service for the then rapidly developing west, and a bright newspaper man named Tim Owens was put in charge. He always signed his reports with his initials, "T. O." One night a new telegraph operator was on deck, and as he looked over the copy handed in he asked:

"Fwhat's thot at the ind, Musther Owens?"

"Thim cabbleistic highayroglyphs mane thot's all," said Owens, and he then started for Farmer's to get a hummer or two before going to bed.

"T O" looked like "30" (cents) to the operator, and he sent it that way. From everywhere came demands:

"What does '30' mean?"

" '30' means 'that's all,' " replied the operator, and it has meant that ever since.

Delegate Philip S. Steele preached two sermons in the North Capitol Street M. E. Church the Sunday before starting for Toronto.

Mayor Charles G. Covert, of Evansville, Ind., is the son of Jake Covert, of the government printing office.

Dr. Marcus Benjamin, of the United States National Museum, has issued a beautiful memorial of the poet John Henry Boner for distribution among the immediate friends of the deceased. It is a magnificent specimen of printing, as well as a grand tribute to "North Carolina's first man of letters."

George F. Halsey, who resigned to become an employe of the pay department of the Panama canal commission, writes most encouragingly as to his location, the climate and the health of the isthmus. He was formerly well known in the Pacific coast region.

About forty persons, nearly half of whom were ladies, attended the Toronto convention from this city.

About three and a half years ago "Jack" Manning, the fourteen-year-old son of Dr. William J. Manning, of the government printing office, the recently appointed physician in charge of the emergency hospital of that great institution, disappeared from his parents' home, and from that day has never been heard of. Dr. Manning left no means untried to find his boy, and recently enlisted the efforts of the Salvation Army. Early in August he was informed by the mayor of Boone, Iowa, that "Jack" was there, and that he was willing to return home if enough money were sent him to pay his way. The doctor forwarded $30 and received word from the mayor that the money had been received, a ticket to Washington bought for the boy, and that he had started on his way home. After days of anxious waiting the parents are compelled to believe that the mayor was imposed on by some sharper, for nothing has ever been seen of the boy.

Daniel C. Quinn, for many years employed in the government printing office, died at Richmond, Va., on July 19. Mr. Quinn went to Colorado about a year ago in the hope of benefit from the climate, but receiving none, returned to his old home in Richmond two or three months ago. He was another victim of the "great white plague."

Titus F. Ellis, formerly of the government printing office, an old St. Louis boy, for the past two or three months has been running the cigar and news stand in the Mount Vernon railway station, the privileges of which he secured, and it is so much of a success that he is probably fixed for life. D. D. Hemming, an old retired "roadster," is assisting him during the dull times of printing.

C. I. Willey, of the Post, served as acting secretary of Columbia Union during the absence of Secretary G. G. Seibold at Toronto, and most capably filled the position. Sometimes (and only sometimes) he furnishes Post news for the Trades Unionist.

Col. G. Harry Stone, of the specifications division, for an ordinary lifetime a resident of St. Louis, was married in Baltimore about the 10th of August, but I do not know the name of his bride.

We are naturally more than proud that two of

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our people were honored at Toronto—Delegate Joe M. Johnston as chairman of the laws committee and ex-Delegate and Journal Correspondent James Monroe Kreiter as reading clerk.

There are not many sections of the country that have not known Joseph W. Saunders, formerly a "roadster," now a respected and respectable letter carrier of this city. Though he has abandoned most of the customs and habits peculiar to the "tourist" class, he always puts on a sub when a circus comes to town, takes the family which he has accumulated since his retirement, and makes a day of it. During his touring days he once traveled for awhile with a circus, and acquired a love for the knights and ladies of the sawdust ring which has never left him. He has recently published a little book of his adventures and experiences, entitled "Pages of the Past: Being Truthful Tales of a Traveling Typo Who Journeyed Lower Case," which is especially entertaining in these days, when the real "tourist" is only a memory, and which he sells himself, as will be found in the advertising pages of this number of THE JOURNAL. Joe is not yet on the downhill side of life, and he is so sunny natured that I think he will always remain young.

A. F. BLOOMER.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Applications for membership are beginning to come in. We have voted to put the initiation fee down to 50 cents till December 31.

Vice-President Scott is reported to have gone to work in another jurisdiction and taken his card, and President Jackson has given notice that he is going back to England next month; he hasn't found the United States good enough for him.

We sent the Progressive Printer a postal card, of which the following, from memory, is a practically verbatim copy:

Cambridge Typographical Union No. 61 desires to acknowledge the receipt of several sample copies of the Progressive Printer, and to ask on what page of the magazine we shall find the union label. We do not suppose that you are sending sample copies to a union without considering the prospect of this question being asked, but we have hitherto been so unfortunate as not to look in the right place to find it.

We got the following answer:

We found the American emblem and the bust of our late lamented President McKinley on the postal you sent us the 24th, but we could not locate the union label. We forgive you for the omission, however, as we do for the sentiment of your card, which can hardly long survive the elevating atmosphere of learned old Cambridge. We very rarely receive anything in the spirit of your writing, compliment and a generous support being our goodly portion, for which we thank the busy and conservative workers, employers and employes in the craft, who admire The Progressive Printer for its fairness and firmness and for its superior technical qualities. In your efforts to find the label in our paper we hope that you have not passed over the bulging evidences of its support of organized labor's rights. Yours for justice,

THE PROGRESSIVE PRINTER,
HARRISON A. PAWLY, Editor.

Mr. Pawly's letter reminds me that it is a fine art to know how to put up a bluff of defense when you have nothing actually to say on your side of the question, and that those who have to do this will find the following hints useful. First, by all means get behind the United States flag, whether it has anything to do with the case or not. Second, intimate that your opponent is not learned and is not enough of a workingman to be busy. Third, brag that everybody is on your side, no matter if the tone of your voice does show that you hear from the other side often enough to make you squeal. Fourth, brag of anything and everything that has no relevancy to the subject in hand. These suggestions do not pretend to cover the whole art of bluffing, but they will suffice to enable you to make a pretty fair job.

STEVEN T. BYINGTON.

ITHACA, N. Y.

All the label offices here are now working eight and three-quarter hours, with the eight-hour day arranged for.

With M. J. Watkins, of No. 379, president of the central labor union here, Mr. Rundle, its financial secretary, and Mr. Shultz, one of its trustees, together with President Nevins, representing No. 379, and Mr. Watkins the central labor union, as delegates to the state federation of labor, which meets here in September, there ought to be something doing in Ithaca soon of interest to the entire membership.

The Ithaca Sign Works is now advertising for help, under the name of Crowell-Sanford Company—this is a ten-hour-day concern, and, as to conditions—well, we would warn all card men to pass it up.

The Ithaca Journal is now nicely settled in their own building on West State street and is about as nicely equipped a printing plant as any typo would wish to work in. Priest & Benjamin, its proprietors, were the second firm here to sign the agreement with No. 379, and one of its highest recommendations is its fair and manly treatment of its employes. No. 379 wishes them continual success.

Ithaca has been a convention city this summer, one more to come this month—the state federation of labor. Some day Ithaca will ask for the International. Am I dreaming, boys?

No. 379's correspondent is puzzled why those that do not attend meetings do the most kicking about union affairs. Unity of purpose, and more personal work by each one of us, will place No. 379 in line with the best.

Are the Ithaca printers at last waking up? Well, I guess.

By the way, boys, Ithaca is now a card town; if a typo, after all efforts to get him in line, fails, pass him up; he is only in the way.

Four more applications in on July meeting, and No. 379 looking after the country towns about Ithaca. Organization our protection is our motto—the future will surely tell.

It is pleasing to hear the reports of increasing demand for the label on printing here of the business men.

Lest we forget, boom the label.

Keep everlastingly at it.

Now for the report of the International convention.

THEO. HASENJAGER.

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JOURNAL CORRESPONDENTS AND THE EDITOR AT TORONTO.

Left to right, front row—John L. Hartnett, S. Herman Alter, John Meade, Freeman M. Saltus.
Left to right, center row—J. J. Dirks, Charles W. Fear, J. W. Bramwood, Herbert W. Cooke, H. D. Henderson.
Left to right, back row—James Monroe Kreiter, George J. Knott, John Cantwell, William S. Waudby, John Chinn, D. C. Lovett, Joseph Weiner.

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DECATUR, ILL.

Colonel J. M. Schultz, our delegate to the Toronto convention, reports a rousing session. He states that the eight-hour proposition was strictly the "paramount issue," and great enthusiasm prevailed. The colonel was at first slightly "jolted" by those long whisky glasses, but soon became acclimated.

Glad to hear that Colorado Springs gets the next convention.

Your correspondent is reminded of a story about "Farmer" Coltrin, our oldest member, who is now town clerk, and will probably hold the "sit" for life. Several years ago the Millikin bank moved into their fine new seven-story fire-proof building. They notified the public of their "grand opening" and invited them to call and inspect the building and transact business with them. The people called, among them being "Farmer." After looking around the building, "Farmer" walked over to a desk and filled out a check for $1. Then he ambled up and presented it to the cashier. The cashier glanced at the check, then said: "Why, 'Farmer,' you have no deposit here." "Don't make any difference," said "Farmer." "Didn't you invite the people to come here and transact business? Where's Jim Millikin?" Mr. Millikin was called, and the cashier explained the matter to him. Mr. Millikin said, "You have no money in the bank, 'Farmer'." "Look here, Jim," shouted "Farmer," "you invited the people here to do business with you, didn't you? Well, that's what I'm here for—to transact business." Turning to the cashier, Mr. Millikin said: "Cash the check."

W. K. Addis, another member of the "old guard," has been quite ill and has lost the sight of his left eye. The sixty-nine-year-old "boy" has the unanimous sympathy of No. 215. Mr. Addis printed in the south during the war and can relate a great many amusing anecdotes of those strenuous days.

The Herald now has a new force on its three machines, Frank Beckstine going to Peoria, John Bartley to Chicago, and George Garver to the Review.

Now let's all boost for the eight hours,
And organize the country printer,
And keep boosting. T. B. LINDSAY.

DETROIT, MICH.

No. 18 has a combination of strike and lockout on hand at the date of this writing (August 20), and condensed in the shortest space possible I will give the condition at present, but expect before publication of THE JOURNAL a different story will be recorded.

On August 11 the typothetæ placed three non-card men in as many offices, to test their "open shop" policy, and the members of our local were immediately withdrawn from the contaminating(?) influence of the strike breakers. On the following day the executive committee, endorsed by special meeting and sanction of the International officers, called out every man employed by the members of the typothetæ association. Since that date twenty-six of said offices have been closed to our local. The typothetæ had secured the services of a man named Whirl, with an imposing office and the self-imposed title of "labor commissioner," to secure printers to take the place of strikers. To reduce a long local story to facts of national interest, I will state that since the lockout this so-styled "commissioner" has secured fifteen strike breakers to fill the places of 150 members of No. 18, and of that number we can confidently state that not six are to be considered competent printers. The rest are boys who at some time had been employed on the proof press and running errands.

But to make our success complete, today (August 21) the pressmen are on the street with us to "show 'em."

I am pleased to relate that President Dixon and Organizer Haight are recipients of congratulations and hold the full confidence of all the members of No. 18 in their present campaign against the "open shop."

That is all I am at liberty to state at the present date, but between now and the date of issue our International officers may have something to say.

It is unnecessary to inform the traveling fraternity that Detroit is not extending the "glad hand" to tourists at the present writing.

We are pleased to record the fact that about 150 delegates and visitors accepted our open house invitation to stop off and pay us a call, and to mention a few of the oldtimers from this "burg" as our guests is a pleasure for your correspondent to record, the most prominent of whom were Ed Wright, Michael Colbert, Tim O'Brien, Jim Morrison, J. B. Singer, "Cooney" Mueller, and last but not least, old "Hank" Smith. A committee met 100 of them Friday morning at the depot, among whom were a number of ladies, and the following program was carried out to the letter:

PROGRAM.

ON TO TORONTO.
DETROIT NO. 18.
"OPEN HOUSE"
to Delegates and Visitors to International Typographical Union Convention.
Friday, August 11, 1905.

7:15—Reception of visitors at depot, distribution of badges, programs and bouquets.
7:30—Breakfast.
8:45—Take steamer for ride to Belle Isle.
9:30—Phaeton ride about the island.
10:30—Visit to Aquarium, Horticultural Garden and Zoo.
12:00—Lunch at Pavilion on island.
1:30—Take phaetons or ride over bridge.
2:15—Board cars at Jefferson avenue and bridge for ride about the city.
5:00—Arrival at the Printers' Club.
After which visiting ladies will be entertained by Detroit ladies and the gentlemen by the members of the union until
7:15—Reception, "Dutch lunch" and vocal and instrumental music at the Printers' Club, 6-8 Barclay Place.
10:15—Good-by and Call Again.

In their enthusiasm to display their hospitality a number of our boys were precipitated from the aqua pura vehicle, and conviviality reigned supreme.

Delegate Albrecht, of Cincinnati, was our first visitor, and his card, a large figure 8, attested his support to the shorter workday crusade and is also a pretty souvenir.

The annual reunion of the London (Ont.) Old

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Boys (August 14) was attended by a large delegation from Detroit and vicinity but were not permitted to participate in the parade, because they had been accompanied by a non-union band.

Proudly they stepped off the special cars
'Midst shouts of welcome acclaim—
No, not heroes back from conquering wars,
But the London Old Boys home again.

How they were dined and how they were wined,
Filled young and old with joy and mirth,
For the days are long, and their booze is strong—
Oh, they are the kings of the earth.

Proudly they started to join the parade—
A column most noble and grand—
But oh, what a shock to their native pride,
To be shunted aside with their non-union band.

Prominent among recent arrivals may be mentioned "Bill" McKenzie, who dallied with us several weeks and left with a view of Park Row and City Hall park in his eye.

"Shorty" Baumler has tarried with us a few moons and says Detroit is all right, the only objection being the fact that he has a double here—says he was mistaken for "Buster" Wonnacott—a Canuck.

"Jack" Green denies that Cleveland is his home and says he has settled down—in "Old Slow."

"Oracle" Stephenson arrived a few weeks ago and says his date of departure has not been set.

Anent our visitors: Now doth the busy little bee employ the shining hour; by which I have reference to the little political buzzer in the bonnets of delegatorial aspirants for 1906 honors—as several of the boys have already declared themselves.

Colorado Springs—1906—who? W. O'Day.

TOPEKA, KAN.

Time was when idle printers were numerous in Topeka, but that time has passed. All are working; some are working overtime.

No. 121 installed the new officers Sunday, August 6. There was but one change in the office-holding force—R. I. Palmer steps down and out as financial secretary. If it is not out of place I should like to say right here that "Dick" Palmer was a good officer; was obliging and did all that lay in his power to advance the cause of the International Typographical Union at all times. He made himself unpopular with some of the members, but as a whole the membership of No. 121 loved "Old Dick" as a secretary.

The work of the eight-hour committee has begun to show. Three country applications were balloted on at last meeting and five others were received.

Three cards were received, and the total membership is now 122 in good standing.

Arrangements are now making for a rousing Labor day celebration, and to assist in getting the prints into the line of march it was decided to assess each member of No. 121, who failed to show in the parade, $1, unless said member was compelled to work or was in the hospital for repairs.

Country publishers are said to be writing letters to the "Tea-Pot," asking all manner of questions about their show in the 1906 proposition. One showed me a copy of a letter in which he asked: "What do I get for my money? What protection, if any, do I get?"

In speaking to me he said: "I have about a baker's dozen of the typothetæ circulars and have read them all. I have no International Typographical Union men in my shop, but if I get mixed up in the 1906 quarrel I certainly will not be able to keep the men I have, for if the International Typographical Union don't get them they will go to the cities. None of that for me, thank you."

Tourists are scarce at this writing.

E. B. Murphy.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J.

At last the long-looked-for has happened and Perth Amboy, N. J., is the home of a typographical union. Much is due Organizer S. T. Woodrow, of Camden, for his energy and up-to-dateness, that has won for the International Typographical Union a foothold in what has long been regarded as the hopeless Jersey back-number town.

The Chronicle, a local paper, had a very nice article on the formation of the union.

Among the many new charters issued by the International Typographical Union few can boast as we can, of having upon our application a member of the board of water commissioners, a city recorder and a member who has held every office in the gift of a local excepting International Typographical Union delegateship.

City Recorder H. G. Pickersgill, though unable to be at the preliminary meeting on account of official duties, gladly availed himself of the opportunity to be on the charter. Water Commissioner William P. O'Hara, between overtime work and a meeting of the water board, nearly missed capturing the office of sergeant-at-arms. They both promise to be good in the future, however.

The by-law, constitution and scale committee will be ready by the time the charter arrives, and Secretary Bramwood can as well notify Mr. Macintyre of another eight-hour victory—now. We want it and we do not expect the least difficulty in getting it. The employers here are to be commended at the sensible view they have taken of our "getting into line," and we have no reason to think that they will change front before January 1, 1906.

P. H. Curtis.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

At the last regular meeting of the Birmingham Trades Council, members of Typographical Union No. 104 were chosen as treasurer, press reporter, and member of the board of trustees.

No. 104 reversed itself on the "regulation ordinance" to apply to the Age-Herald operators. When the office was changed to the piece scale the boys hustled and were turning out the stuff so rapidly that they earned in five nights what the time scale required for six nights. Then No. 104 "regulated" and made thirty-six hours instead of forty-two hours the maximum week, where "subs" were available. The last meeting of the union repealed the former action.

Delegate Nock, at the last meeting, asked to be instructed with reference to probable action on

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the eight-hour proposition, and No. 104 voted unanimously for eight hours January 1, 1906. The vote was merely to sound the membership, and had previously been taken by chapels with the same result.

Fred Vance, of the News chapel, who is high up in masonry, was recently presented by his masonic brethren with a very handsome and valuable masonic jewel. It is a rare work of the jeweler's art, and all the symbols and mottoes of all the branches of masonry are beautifully wrought thereon. It is needless to say that Mr. Vance is very proud of it.

W. H. Cooke, one of the oldtimers, and for many years a resident of Chattanooga, is now located in this city.

Bob Vance gave up his machine on the News and left for St. Louis. Yellow fever 500 miles distant, however, had nothing to do with it.

The fine picture of the Home sent out with the last JOURNAL is a work of art that is appreciated here, and many of the boys have had the view appropriately framed. E. R. CALHOUN.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

The belief that a few lines from this place at the present time on the true condition of affairs would not be uninteresting reading, prompts me to write.

There is not a case of fever, as far as I can learn, among the membership, and there is no fear, no panic, or no great desire on the part of any one to leave the city. Work is good in all branches of the trade, the union at its last meeting passing a five-day law. Machine operators are very scarce, and most of the operators are forced to work six and sometimes seven days, for lack of subs. Machine operators are surely in great demand.

Everything is going on here as usual, and if it were not for the papers mentioning the fever, I don't think we'd notice it. It's amusing to read the headlines of some of the outside papers.

R. A. NORMAN.

DULUTH, MINN.

Work in Duluth has improved somewhat during the past month, but the number of subs has increased accordingly. A number of the boys have been away on vacations, which has helped work for the subs somewhat.

Frank Pierce, ex-secretary of Kansas City Union, has been renewing acquaintances with old friends here.

J. P. Tredinnick, of Chicago, has taken charge of the Duluth Lithograph and Printing Company's composing room.

The following cards were read at the August meeting: F. A. Lowe, Pocatello, Idaho; P. M. McClary, Anaconda; S. S. McDonald, Sioux City, Iowa; F. F. Towne, Indianapolis; Adam Mackie, Milwaukee; L. D. Geeslin, St. Louis.

Frank Kilduff, from everywhere and bound for nowhere, is the latest arrival in Duluth.

The label question is now the paramount issue in printorial circles in Duluth. Several proprietor members allowed themselves to become suspended through non-payment of dues and were deprived of the use of the label. Thereupon all the other job offices, with one exception, refused to use the label on any work, though retaining the label in their possession. The printers and the pressmen have a committee at work and are making monthly appropriations for advertising the label. That their work is effective is evidenced by the fact that one of the obstreperous shops has most of its employes sitting around looking wise, and the rest of them are feeling a depression in business. The shop that makes a specialty of label work is working overtime.

Moral: Boom your label.

And don't forget the eight-hour day.

W. R. EASTMAN.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

St. Joseph's delegation to Toronto included Delegate William Burlington, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Martin and Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Robinson.

"Bob" Shields, erstwhile of Butte and Helena, arrived here August 16 for a short visit. Shields operated a linotype on the Gazette and Herald before he migrated to Montana with five or six other local operators about four years ago.

When the announcement came over the Associated Press wire that Colorado Springs had been selected as the place for holding the next convention, a member of No. 40 promptly declared himself a candidate for delegate. If priority of sentiment counts for anything, he ought to land the plum.

F. G. Sprague and George Henderson, with their families, enjoyed vacations in cooler climes, the former at the northern lakes and the latter in Colorado.

John Edgar is back from a visit to Toronto and intermediate points. CHARLES RHODE.

ELIZABETH, N. J.

With all the prestige and glory which attend thirty years' "open shop" experience in New York city, the Educational Book Publishing Company has invaded our city and announced its determination of establishing an "open shop" in this 100 per cent union town. The committee from No. 150 which interviewed the manager was told of the great and lasting benefits the concern had conferred upon the school teachers of the country during its existence; how he believed the people of Elizabeth would appreciate their coming to this city, and then courteously but firmly declared for the "open shop" and nothing else.

No. 150 acted promptly, and at a special meeting declared that if it was to be an "open shop" it would be "open" to non-union men only. All card men are barred. One of the publishing company's ads offered "40 cents per 1,000 ems; fat type." The fat type is long primer. Good, isn't it? So make careful inquiry before accepting a job in this city.

In justice to the employing printers of this city who have granted us eight and one-half hours, with the promise of the eight-hour day in 1906, No. 150 could do nothing less than refuse to permit its

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members to work for a concern which insists on a nine-hour day, and disregards all other union requirements. We appeal to all union men and all self-respecting non-union men, to keep away from Elizabeth, N. J.

Here's another. The Campbell Art Company, of this city, advertises for a non-union printer. The college-bred gentleman running the printing department of the concern "will not be dictated to by any union," etc. The same old twaddle, you see. Well, here's what he wants: A man who, given his "copy," can make good display, arrange color scheme, put the job on the press and run it off, making a high art job of it all the way through. Such a man will receive probably not less than $12 per week of fifty-four to sixty hours. Don't all come at once.

Trade is rather quiet here, but we have plenty to talk about. T. H. BLAKENY.

ALBANY, N. Y.

Many inquiries regarding the absence of the Albany letter in the August JOURNAL and the reason therefor, is an indication that these bits of correspondence are appreciated.

For all that the day was uncomfortably warm there was a fairly good attendance at the August meeting of No. 4, Sunday, August 6. Installation of the new board of officers for the ensuing year was the principal business. Vice-President Quinn was duly installed as president and assumed the position with a few appropriate remarks. Peter J. Halpen, who was elected to succeed himself as recording secretary, tendered his resignation, as he has just accepted a position on the Press-Gazette, at Yonkers, N. Y., and M. J. Sullivan was elected and installed in his stead. Mr. Sullivan is a veteran in labor circles and has filled nearly all the various official positions in No. 4, as well as the central federation and label league. No. 4 is to be congratulated upon securing his services again at this time, in this important office. The union decided at this meeting to participate in the Labor day parade, although individual members will not be fined if they do not parade. A long communication from the Albany employing printers relative to the eight-hour proposition was read, but no action was taken further than to receive and enter the same upon the minutes, and to acknowledge its receipt to the employers with the statement that the matter rests entirely with the International body.

Several of our members attended the session of the International Union at Toronto, besides our duly elected representatives, Quirk and Markey. Ex-delegates Palmatier, Mahan and Clarke and William D. Youngs were among the number. Mr. Palmatier is an "X" of three conventions, viz.: Cincinnati, 1883; Atlanta, 1890, and Milwaukee, 1900, having been No. 4's representative in each instance.

Saturday, August 12, the employes and members of the veteran printing concern of the Van Benthuysens' enjoyed a very pleasant outing and clambake at a resort in Rensselaer. Frank Van Benthuysen presented some appropriate prizes, which were strenuously contested for in the various athletic sports held.

Business at the Hamilton street branch of the J. B. Lyon Company is very dull at present. Less than thirty card men are now working in that establishment. This chapel has never before been so few in number within the last ten years.

Alonzo K. Yates, No. 4's oldest member, died Sunday, August 6, aged seventy-five years. Mr. Yates has been a lifelong member of this union.

The Brandow Printing Company, which secured the state printing contract for another term, is running a large force night and day in its endeavor to keep pace with the large amount of work, both private and state, which it has in hand. This concern is also the state department printer.

The vacation season, which has been in full swing for the last two months, is nearing a close, and many of the boys are getting back to another year of work, refreshed by sojourns of a week or more, at either seashore, mountain or lake resort.

The clambake held at the Abbey, August 26, under the auspices of No. 4, was well attended and enjoyed to the fullest extent by all present.

Charles E. Sickels, bearing a Philadelphia card, deposited the same with No. 4 at the August meeting and is now operating a monotype keyboard on the night trick at the Brandow state printing plant.

John O. Evans is preparing to leave the printing trade for a position with the United Traction Company. He is breaking in as a motorman.

CHARLES H. WHITTEMORE.

A QUERY.

If a putative labor paper, managed by a member of a large union, undertakes to grind its employes down to the lowest notch, what are you going to do about it?

For instance, we have a so-called "labor" paper in Pittsburg, Pa., managed by a member of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, the policy of which is that nobody makes living wages outside of the foreman of the composing room and the manager of the paper. Now to details: The manager and foreman take it upon themselves to "cut down," and in order to do so they put on a certain number of men sufficient to get out the paper, then they consider that they want an extra man for two or three days. This looks plausible, but, understand that they do not furnish copy for the regular force, in order to make work for the extra man.

They can not discharge a man without cause, but try to make things so disagreeable that somebody will quit and let him (the foreman) hire some one else. CHARLES KIZE.

Pittsburg, Pa.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

The Democrat newspaper and job plant was totally destroyed by fire on the night of July 23, causing a loss of $180,000. The origin of the fire is a mystery, but it is thought to have been the work of a firebug. Nothing was saved except the mail list. Copy for state printing and city directory was also burned, of which some can not be replaced. Dan Taylor, stereotyper, lost his life. He was accustomed to sleep in the building, and

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this explains why he was there at the time. He was buried in the typographical union lot. His former home was Dallas, Texas. Since the fire the Democrat has been issued from the Gazette office. Five new machines arrived the middle of the month and are temporarily located in a building on Markham street, for the purpose of getting out the state work. Work on the ruins of the old building is progressing rapidly, but it will not be ready for occupancy before December. One hundred people were thrown out of employment. A number have left the city.

The wife of W. Barrow, treasurer of our union, died at her home, August 10, after a long illness.

Yellow fever in the south has caused a number of printers to leave for the north, if reports are true.

Mike Gutherie, an oldtime machine man, is foreman of the Democrat.

Sterling Moore is contemplating a trip to his native land in the near future.

Glad to hear that Colorado Springs will get the next convention. Everybody here is well pleased over the choice.

Wonder if "Sport" Howard ever intends to prospect in the deserts of Arizona again with a butcherknife? OTIS WILSON.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

After several failures to pass favorably upon the proposition, the union has at last decided to celebrate its fiftieth anniversary some time during the month of September. A committee, consisting of one member from each office, has been authorized to co-operate with the local label committee in arranging for the celebration. The joint committee has not yet announced its program, but one feature of the celebration will be a souvenir of a valuable nature, containing a full history to date of No. 20, in which halftones of old members and the present officers and committees of the union will be given prominence.

The news that the next International Typographical Union convention will be held in Colorado Springs is, indeed, gratifying. The delegates will have a splendid opportunity of seeing what is being done by that noble institution, the Printers' Home, and it would not be a bad idea to have the convention meet at the Home at regular intervals of about five years. This would keep the members, through their delegates, posted all the time in a thorough manner as to Home affairs.

No. 20 will not parade on Labor day with the rest of organized labor of Nashville. This has been decided on by two separate votes.

Robert Hallum and A. E. Hill will represent No. 20 at the Atlanta eight-hour convention, which meets on August 28.

The members of this union are greatly elated and encouraged by the success of the San Francisco Union in its eight-hour fight. A number of our members express regret that the five-year contract authorized two and a half years ago will prevent the book and job men here from getting a chance to secure eight hours in this city on January 1 next. The employers here played the shrewdest game and won when the five-year contract was ordered signed, but when the proper time comes No. 20 will be there "with the goods."

Plenty of hand compositors hereabouts, but not many idle machine operators. B. A. RATTERREE.

PITTSBURG ON THE RECENT CONVENTION.

I imagine that every city, town and hamlet which had a representative or visitor at the Toronto convention will have something of praise in THE JOURNAL in regard to the splendid manner in which they were entertained at the recent gathering. On behalf of the Pittsburgers in attendance, I desire to extend a word by saying that the cities which entertain the convention in the future will find it a difficult matter to equal the entertainment accorded the hundreds who were present at the Toronto session. I am of the opinion that the pace set by our Canadian brothers will never be surpassed.

There is no city in the country but that would consider it an honor to have the pleasure of entertaining the great International Typographical Union convention. But when we take into consideration the enormous outlay of cold cash, as we witnessed it at Toronto, and the labor required to raise an amount sufficient to meet the requirement for such a treat, we pause, and ask ourself if Franklin's expression of "paying too much for your whistle" is not applicable to the city which secures the convention.

Among others, I did all in my power, from a business standpoint, to convince the delegates that Pittsburg was the proper place to hold the next convention. To my mind there was only one question to be determined by the delegates, and that was, whether it would be better to hold the meeting in a thoroughly organized district or in one partially organized. There is no doubt but that the International Typographical Union convention leaves traces of good in the city where it is held. It stimulates and invigorates the members; it encourages them to go forward and build up their organization; it introduces harmony where discord exists; it has a tendency to make friend and foe join hands in one great movement to retrieve lost ground and bring into the fold again the offices that ran so smoothly a few years ago with square men, with competent men, with honorable men, with men who were money-savers for their employers, with men who hold their obligation sacred both to the union and to others, and these were the conditions which we hoped to be able to bring about in 1906 by having the convention meet in our city.

Matter of course, there is nothing left for us to do but wait. We have "learned to labor and to wait." When the convention is held in Pittsburg —which it surely will be some day—I believe it will prove an everlasting benefit to No. 7 and to the proprietors of the newspapers and job offices as well. I am safe in saying that when the delegates and visitors come among us we will take care of them, and when they take their departure they will have no cause to enter a complaint. Our motto, however, shall be: "Business before pleasure." Come and see. CHARLES Q. LAFFERTY.

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BOSTON, MASS.

A letter from Holyoke, in this state, written by a man in a position to know, informs me that "No. 253 has the situation well in hand as regards wages, hours, etc. A new scale was put into effect April 15 which increased job hands $1.50 a week, and also increased the scale for machinist-operators, and that scale is enforced and lived up to. Almost all the offices are label offices, and in those that are not our card men predominate. The only offices that do not carry the label are a few that do their own composition for their blank books and tablets; all commercial job offices being label shops. To the best of my knowledge, there are not a half-dozen non-unionists in town. As for any non-unionists being recruited from this section of the state, I would say that I have gone over the field, to some extent, and can't see that the typothetæ can get any hereabouts." All of which is very encouraging, and augurs well for the establishment of the eight-hour day in western Massachusetts.

At the last meeting of the book and job branch the sum of $5 was donated to the Newsboys' Harvard Scholarship fund, and recommended that the union donate $10. This is the first donation from any union other than the newsboys themselves. It was proposed to hold a smoke talk in conjunction with the eight-hour committee. The branch recommended to the union that a committee be appointed to consider the advisability of placing in nomination the name of a prominent member of No. 13 for lieutenant-governor of the commonwealth. It was also recommended that the union request of President Lynch that the duties of the special organizer for Cambridge and Norwood would be extended to the whole state. The branch ordered a complete new set of books for the treasurer.

On Saturday, July 28, a number of book and job men chartered the sloop Tartar, and with an abundance of all the "good things" started for a trip down the harbor. The afternoon and evening was spent in cruising around the river harbor, and Sunday morning a start was made for the fishing grounds, but the rough weather compelled the sloop to put back, and this, coupled with a dense fog, which later shut in, made fishing out of the question. Charlie Hall, Eddie Boyle, Bill Renouf, "Mannie" De Freytas and Joe Gill made things lively for the rest of the bunch, and, despite unfavorable conditions, a good time was enjoyed by all—except those who were seasick. The largest fish caught was a "skate."

I wish to thank the members of the Society of Typographical Journal Correspondents for the honor they conferred in electing me president of the society for the ensuing year. I will not say at this time what I propose to do to advance the interests of THE JOURNAL and its correspondents, but will say that I propose to utilize the efforts of every member to that end. Get busy. The eyes of 48,000 union printers are upon you.

The "'Eave-it-up" Club, of the Druggist chapel, held its annual Maine excursion on July 22, 23 and 24, going to Casco Island, Portland. Fourteen members ventured two nights on the briny deep, chaperoned by George Toothaker. To say the club maintained the dignity of its name is putting it mildly. Ex-Chairman Leggett and Fred Gove took a prominent part in the festivities. The boys are reported to have organized a real estate club on a co-operative basis, investing in Pine Tree state real estate. Superintendent Herbert Steed, Charles O. Wood, Joseph J. Dallas, Abner Thompson, "Eddie" Cutcliffe, Harry Paul, G. H. Kraufuss, "Abe" Rines, Dennie Keneally, "Billy" Herbert and George P. Brophy formed the main body of the excursionists, and they had a delightful time. John J. Shanahan, of the Druggist, has again returned to the "keyboard," after an absence of four months, due to a severe attack of pleuro-pneumonia.

The state branch, American Federation of Labor, is considering the advisability of circulating a pledge to voters to oppose, by voice and vote, those members of the legislature who voted against certain leading labor measures, including the initiative and referendum. The plan looks feasible. The corporations work hard to elect their friends and defeat their enemies. Why shouldn't we? If the working people ever expect to get representatives of their interests in the halls of legislation they must vote for them. Otherwise they will get the short end of the decision every time.

I wish to voice my appreciation of the untiring efforts of the entertainment committee and members of Toronto Union to give the delegates, ex-delegates and visitors to the Toronto convention the time of their lives. That they succeeded admirably is attested by the fact that every visitor to Toronto during the convention went home with a most exalted opinion of the Queen City of Canada and its people.

Frank K. Foster, of No. 13, will speak at Rutland, Vermont, Labor day, under the auspices of the state federation of labor. An invitation to speak at Dayton, Ohio, came too late to receive favorable consideration. During the month of July this silver-tongued labor orator delivered addresses at Hartford, Conn. (on the Fourth), Bangor, Maine, Manchester, N. H., and Providence, R. I.

Charles B. Stone, an old member of No. 13, who came out on the Rand-Avery strike, is seriously ill.

A resolution introduced at a recent meeting of the central labor union by F. W. Gutberlot, of No. 13, condemning the civic federation and calling on central labor union officers to resign from that body, was defeated after two hours of wordy warfare and turmoil.

That the typothetæ is preparing for a fight is evidenced by the frantic appeals they are constantly sending out to employing printers to join them in the contest against the eight-hour day. They make no attempt to cloak the fact that they intend to fight, but say so in so many words. What are the printers of Boston going to do about it?

J. J. Jehle, superintendent of the West Publishing Company, of St. Paul, has been here trying to hire printers for "a western city, where trouble was anticipated." He didn't take anybody with him when he left, and as far as we know his mission was entirely fruitless.

A rather abrupt change was made in the superintendency of the Boston Herald composing room

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August 1, W. C. Harding, who has been employed on the Herald in varied capacities for a number of years, being replaced by D. M. Oviatt, late of the New Jork Journal. The employes of the composing room, through Chairman Sullivan, presented the retiring superintendent with a handsome gold watch as a token of their esteem. I hear that Mr. Harding has accepted a situation in the proof room.

Chairman Gill, of the book and job branch, is strongly in favor of the movement to present a union button to every new member. It is a good scheme, and should even be extended to our present membership. Show your colors.

A curious vacation coincidence—A printer friend of mine sent me a souvenir postal card saying: "Shirt out on the line; can't leave Richmond, Maine." Just about the time I received the card it was—he fell overboard.

At the July meeting of No. 13 Frank K. Foster, Thomas M. Nolan and Charles G. Wilkins were elected delegates to the convention of the state branch, American Federation of Labor, to be held in Pittsfield in October.

Brother Lock wants to know if "a girl with a rat in her hair can demand a union card from the young man who wants to print a kiss on her lips." Sure she can. The rat is a "dead one," anyway, and she knows it.

The fact that two JOURNAL correspondents received important convention appointments, one as assistant secretary, and another as reading clerk, again demonstrates the mighty influence of the pen.

I noticed several convention orators, in the midst of lengthy speeches, stop to imbibe a glass of water. I felt like raising the point that it was out of order for windmills to go by water.

Organizer McPherson is sending out postal cards setting forth the advantages of membership to those outside the fold. A good idea, and one which should set 'em thinking.

The delegate who could not make others view his proposition from his angle of vision can take comfort in the reflection that the needle, with its eye open, can not see the point.

I sometimes wonder at the egotism of the man who views himself with supreme self-satisfaction. Happy is the man who can forget all the mean things he knows about himself.

Ex-delegates and visitors to the Toronto convention, who did not have to attend the sessions, fully realized that the biggest part of the side show is often on the outside.

A convention of the printers of Connecticut will be held in New Haven the latter part of this month. Frank K. Foster will address the meeting, by special invitation.

President Moffatt, of the New England Allied Printing Trades, is arranging for a series of meetings throughout the district to boom the eight-hour day.

S. J. McBride has been elected chairman of the American chapel, Al Richardson vice-chairman, and "Scotty" Mitchell secretary.

A particularly pleasing feature of the Toronto convention was the unusually large number of ladies present. It seems peculiarly fitting that the queens of our hearts should play a prominent part in the social affairs of the Queen City convention.

Barney Isfort, now superintendent of the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post, spent his vacation at his old home in Revere.

William Robideaux, of the New York Herald, formerly of the Boston Herald, came over on a visit late in July.

John J. Chalk has returned to town after a "hike" through the western part of the state.

The largest and most important convention ever held was the universal verdict.

A Boston letter written from Toronto, Canada, is something of an oddity.

A union suit often covers a multitude of sins.

Colorado Springs in 1906.

HERBERT W. COOKE.

CHICAGO, ILL.

The teamsters' strike came to a hapless and inglorious end. Now, instead of the garment workers lying alone in the ditch, there are two admittedly strong organizations that have met with defeat. There are some lessons to be learned from the events in the three months' struggle, the principal one being that it is unwise, inadvisable and dangerous to pin faith in the outcome of a strike by relying on force and outlawry. The right to strike in a legitimate cause is indisputable. Even the employer must admit that. But the right to win a strike by the pugnacious arguments of educational committees who rely on brick throwing and pop bottle suasion as a method of demonstrating that the striker is right and the employer wrong, will sooner or later come to grief through the strong arm of the law and militant power. It is an old saying that "he who lives among wolves will howl like a wolf." Some labor unions seem loth to admit the existence of any higher authority than its constitution and by-laws, and as long as that impression prevails it can expect nothing in return foi its forceful handouts except a return in kind, and it has no one to blame but itself if it gets worsted. Officers of unions employing vigorous physical measures to attain their ends, disavow the responsibility, but while the denial looks well on paper and serves as a basis for the claim that unions are not accountable, the fact remains that action is seldom taken to convict its guilty membership. They occupy the anomalous position of winking at breaches of the peace while loudly decrying violence, under the impression that they are deceiving themselves and the public. If a union strikes and the employer can not get competent men to fill the vacancies because all competent men are union men, it may possibly win the fight because of such condition, or the employer will be compelled to close up business, or do inferior work with inferior men. But when a union declares no other man can work under penalty of death it assumes a position that will sooner or later become its undoing. Life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness can be applied as well in union constitutions as in the declaration of in-

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dependence. This may not be good unionism for some, but it is good enough for a true American citizen, by birth or adoption. One can further intrench his position by the belief that unions that devote their energies to making union men instead of killing off the non-union ones are the organizations that are doing business with greater results and less trouble.

The teamsters' union is a martyr to its own magnanimity. They have been used as a catspaw to haul the burning chestnuts of other unions from the fire a number of times, and the same idiom will apply that is used in discussing the merits of prizefighters—"They have met their man." The teamsters were bought to go into the fight to revivify the garment workers' lost cause. The bargain was plainly put up to the other unions. "You pay the strike benefits of the men involved in the trouble and we will inaugurate a sympathetic strike." The proposition was unmistakable. The other unions yelled in chorus, "Hurrah! You're the stuff!" and it is a prostitution of unionism, when the garment workers' cause was lost in the shuffle, to begin crying like whipped puppies and raise the alarm that it is a fight to exterminate unionism—that the life of unionism is at stake, when, in fact, the life of sluggism, not unionism, was at stake. The teamsters sought the fight, they were whipped because they could not use slugging tactics without interference of the constituted authorities, and they and all the other unions should stand the defeat like men. Their own contracts expired May 1; they expected trouble in getting renewals, and they were willing to engage in a battle ostensibly to help the garment workers, but in fact to demonstrate their own power with a view to compelling a renewal of the expiring agreements. Every movement toward peace was blocked by either Shea, of the teamsters, or Mayer, for the employers. Shea arrogated to himself the plenary powers of a despot, ruling the teamsters' council with an iron hand. Mayer was in the fight for the money he drew as counsel for the employers and for the reputation as a union fighter or buster or whatnot. Like all lawyers, he thrives on other people's woes. With both Shea and Mayer removed the matter would undoubtedly have been settled long ago. Neither one had anything at stake except the reputation as a fighter, so they could well afford to put up monumental bluffs and high-sounding guff about the rights of labor and of capital, well knowing that in any event they would lose nothing personally.

We are all gifted with hindsight much keener than our foresight, and by keeping that well in mind unions would be controlled by sense and not sentiment. Leaders would be selected for their high character and sound judgment instead of craftiness and coxcombry. Labor would have less cause to blush for the brazenness of riotous living and graft exposures. The teamsters are whipped, but the organization is not out of business by a large percentage. I presume two-thirds of the membership were not involved in the strike. The reason for that, I have it on good authority, was that during the most critical period of the struggle, when President Roosevelt was in Chicago, the matter of extending the strike and tying up the town was considered, but necessarily abandoned by reason of the famous utterances of the president—"Back of the city stands the state, and back of the state stands the nation." The tension was at its height. The civil authorities had reached their limit. Another thousand or more strikers on the street with the increased violence it would entail would necessarily call out the troops, and the managers knew that facing troops would be a different matter from dealing with the police. So discretion prevailed and tantalizing tactics were adopted in the hope of their effectiveness.

The teamsters will recover and regain the losses. It will know a heap more than it did, and, like older and more conservative unions, will heed the lesson. It will be like the parrot, that confessed it talked too d—— much, after its encounter with the monkey.

And speaking of graft, the world should revise its estimate of the grafter. We are too apt to go into hysterical condemnation of the labor man who is accused of accepting bribes in exchange for his influence, while we wink the weather eye at the employer who furnishes the graft. The world says the first is of felonious character; the second is business perspicacity. In a recent interview between Messrs. Wright and Harding and a prominent employing printer, whose name it is inadvisable to divulge, the subject of teamsters' graft was largely dilated upon by the employer in a denunciatory manner. When asked his opinion of the man who furnished the graft his reply was: "Oh, that is an entirely different matter." And there you are.

At the election of officers of the Chicago Federation of Labor in Bricklayers' hall, Sunday, July 16, five or six men, unmasked, entered the hall in broad daylight, armed with revolvers, kicked the ballot boxes to splinters, destroyed the ballots, lined up the judges of election, and warned them that resistance meant death. They hunted around till Michael Donnelly, president of the butchers' union, appeared, kicked and jumped on him while lying on the floor, and beat him so badly that one of his eyes was laid out on his cheek, and nearly ended his earthly existence. All of which shows the manner in which rancorous labor regulates its internal disagreements. It has been the subject of columns and pages of comment in the daily and labor press. That the assault took place is accepted as fact. Without going far in the merits or demerits of the case it may be well to sum it up something like this: If the sluggers did not know Donnelly, but were compelled to identify him by the picture they carried, it must be acknowledged per se, that they were not interested labor men, or, if they were, they were hired to do the job because they were unknown. If they are unknown and can not be identified as part and parcel of any machine or clique, why all this reticence and opposition to ferreting out and punishing the culprits? Is Donnelly fearful that in pursuing his assaulters he will uncover some other line of inquiry, or is he following that Christlike command, that when one smites him on the cheek he will

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turn the other also? Is Charles Dold, president of the Chicago Federation, in his confession of fear of consequences, as his motive for desiring to allow the incident to drop, actuated by terror of the physical retribution likely to be inflicted by the Danites, or is there something he wants to keep covered up? If it is "nothing but a family row," as some claim, the turbulent element of the family should be put beyond hope of further disturbance. If it was instigated by the employers or their agents, as some claim, the facts should be ferreted out and full publicity given. It would be the biggest feather in labor's cap to prove that assertion, and would likely end that plan of warfare. Just for a moment, imagine this logical condition of affairs—violent strikers and sympathizers are eternally wailing against the authorities for interfering (?) in street riots. Labor (some kinds) is constantly asserting its right to govern itself and the universe. Suppose there was no constitutional government in Chicago, and things were regulated by the kind of men that adjusted the differences at the federation election? Be honest with yourself and confess your willingness or unwillingness to live in a community subject to the whims of those who believe authority should be vested in private ownership of magazine guns, billies and brass knuckles. That is the policy of the element who monopolize the limelight of labor matters in the Chicago Federation. And the balance of us who believe in law and order, not mobs; who believe in fraternity, not slugging; who believe in unions conducted on business principles, not graft, are abject followers and apologists for the worst elements that trade unions embrace. It is high time the reputable unions retired from the federation. It is rotten to the core. If possible, it is more rotten than the old trades assembly, which stunk so badly that even its firmest friends could not hide the nausea caused by the offensive effluvia that arose from its grave. It is all well enough to say the decent element should control, but how are they going to do it? If respectability must take its chances in dealing with hoodlums and those who believe in slugging, right or wrong, and the more wrong the more slugging, the prospects for respectability are complete annihilation as a factor in labor matters, because to maintain its dignity it must resort to the same tactics, and that means loss of its claim to respectability. The confession of fear to talk by labor men because of consequences to themselves emphasizes the claim that thuggery has no place in true unionism. It has been winked at in some unions, tacitly applauded in others, and now, when the chickens come home to roost, it is found that the unionists themselves are afraid of their lives —scared to death—of the same elements of outlawry they have secretly encouraged. There is no disguising the fact that the viper that was nursed in the bosom of labor has at last attacked the body that gave it life by keeping it warm, and labor bodies in Chicago can now see the effect of such teachings. It is being dosed with poison of its own concoction. It makes faces at the medicine that was intended to be prescribed only for non-union men. It makes a conscientious union man blush for his cause to think he is a tagger or hanger-on to such ignorant, brutal riffraff as now occupy the center of the stage of union matters in Chicago.

Two members of the Daily News chapel, A and B, lately took a flying two days' trip on bicycles to a northern fishing resort. A had all the fun, B all the mishaps. The unfortunate member discovered after he started that his pump was useless. His companion's did not fit. Then he bought one and broke it. Borrowing one from a boy, he loaded up with the necessary air. Two punctures followed in quick succession. Then they bought a railroad ticket and discovered they were on the wrong train. Arriving at the end of the journey, B woke up in the night nearly froze and discovered his companion had all the bed clothes. They caught two fish—a sucker and a perch as long as the average middle finger. On the return, while waiting for a train to ride part way, B wanted a drink—of water—it was prohibition territory. He started for a half-mile sprint to the well, heard a train coming just before he reached it and turned back post haste to catch the train only to discover it was going the wrong way. While finishing the outing on their wheels, B collided with an automobile and took a header in some gravel and sharp limestone. Net results consisted of both elbows skinned, hands cut, trousers torn, and knees badly lacerated on the surface. Yards of courtplaster and a decided limp are all the evidence that remain of the story—and if it is not a hard luck story, let some one else tell one.

There must be some thousands of printers who are members of the Royal Arcanum. To those of us who are not experts at figures on mortality tables the new rates appear inconsistent. The claim is made that the older members are not paying their share of the risk at their advanced age. That may be, but between the ages of twenty-five and fifty the new rates are lower—that is, the "regular rates." The member who has been paying 98 cents per $1,000 on thirty-five years for fifteen years now finds he is assessed $1.55 because he is fifty years old. And yet the supreme council does not explain how they can carry a new member at thirty-five for 83 cents when he arrives at fifty years. In other words, how can they insure one at thirty-five years for 83 cents per $1,000 under the new rates when they can not carry a risk at 98 cents for the same age under the old rates? Some eight years ago the rates were readjusted and assurance given that they were fixed on mortality statistics. The reserve fund of $2,500,000 that has since accumulated is now being encroached on, and in order to keep it intact they must needs cut off the old membership that helped to build it with the expectation of participating in the benefits for which it was established. Now, they claim they did not know then. And if they did not know then, how can they expect the rank and file to believe they know now? Will the same excuse be given ten years from now with the expectation that it will be swallowed by a gullible membership? It looks like an injustice to cut off the sixty-five-year-old member by a prohibitive tax, but that is what it amounts to, and in the face of

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the instance of inconsistency I have shown it will be only a question of time when the older members will get another boost to their "present attained age," and find themselves outside the boasted precepts of brotherly love and fraternity. The frenzied spirit of commercialism of the present day has succeeded the older spirit of charitableness of the past. There is one satisfaction, however. Much good has been done. Thousands of widows and orphans have been provided for, and those of the older heads will have to seek comfort in the thought that they have contributed much good to humanity, charging up the expenditure to profit and loss just the same as you take a chance on fire insurance. If you burn out you get it. If you don't you are "out" the premium.

Edward Wilcox, of H. O. Shepard & Co., and a member of the executive committee, is about to leave Chicago and the printing business for Helena, Mont., where he goes to settle up the estate of a deceased brother, and continue the business of stock raising, mining, etc.

A. H. McQuilkin, editor of the Inland Printer, is prominently mentioned as a candidate for public printer. Mr. McQuilkin smiles, modestly disavows the charge, but who knows? Stranger things have happened and the government might go farther and fare worse.

The convention is too big to do justice to. I need time to think it over. GEORGE J. KNOTT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Saturday, August 12, was a gala day for members of No. 15. It came about through the invitation of the ex-delegates' association of No. 15 extended to delegates, ex-delegates and visitors en route to Toronto to stop off here a day and accept our hospitality. Not a large number came this way, but those who did were right good fellows, and made claim to enjoying themselves hugely. The program of arrangements began at 2:30 and consisted of a tally-ho ride in Higgins' mammoth twentieth century coach, drawn by eight iron gray steeds. This trip included a drive through some of Rochester's finest residential streets and parks. At 5:30 the party sat down to a well prepared luncheon in Columbia Hall, union headquarters, which was served by J. D. McGuire. Our own members turned out well to this supper, and all agreed that such gatherings should be held oftener, which is true. After this feature of the entertainment was over, another large tallyho conveyed the party to Ontario Beach, many of No. 15's members going down on the trolley. A very pleasant evening was spent at this famous summer resort, with its varied attractions, and at 12 o'clock midnight the guests, accompanied by a dozen members of No. 15, and Sam Hadden and A. E. Thompson, of Toronto Union, who also accepted our invitation to be present, boarded the steamer City of Toronto and left for the convention town. The tallyho ride on the return trip to the city was especially interesting. We refer you to Thaddeus P. Lambert, W. J. Winfield, B. C. Backus or Thomas Elliott as to the truth of this statement.

No. 15's delegates to the Toronto session, William E. Orser and Henry D. Henderson, did not participate in the festivities on ex-delegates' day, each leaving for the convention city previous to the occasion. Mr. Orser received an appointment from President Lynch on the special committee on trade relations between the Commercial Telegraphers' Union and the International Typographical Union, which began its session at the Rossin House, August 10. No. 15 was ably represented at the convention.

Thomas F. McGrath, who has held the position of foreman in the office of the Lawyers' Co-operative Publishing Company for the past seven years, resigned about August 1 and left for his home in Albany. Mr. McGrath has many admirers in Rochester, who will regret exceedingly that he has seen fit to leave this city. His fine traits of character and unquestioned unionism made him very popular here, and in whatever position he fills he will have the best wishes of every Rochesterian who knows him. His associates in the office presented him a beautiful gold watch charm, a slight token of esteem.

The ex-delegates' letterpress souvenir was a creditable little affair and was published by Robert N. Chapman.

On July 27 the central trades and labor council endorsed the eight-hour movement of the International Typographical Union and pledged its moral and financial support to the local union in its efforts to secure the shorter workday.

The birdseye view of the Union Printers' Home accompanying the August JOURNAL was much appreciated here. No better institution of its kind exists anywhere. No. 15 has contributed in all $100 to the Cummings memorial committee.

The reports of officers to the Toronto convention is an interesting and instructive document. Our thanks are due the International officers for a copy of the same. M. A. WHITMORE.

CLARKSBURG, W. VA.

Work quiet.

Two applications at our last meeting.

The James-Law Company have moved into their new home on Second street, where they have more comfortable quarters.

Charles Ward, our delegate to the Toronto convention, was unable to attend, we are sorry to state.

Did you have a good time at Toronto? If you didn't, it was your own fault. They say the "water wagon" went dry.

No. 372 is still boosting the label, it having gotten out quite a number of four-page circulars, two colors, which will be distributed.

That picture of the Home in the August number of THE JOURNAL was a peach. It shows what we are and "what we can do." Success to the Home.

The Clarksburg Trades and Labor Council held a smoker on Friday, August 11, to which an invitation was extended to all union men. The smoker was a very enjoyable one, and everybody was made to enjoy themselves. The attendance was good.

Eight hours and the label, good things to boost.

WALTER R. WATKINS.

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NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Since my last letter to THE JOURNAL I have been in receipt of several letters and postal cards from different parts of the United States endorsing the attempt to pass resolutions to instruct the delegates of No. 17 to take measures toward dissolving the correspondents' association, the ex-delegates' association, etc. Some were lengthy, asking for details, while others were short. A postal card from Cincinnati about covers the general trend, as follows: "Many Cincinnati printers wish No. 17 success in her efforts to kill side or 'fan' organizations." The writer evidently did not read my item carefully, for the delegates were not so instructed, the excuse being that it was not advisable to hamper the delegates with too many instructions, as they had already been instructed to vote with Philadelphia. Since then, however, sentiment has changed considerably, and the matter is being talked about in quarters which never before had given it a thought. It has created a discussion which, I hope, will be beneficial to the members in general, and if this convention does not pass laws to that end, it is to be hoped that the next convention will. Man is prone to selfishness, and no matter how innocently these "fan" organizations are started, some selfish person is sure to get in control in time and use it for his own benefit or the benefit of his colleagues or friends. Therefore, remove temptation and let us be an harmonious whole.

New Orleans has the yellow peril all right, all right, but it is confined at the present writing (August 2) to a restricted district, and has not escaped its boundaries. No printer has yet developed symptoms nor have any left the city, which shows that they are not in the least afraid, although but few are immune. G. G. Norris, of the Picayune, addressed the property holders of Algiers, urging the free use of oil and suffocating the larvæ and otherwise maltreating the mosquito, which, the authorities say, is the cause of yellow fever infection.

Street Hudspeth is steadily organizing for the eight-hour day and has gained some offices and a large number of men. He digs in and goes to work without any flare of trumpets, and has the co-operation of the members for the eight-hour movement.

Fred Alexander was elected delegate to the convention of southeastern printers, which convenes in Atlanta, August 28.

Mr. and Mrs. George D. Dunn have gone to Cincinnati to reside. Mr. Dunn was a stoneman on the Picayune and was very popular. I. A. Strauss succeeds him.

Have received an invitation and blank application to join the Correspondents' Association. No, thanks, Brother Dirks, think I will remain on neutral ground. Also received an invitation to attend the Chicago Ex-Delegates' Association's blowout, but am not going to attend convention. Money market too tight.

Charles O. Chalmers, president of the New Orleans Allied Printing Trades Council, is making a determined effort to have the label recognized both by the printers themselves and the business men, and is energetically pushing a plan which will go far towards bringing the label to the notice of the commercial public and serve to help make the eight-hour movement successful. A small vest-pocket card is printed, one side of which reads: "A customer respectfully requests that when you have printing, patronize offices using the label of the allied printing trades council." Then follows a facsimile of the label. On the reverse side is a list of firms who use the label. Each member of the union was presented with an envelope which contained about a dozen cards and a circular letter addressed to him, which was as follows:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—In order that the union label may be brought more prominently before the public, the allied printing trades council has adopted a system of card distribution which will at once impress you as being the most practical idea yet brought forward for educating the commercial public up to the merits of the union label. The success of the plan depends upon the faithfulness of those most interested—upon you, in whose behalf the use of the label is being urged—and it is confidently hoped that you will assist us in working out this plan by distributing the inclosed cards according to the following directions:

The Plan—When making a purchase, present your merchant, or professional man or whomsoever you please, with one of the inclosed tickets. Do this as often as you will, and get your wife and children to help you, and when you have exhausted your supply of cards, call upon the secretary of your union, or communicate with the undersigned, and secure a new supply with which to keep up a persistent rain, and thus the intrinsic value of the union label will become permanently established in the alert mind of the commercial public.

Pursuant to the action taken by New Orleans Typographical Union No. 17 in respect to a system of pensions for the purpose of assisting members who have attained an age necessitating relief, the following rules and regulations governing the pension department were established: A board of pensions of four members and the president, who shall be elected to serve one and two years, respectively. The benefits of the pension system shall apply only to a member who has been a union printer for twenty-five years and has been on the roll of No. 17 for ten successive years. The pension allowances are upon the following basis: Class A, for first five years, $2 per week; class B, second five years, $2.50; class C, third five years, $3; class D, fourth five years and thereafter, $3.50, the limit; pensions to be paid monthly. Whenever it shall be found the basis of pension allowances shall create demands in excess of the amount of the fund, a notice of such change must be given at the beginning of the year in which it is decided same is to be put in effect. Members upon the pension roll are subject to all laws, rules and regulations of the union, except the payment of dues, assessments, etc., and may be dropped for conduct unbecoming, etc., with the right to appeal to the union for reinstatement upon a two-thirds vote. These rules and regulations are to take effect January 1, 1907, and, of course, they are only in an embryo state, for we do not just yet know what amount of money will be called for. As the good work is carried forth, conditions will arise which will necessitate some changes and maybe an enlargement of the pension itself. Anyway, it will

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give us a chance to increase the fund to fair proportions.

The Picayune chapel has organized a temporary yellow fever benefit association for the purpose of helping any member who may be stricken.

Newspaper rumors are floating in the air thick and fast. The Item has changed proprietors, the States has purchased the Evening News, which has been separated from the American. The latter is now printed in a different building, under new management, with the name America. Other rumors are going the rounds, but are not confirmed.

E. G. CLARK.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

If one were to judge from the number of changes and improvements made in some of the offices of this city they would undoubtedly come to the conclusion that some of the offices are not losing money fast enough, or that in spite of the eight-hour day staring them in the face, some of the master printers have come to the conclusion that if the eight-hour day is to be the outcome of the present controversy, they will at least have an office and facilities that will enable them to produce work at a profit. Most notable among the many changes may be mentioned that of the Murphy-Travis Company. After going through several disastrous fires, having their plant ruined and business delayed, this firm has recently moved into a ground floor corner building, occupying two floors and basement. It is undoubtedly one of the most sanitary shops and withal one of the most complete offices west of Chicago. In removing to this location the firm has made arrangements to practically double its capacity, both in the lithographing and the poster printing. Another firm that has considered hygienic conditions in making a change of location is that of the Miller-Davis Printing Company, who now occupy roomy quarters on lower Nicollet avenue. The A. B. Farnham Company also increased its capacity about 50 per cent, and, in addition to this, styles itself the A. B. Farnham Printing and Stationery Company. Superintendent Charles A. Greenwood, an ex-delegate of No. 42, has certainly accomplished wonders in the short time that he became associated with this firm. All in all, it can truthfully be said that the master printers of Minneapolis are making for up-to-date and money-saving environments, and it is to be regretted that these magnificent workrooms will be the scene of turmoil and strife in the immediate future. Let us hope that, with the improved conditions that prevail in almost every office of any consequence in this city, it can be demonstrated to the master printers that the men will take on new life and show them that it is possible to accomplish more in eight hours than was possible formerly in ten. At least, if one were to judge from the happy and contented look upon the faces of the workmen, their hearts seem to be in their work, and such being the case, the results should be entirely satisfactory to those who give them employment. While speaking of the master printers, it occurs to us to mention what one of them said to the president of the allied printing trades council when interviewed as to renewing his contract for the use of the label. "No, I do not care to advertise the printers or allied crafts any longer at the expense of myself and my customers." Here is something for some of the bright correspondents of THE JOURNAL to take up. The subject is one that should call forth some sock-dolager arguments. At least so it impresses the writer. And the strongest could be made from the side of the label advocate.

During the past three or four months practically all contracts with the allied printing trades council have expired, and when it came for a renewal, some rather warm arguments were entered into. Notwithstanding the fact that some of the master printers anticipate trouble in the near future, practically all but two of the union offices of the city have renewed their contracts, dating up to January 1 and July 1, 1906.

We have in the past commented in a laudatory way upon the fitness and capabilities of W. H. Williams, ex-printer, now labor commissioner, and all the while a stanch unionist. Since his advent into this office we can not help but take exception to some of his public acts. The only one which we will comment upon at the present time is that of issuing and causing to be issued printed copies of factory inspection, posting them up in union and non-union offices, and neglecting to ask his printer to put the "little joker" on. If Mr. Williams will recall the fact that it was not the unorganized forces of the state who caused that office to be created, he will readily see that the people who taxed themselves to create an officer to look after the interests of labor in general, the least that an officer could do, would be to insist that all of his stationery and printing bear the union label.

Under Mr. Williams' supervision a free state employment bureau was established at the beginning of this year, and under the local management of Louis Levy, an active member of the cigarmakers' union, it has become one of the greatest boons to labor and employers that ever has been enjoyed in this state. Thousands of men and women have secured positions through its offices, and hundreds of calls remain unfilled. Of course, the great majority of the applicants are unskilled in any special line of work, but when one takes into consideration the fact that employment agencies sometimes take all the money the applicant can scrape together to pay the fee, and then ship him to some place where he can walk several hundred miles before he gets a job, it is proving itself indeed to be the friend of both the organized and unorganized worker. More reason why all workers should help themselves by becoming a member of some closed shop organization.

Phil Prenevost, erstwhile machinist on the Minneapolis Daily News, has recently become identified with the Journal, doing extra hazardous stunts shunned by Machinist Hans Holt.

"Pete" Martin, of Manila fame, is once again a resident of this city, and is feeding metal to one of the machines on the Journal.

John Dryer, who was recognized as the "dryest" one on the Publishers' Typesetting Company's force, soaked himself loose from a three-year situa-

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tion, and is now climbing the stairs of the Journal and drawing long breaths between "trouble" with his mill.

Frank Kilduff was in the city recently, and informs Major William McGillicudy that "Jim" Town, N. D., was strongly union. Mr. Kilduff said he was somewhat in a hurry when he left, for the reason that it was rumored up there that cold weather was but a few days away, and he did not care to hibernate nine months in the year.

This union gave a family picnic during the past month. It was a land excursion—no water—according to some of those who attended. It was a success financially, and credit is due those having the event in charge. WILL J. ROHR.

MONTREAL, CANADA.

Hats off to Toronto!

Also to the woman's auxiliary.

There can not be too many ladies at our International conventions.

Did you see Fred Wilson in the Virginia reel—"the smile that never came off."

The trip to Hamilton and the lunch on the mountain was an immense success.

"Jumbo" was everywhere in evidence.

Organizer James, of the local committee of arrangements, wore a perpetual smile, and as a leader on the dance platform was a success.

Secretary Chinn was a busy man.

The veteran, John Armstrong, seemed to be everywhere.

The glass that cheers gave way to the smiles of the ladies, who were everywhere in evidence.

The vote on the expulsion of Shelby Smith was a most emphatic declaration that the convention is the highest court, and is not to be trifled with.

The annual outing of Montreal Typographical Union No. 176 took place July 15. It was a great success, the committee being obliged to engage an extra boat to carry away the crowd. A splendid program of games was carried out. A brochure was published, which yielded a handsome revenue. An article appearing in the brochure entitled "How Jones Saved the Twig," should have been credited to A. F. Bloomer, of Washington. John Cantwell was responsible for the steal.

William F. Reed, of the government printing office, Washington, spent a few days here on his annual vacation. He afterward left for the Maritime Provinces and the New England States.

The annual picnic and games of the Star chapel was held July 1. It was a big success. On the return trip a sad accident occurred which put a damper on what had been an enjoyable outing. John A. Moorehouse, son of John Moorehouse, one of the oldtime printers of this city, fell overboard and was drowned. William Gilmour, ex-president of No. 176, and delegate to Washington, made a heroic effort to save the lad, but owing to the swift current the boy had been carried too far ere Mr. Gilmour could reach him. The Royal Humane Society has taken the matter up and intends presenting Mr. Gilmour with a medal for his bravery. Mr. Gilmour richly deserves it, for very few people would have had the temerity to jump in clothes and all, into a stream thirty feet deep, three miles wide, and running seven miles an hour, in an effort to save human life.

The Herald has moved to Victoria Square, where they have secured quarters about 80 per cent larger than the old ones.

Recently a fire was threatened in the Gazette pressroom. A lighted match was applied to a form washed with benzine to see if it was clean—it was clean, as the building was cleared in five minutes.

Recently the Gazette management asked the three monotype operators to work for $16 per week of fifty-four hours, the scale being $15 for forty-eight hours. After consultation the matter was adjusted at scale basis.

The writer has become a member of the Society of Journal Correspondents, thereby declaring himself a self-elected correspondent.

An article appearing in the Toronto World, signed by several labor editors, declaring that the convention has placed a gag on the liberties of the press—on account of the expulsion of Editor Smith—was unwise. A line must be drawn between liberty and license. When the officers of an organization of about 50,000 members are accused of being in league with the opponents of said 50,000 members it can not be classed as criticism, which the honest press is entitled to, but a direct charge, which at once places the positions of those officers in jeopardy, as also their cards of membership and their honor as individuals. It is, therefore, the bounden duty of the members, who placed those officers in charge of the affairs of the organization, to ascertain the facts in the case. In this connection Mr. Smith, nor any of his colleagues, had absolutely no defense to offer, and had to take the consequences. There is no body of men more in favor of the liberty of the press than the members of the International Typographical Union, and it is a reflection on the intelligence of the 209 delegates who voted for the expulsion of Shelby Smith to say that the delegates were wrong and a half dozen editors right. JOHN CANTWELL.

IMMERSED IN A BARREL OF INK.

All the antipodean printers who ever visited Rome, Ga., remember big-hearted Dick Dempsey. Although Dick never left his native heath in search of work in all his born days, he was always willing to part with his last cent to a less fortunate brother who happened to hit Rome on the "hummer."

Back in the 70's Dick belonged to the fire department, and he was a "regular" on the Rome Courier, and the fire department was to have a big "blow out," where eatables and drinkables and a general good time were in store for the fire laddies. Subs were scarce along about this time, and Dick was bothered how he would get a representative to represent him, while he "took in" the big times at the firemen's hall. However, Shorty Simmons, who hails from some town in Pennsylvania, and Frank Sheran hit Rome. Dempsey was in great glee, and he took the boys to the bosom of his family and wined and dined them. He secured the services of Sheran to represent

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him on the Courier that memorable night, and Dempsey hied away to the firemen's hall. When it came time to go to work on the Courier Sheran and Simmons had imbibed too freely that evening, and neither could have hit the "e" box with a baseball bat. So Dempsey was called back by the foreman to work. Dempsey was awful mad, and Sheran and Simmons were up in the office bothering Dempsey. There was a barrel of ink in the office behind the old Campbell press, and Dempsey grabbed Simmons and ran to the ink and plunged his head in the ink up to his shirt collar. Simmons was the funniest sight I ever beheld. Two doctors worked on him all night, and we saw Simmons about a month after in Macon, Ga., and he still had ink in his hair. Dempsey paid the doctors for their work on Simmons, and he and Sheran and Simmons wound up by having a good time, and Dempsey gave them each a dollar on leaving town. G. S. McAfee.

Greenville, S. C.

CHARLESTON, W. VA.

No. 146 is enjoying a peaceful existence at present, and having a scale signed for the eight-hour day at the beginning of 1906, she is doing some missionary work in the line of getting in members from isolated villages and in making it plain to the employers that eight hours need not cause them loss, as the men can work that length of time without becoming exhausted. I do not think the typothetæ received much encouragement from this section, as the employers and employed get along very amicably under the present system of eight and one-half hours and are making their arrangements for the inception of the shorter day.

The newest signer of the scale is the Lovett Printing Company, Inc., it having purchased the mechanical department of the Kanawha Rubber Stamp and Printing Company. The latter named concern will operate a general office supply and typewriter business, besides handling the finer grades of embossed and engraved stationery.

Work is fair in all the offices here, with plenty of help to supply the demand.

John L. Mason, a prominent member here several years ago, but who has been in the newspaper business in the Pomeroy Bend during the interval, has returned here and made application for membership. He is working on permit at the Donnally Publishing Company.

At the August meeting E. E. Parliament was unanimously elected vice-president to fill the unexpired term of W. P. Campbell, the latter expecting to be out of the city.

The allowance of the delegate to Toronto was increased by a handsome amount at the last meeting.

C. E. Jordan, machinist-operator at the Tribune, has been ill in the hospital for several days, but is out again now. He will leave in a few days.

The trades assembly has decided upon Island Inn, a picturesque spot a few miles up the Elk, on the C. & C. Ry., as the place to hold their Labor day celebration and picnic. D. C. Lovett, jr.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Organizer Scott attended the July meeting of the union and made a very favorable impression. Heavy rain prevented the full attendance that had been hoped for, and also compelled the members to meet in the pavilion at Boyden Heights, a suburban summer resort, instead of in the open air and under the shade of forest trees. Three new names were added to the eight-hour committee, enlarging it to five, one of the original members resigning. It was voted to appoint a committee of five on the newspaper scale, which expires next February. It was stated at the meeting that almost every printer in the city is now a member of No. 33. Organizer Scott's address was interesting and outlined the present condition of the eight-hour movement in New England. At the conclusion of the meeting, he made his first acquaintance with a Rhode Island clambake, in the company of many of his newly-made Providence friends.

The eight-hour committee will undoubtedly prepare in a thorough manner for the work that is expected of them. Exact information of the condition of the trade in this jurisdiction will be prepared, and it is hoped that the master printers will not prove to be so stubbornly opposed to the shorter workday as some have supposed. With every newspaper printer in the county working eight hours or less it ought to put stamina into the book and job men to know that more than half of the craft will be at work and prepared and willing to help them in their struggle to put their portion of the craft on the same footing as the newspaper section.

Providence Printing Pressmen's Union No. 114 held its annual outing at Crescent Park July 15. The principal event was a ball game between nines representing Remington's and Livermore & Knight's printing offices. The former won, 12 to 6. The clambake at 6 P. M. ended the day's festivities.

Nathan M. Ormsbee, the oldest printer in Rhode Island, started on his eighty-fifth year September 1, having been born on that date in 1821. His apprenticeship to the trade began in the 30s as roller boy on the Republican Herald. In the 1840 presidential campaign he worked as a journeyman on The Gaspee Torchlight, a campaign paper published in the interest of the elder Harrison. His name appears on the Journal pay roll in 1846. All of his companions in the office at that time are dead. The first meeting on record of Providence Typographical Union No. 33 was held April 18, 1857. Nathan was voted in at that meeting in company with nine others. Of these all are dead except Alexander M. Robertson, of Lakewood, R. I., and Hon. E. L. Freeman, of Central Falls, now and for many years printer for the state. Nathan was secretary of the union in 1872, and retired from active employment in 1877. He enjoys good health and says he expects to live about thirty years longer.

The fourth annual outing of the employes of the Journal was held at the grounds of the Warwick Club, July 16. About 130 attended. The weather was ideal, and all the pleasures incident to a visit to the shores of Narragansett Bay, when the clambake is in season, were enjoyed. A new feature

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was the publication of The Providence Journal, Jr., an eight-page three-column paper, filled with hits at the foibles and eccentricities of all, from office boy to managing editor. How Ike Beals failed to win the fat-men's race will be told for many a day and will bring a laugh every time.

The announcement of the death of Thomas Carleton Gawley, which occurred in New York city on the 25th of last June, recalls the personality of one of the famous traveling printers of the 70s and 80s, who frequently visited Providence. It was in this city he met the lady who became his wife. He was born in Chatham, Ont., February 24, 1850, and in that town started to learn printing in 1863. He first deposited a card with Providence Union August 13, 1870. In 1904 he wrote: "Having worked all over the United States, Canada and Mexico, I can truthfully say that Providence, in the early 70s, was the ideal town for 'birds of passage.'" For the last ten years of his life he was a proofreader on the New York Herald.

The statement in my letter in the July JOURNAL that Providence Union had not elected two delegates to the International Typographical Union from 1868 to the present year was a mistake. In 1887 the union was represented at Buffalo by James P. Bowes and Joseph N. B. Meegan. Both are now deceased, Bowes dying March 6, 1894, and Meegan November 9, 1895.

Treasurer Rudolph DeLeener has been enjoying a two weeks' vacation, mostly at Old Orchard Beach.

James H. Russell, of the Worcester Telegram makeup force, passed his vacation in this city. He was the first foreman of the Providence Telegram, and was also foreman of the Pawtucket Times for many years. WILLIAM CARROLL.

JUST A LITTLE VACATION.

It certainly was hot in our composing room the first part of July, and goaded to desperation by the perspiration which was more than profuse, I made up my mind to take a vacation during the heated term. How I carried out my intentions, whom I met in different cities and how they treated me is set forth in the following lines:

My first stop was at Springfield, Mass., where I found quite a bunch of old friends, including Morris P. Cavanaugh, of the Republican, whose greeting was more than cordial. Morris is an oldtimer in the printing business, has been a power in Springfield politics, having served as president of the common council and as councilman, and has often turned apparent defeat into victory for his party in a strong opposition district. He has developed into quite a philosopher, and his opinions on the International Typographical Union and local unions, the labor movement in general, and municipal, state and national affairs are well worth listening to. He is a bankman on the Republican and an established feature of this great paper.

My old friend, Eugene Keefe, still manipulates the keyboard on the Republican and at present tips the scales at a figure I am reluctant to mention, as it would seem incredible to those who have not seen him of late years and noticed his increase in weight. 'Gene was delegate from Springfield to the International Typographical Union convention in Atlanta, Ga., in 1890, and has always been a prominent member of No. 216.

Larry Sheehan was another old friend who seems never to grow older, despite the fact that he has worked on the Republican for over twenty-five years. As a linotype operator he is a top-notcher and keeps them on the move all night. He is the same jolly Larry as of old and has the glad hand for all former Springfield prints.

William Amann, foreman of the Republican, continues to get out the paper as a model of typographical excellence, and conducts the composing room to the advantage of the men and to the satisfaction of the office. He looks as young as he did fifteen years ago, and is good for a long life. He is a member of the Don't Worry Club, and lives strictly up to its principles.

It was with regret that I could not see Martin McMahon, one of the standbys of No. 216, but he was on a vacation, and I must call again.

The Republican operators work under a piece system, and I was informed that they earn over the scale at 10 cents per thousand.

Climbing up the (not) golden stairs of the Union office I had the pleasure of greeting W. D. B. Mitchell, who operates a machine on the morning edition and who represented Springfield at the International Typographical Union convention in Birmingham, Ala. He has held many offices in the local union and the Springfield Central Labor Union and is recognized as a sincere worker in the labor movement.

With the smile that never comes off I was greeted by Bill Moody, who is now a makeup on the Union and has not changed since the old days before the advent of the machines. Mr. Moody is everybody's friend and is cordiality itself in his greeting of old friends.

A hearty hand-clasp from Jack Hynes, who is night foreman of the Union, was a reminder of old and pleasant days when we filled our sticks together on the old Union and cursed the proofreader in the same breath. That was a great bunch, indeed. As far as I can remember, back thirteen years, it was composed of Carl Wythe, the present day foreman of the Union, who still wends the peaceful tenor of his way in conducting his office on a first-class basis; Bill Strange, now in New York; Frank Stiles, whose whereabouts I do not know; Jim Griffin, one of the finest boys that ever lifted a type, now only a memory, he having died a few years ago; James Henihan, who I was unable to see, as he was confined to his bed by illness; Lon Livingston, now in New York; Fred McKenzie, also of the metropolis; Mike Shea, a great josher and a grand fellow, who is now in New Haven; Dan Phillips, the veteran adman; a fellow named Holbrook, who was a fine printer and a thorough unionist; Jim Hannah, who now controls the destinies of the Homestead composing room; Sam Strangford, the tall Indian of the proofroom; Jim Biggins, who died in Boston several years ago; William Webb, who is now a job printer; Billy Goodell, now of

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the Springfield Printing Company, and others I can not now recall who helped to make the Union chapel the banner one of the city. Among others I had the pleasure of meeting were Messrs. Suydam and Gibbons, operators on the Morning Union; Dan Friese, adman, late of New York; Miss Kate Hynes, whose membership in the union dates back to 1886 and who is esteemed by all the printers of Springfield as a valuable member of No. 216. The scale here is $23 for night work and $21 for day work, seven and one-half hours constituting a day's work.

Leaving Springfield, I went by trolley to Boston, 100 miles, and rode through the finest part of New England, the farming section being an ideal one, while the villages and cities were all active with large manufactories, generally cotton mills, paper mills and shoe factories.

Arriving in Boston, my first call was made upon Thomas F. Kane ("Bootjack"), who runs a machine on the Journal and lives at Beachmont, a seashore village, six miles from Boston, where he is held in the greatest esteem by a large circle of friends. Mr. Kane was not working when I met him, having trouble with his eyes, but expects to be in good shape for the International Typographical Union convention in Toronto, to which he was elected one of the delegates from Boston, and incidentally chosen to carry the credentials. He is a prominent member of the Revere Yacht Club, which has a number of printers on its roster and has as fine a club house as can be seen in a journey along the coast. The members of the club, printers and all, are lavish in their hospitality to their guests, and are the greatest bunch of entertainers that ever reefed a sail or spliced the main brace. While at the club I had the pleasure of meeting Jim O'Connor, of the Globe, whom I used to know in Worcester; Bill Sullivan, of the Boston American; George Hobin, formerly of Springfield and elsewhere; Mr. Dennett, of the Herald; Charlie Scott, organizer of the International Typographical Union for New England, whom I discovered to be an old Syracuse friend; Dick Mitchell, of the Herald, who worked overtime to make my stay pleasant for me; Mr. Lee, of the Herald, a Providence boy, who is one of the choicest of a bunch of fine fellows; Norman McPhail, well known as a hard worker for unionism in the Hub, and others whose names I do not recall, but whose kindness will ever be gratefully remembered.

On account of the heat I did not visit many of the newspaper offices, but managed to meet quite a few old friends, among them Jimmy Hickey, of the Herald, whom I worked with in Manchester, N. H.; Henry Foley, of the Herald, a former Springfield boy; Billy Sinclair, of the Herald adroom, who used to drop in often on Syracuse in the old days; Harry Mills, of the Transcript, a former Missouri river pirate, and others whom I met while I was in a state of forgetfulness caused by the excessive hospitality generally extended to me. I came near leaving out John Joseph Punch, who was a new arrival. John Joe looked fine and was headed for Taunton, Mass.

Well, to make a long story short, the pace was too swift and I stood in a fair way to be killed by kindness, so after two weeks of unalloyed pleasure I homeward flew, stopping only in Albany, where I found my old friend, Charlie White, still on the Argus night side and doing well. He showed me the Argus plant, which is surely a large one. As I left the Argus office I ran into Thomas D. Fitzgerald, president of the State Allied Printing Trades Council, who works days on the Argus, and he took me in charge and showed me Albany pretty thoroughly. He gave me the best time I ever had in the Capital City, and I have been there a few.

Thoughts of good old Syracuse now drove all other things from my mind, and I made a bee line for a varnished car and in due time reached the City of Salt. It seemed good to return even after the good time enjoyed elsewhere, and I was kept busy telling the Syracuse bunch who were in the different eastern cities and how they were getting along.

The novel feature of my vacation was that I had to come back and go to work to get rested.

Syracuse, N. Y. F. A. Ward.

A REMINISCENCE.

The last boat of the season had come down from Nome, her passengers and freight had been discharged, and the former had separated and become lost to view in the numerous rooming houses and hotels in Seattle, the largest party of the returned gold seekers and promoters finding quarters at the Old Northern. This old hostlery, with its genial warmth, comfortable quarters and oldtime hospitality so generously dispensed by the big-hearted host, has a peculiar fascination for those sturdy men who have made the northwest what it is today, and many have been the recitals of hairbreadth escapes and thrilling adventure indulged in by the merry groups gathered within the old hotel rotunda on winter nights.

On the evening of the day on which the Nome boat arrived, a party of gay spirits was sitting in the office exchanging experiences and coaching each other upon the peculiarities of the different sections visited in the bleak northwest. During a lull in the conversation one of the party drew a massive gold watch from its hiding place, the inside pocket of his vest, and, having consulted it for the time, was about to return it, when one of his companions asked the privilege of examining it. This was courteously granted, and after feasting their eyes on the beautiful timepiece and many expressions of admiration for its rich workmanship had been indulged in, the owner returned it to his pocket with the remark, that, during the early days in Texas the cattle kings were wont to use such things as missiles, to determine bets as to which could throw the farthest. One old fellow, who had been an attentive listener, but had taken no active part in the proceedings, now spoke up and asked the owner of the watch what year he was in the cattle country. He replied, in 1874. Here the old fellow turned, facing the party, and began:

"Gentlemen, our friend's allusion to one of the pastimes indulged in by the cattle barons of the

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early days of Texas, namely, using their elegant and costly chronometers as missiles with which to determine bets, is but one of a thousand ways in which they showed their utter disregard for consequences, so long as their craving for novelty was satisfied. I well remember those days—boyhood days tinged with prismatic hues of memory—when cowboys rode into Santone on ponies with morocco and embossed patent leather saddles, with solid silver stirrups and pommels, horsehair bridles braided with silk, quirts with diamonds, rubies and sapphires imbedded in the handle; gold mounted, ivory handled forty-fives hanging from patent leather belts, and loaded with cartridges the shells of which were pure gold, with silver bullets, and powder scented with heliotrope and other rare perfumes; buckskin suits braided with silver, and gold-laced sombreros. Truly it was a grand sight. And I am reminded of a banquet given by the cattle kings just after the war, in 1868, which would make one of Mrs. Bradley-Martin's functions look like a two-spot. The occasion to which I refer was strictly an invitational affair, invitations to which were engraved on $20 gold pieces, each being encased in a richly worked morocco case, tipped in silver filigree work and mother of pearl, on the cover of which was the guest's monogram inlaid in pearl.

"Upon the night of the banquet favors were laid beside each of the 250 plates. These consisted of beautiful calla lilies; in the center of each nestled a three-karat diamond of the first water. At the entrance had been erected a canopy ten feet long and eight feet high, constructed of Marechal Neil roses, carnations and orchids. Costly rugs and tapestries of oriental weave were laid from the entrance to the carriage block, and extended for 100 yards either way, leading to the canopy. The walls and ceilings were rich in emerald green festoons, alternately studded with precious stones and costly roses, the latter having been imported for the occasion from some of the most noted conservatories of that beautiful land of sunshine and flowers—grand old Italy.

"The table setting was of the richest. Fine linens, genuine Turkish damasks, the product of the royal looms of the sultan, supplemented by rare old china and Sevres ware, cutglass and silver adorned the board. In the center of the room miniature fountains, constructed of glass, connected with which were artistically wrought designs of glass tubing, through which played water of crystalline purity, all forming a most unique and pleasing feature.

"The costumes of the gentlemen present (purely a stag affair) were in keeping with the regal splendor of the elaborate appointments. Black silk velvet dress coats, white satin vests, and cream-colored broadcloth pantaloons. On the coats were $5 gold pieces in the place of the ordinary buttons, while the vests were fastened with $2.50 gold coins.

"Hidden from view in the banquet hall, shielded by a monster floral design representing Music, was an orchestra of 150 pieces, which, during the elegant repast, enlivened the occasion with selections from Strauss, Verdi, Mozart and other old masters, above the soul-entrancing strains of which the frequent snapping of the champagne corks furnished a charming accompaniment as they soared toward the ceiling, while the contents of the bottle took an entirely different course. Gentlemen—"

Here the old fellow looked up, but his gaze fell on empty chairs. Up at the desk was a group of men engaged in an excited dispute with the clerk. The old fellow arose and, leisurely wending his way to the desk, addressed them as follows:

"Gentlemen, I lied. It never happened. It couldn't happen in Texas. And for the benefit of the gentleman from the Lone Star state with the large and boisterous yellow super, I desire to place myself on record by enunciating in language too plain to be misconstrued even by mortals of ordinary intellect, that I can, with a pint of booze and a consumptive cayuse for working capital, buy the whole d——d state of Texas. Gentlemen, I bid you adios."

And with a Chesterfieldian bow he turned to leave the party, when lo, and behold! I gazed upon the familiar features of my oldtime friend and side kicker—Jack Jourdan. W. H. ROBERTS.

Salt Lake, Utah.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

One of the saddest occurrences that ever took place in printing circles here happened July 7 in the Post-Standard composing room, when Michael O'Connor, of Montreal, Canada, died of pulmonary hemorrhage. He had been in the office but a few minutes when he began to expectorate blood and died in about five minutes after the first attack. He came here from Rochester on the evening of July 7 and was apparently in his usual health, but it appears he had a hemorrhage while in Rochester. The death occurred just as the chairman called "Time" for lunch at 11 P. M. He was known by all the Post-Standard boys, but only a couple of them saw him before death, as he had reached the makeup room only when he was stricken. His brother, Edward O'Connor, of the New York Herald chapel, was communicated with and immediately came to Syracuse. After a consultation with the officers of No. 55 it was decided to inter the remains in this city, and the services were held under the direction of the funeral committee of No. 55, with a requiem high mass at St. John the Evangelist Church, and a funeral sermon by Rev. Father Dwyer. The deceased brother was laid away in St. Agnes cemetery, and another of the craft had passed into the great beyond. Michael O'Connor was thirty-nine years old, and learned the printing trade in Montreal. In his youth he was an all-around athlete, and made a name as a lacrosse player, being connected among others with the famous Junior Shamrock Lacrosse team of Montreal and the New York Athletic Club team. He was a fine-built specimen of manhood and the last time he came here before his death weighed 210 pounds. He had been sent to the Union Printers' Home from Grand Rapids, Mich., about a year ago, but was forced to leave because of inability to stand the climate after a short sojourn there.

George Utting, who learned the trade on the old Syracuse Standard, departed this life July 1. He

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had not worked at the printing business in the last few years, having taken up outdoor work on account of his health and filling the position of conductor on the street railway here, afterward following the same vocation in Schenectady. He is survived by two brothers, both printers, James B. Utting, of this city, and Walter Utting, of the New York Tribune. The funeral committee of No. 55 had charge of the obsequies. An appropriate floral design was secured and the members turned out in a body to pay the last tribute of respect to their departed comrade.

Eddie Hummell, who had been subbing on the Post-Standard machines, was called to Springfield, Mass., July 30, by the death of his young son. He is now working in Springfield.

Miss Nellie Mosely, of the Post-Standard proofroom, was the victim of escaping gas in her apartments on August 5 and is still under the care of a physician.

James Taylor, M. L. Higgins and C. E. Kochenberg, of the Post-Standard, and W. E. Elmer, of the Journal, attended the International Typographical Union convention at Toronto.

Donald McPherson has transferred his affections from the Post-Standard to the Telegram; Howard Reynolds and John Carroll have left the Telegram for the Journal; "Doc" Aberton is doing the "fancy" at Lyman Bros.

Charles H. Corregan, the bete noire of No. 55, is running a Lanston monotype at Lyman Bros.

No. 55 has decided to take the Corregan conspiracy case to the court of appeals.

The writer received a fine and well-written letter August 14 from Thomas F. G. Dougherty, better known as "Kid," who is now back in Minneapolis, Minn., after a long sojourn in San Francisco and Los Angeles. He gives a graphic and interesting account of an ocean trip from San Francisco to Seattle and describes printorial conditions in the northwest at length. He is enthusiastic over the work of the union in Los Angeles against the unfair Times, and says Organizer Fennessy and Arthur Hay are the right men in the right place. Mr. Hay is a former president of No. 55.

George A. Somarindyck, of the Post-Standard, leaves September 1 for Memphis, Tenn., to assume the business management of the News-Scimitar. He has been business manager of the Post-Standard here for the past three years, having been foreman of the composing room and proofreader previous to his taking the management. He was one of the original force which started in on the post at its inception ten years ago, having come here from New York city. Mr. Somarindyck was a visitor to the International Typographical Union convention at Toronto, being an ex-delegate. He represented No. 55 at the Milwaukee convention. He is a Sioux City (Iowa) boy, and has been employed in the government printing office at Washington.

Lyman Bros. and F. H. Johnson have moved their printing offices to Pearl street.

Charles ("Kid") Bowman, of Cleveland, Ohio, formerly of the old Syracuse Courier, greeted old friends and formed new ones here during the month of August. He left here nearly twenty years ago and has been in Cleveland since. In appearance he has not changed a great deal, and his former sunny disposition still remains with him. He found many changes here and few of the old-time prints, but he managed to glide through the giddy whirl of pleasure with the ease and grace characteristic of his younger years in old Syracuse.

Nelse Doggett, Bill (Giveadam) Jones, Ben Woods, H. C. Stimson, Pete Leonard have all left here lately, after a more or less extended sojourn.

F. A. WARD.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.

W. S. Barnes, one of the fastest and best machinist-operators in the south, who has been on state work here for the past four years, left Tuesday morning for Los Angeles, Cal. During Mr. Barnes' residence in Montgomery he served three terms as president of No. 222, and was one of the most conscientious and energetic workers for the cause of unionism in the city.

One case of yellow fever in the city has made printers scarce, and the small job offices are borrowing men from each other to get out the jobs on hand. Present prospects are that all the printers will soon have a vacation; if a few more cases of fever develop there will be "nothing doing" until frost comes.

The announcement in the current JOURNAL of the death of W. W. Holt was a shock to his old-time friends in this city. Appreciation of his worth as a printer and a man was not confined to his home town, Mobile, as every person who was acquainted with him recognized his sterling qualities.

R. D. LAMONT.

NEWBURGH, N. Y.

Newburgh has a morning paper once more. There has been no morning paper here since the Press failed about a year ago. On July 31 the Register, which has for the past twenty-eight years been issued as an evening paper, appeared as a seven-column, eight-page morning paper. Heretofore it was a nine-column, four-page blanket sheet. The change is a great improvement, and a very creditable paper is being published. Among the mechanical additions to the plant is a new Mergenthaler linotype machine, making two now in use. A. D. Moffat is editor and manager. J. F. Tucker has charge of the city department, a position he has held for about twenty-one years. He is assisted by E. P. Dunphy. The Register receives the morning report of the Publishers' Press Association. The Register ought to succeed in its new venture, as it has an open field before it.

For the first time in several years No. 305 was represented at the International Typographical Union convention. Edward J. O'Donnell was the delegate.

There was a fair attendance at the August meetting, when the new scale was brought up for consideration. Only a few changes from the scale signed two years ago have been made so far. The present scale expires October 1.

MILTON K. BARRUS.

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ST. LOUIS, MO.

The new hall to be used by No. 8 for its future meetings, located in a church building at Grand and Finney avenues, which has been converted into a set of halls, with committee rooms, etc., should prove a decided incentive to increased attendance. The place used for years, Walhalla, had become entirely inadequate in all respects. The new hall is ideal from every standpoint. The change from Walhalla to Hibernian Hall is not regarded as likely to give the Irish any edge.

The loyalty of No. 8's members to those who may become incapacitated to earn a livelihood was recently well demonstrated by the contribution by chapels of $146.75, in addition to $25 voted by the union, to aid an unfortunate brother.

The Chicago ex-delegates' association favored St. Louis delegates and visitors with invitations to their entertainment for August 10. There is no doubt that those going via Chicago had a fine day as guests of No. 16.

It was a new galley boy who referred to the proofroom as the "house of correction."

At its August meeting No. 8 ordered its appropriation to the Cummings memorial fund ($250) increased to 50 cents per capita.

A lockout of members of No. 8 occurred at the Inland Type Foundry on July 14, occasioned by the refusal of a non-unionist, whom the firm had employed, to apply for admission to the union and the foundry's rejection of No. 8's demand to discharge him. The officers have endeavored to effect an amicable agreement, but the management declare their purpose to run an "open" shop. One peculiar result of the trouble is that the non-unionist refused to go to work when the lockout occurred. Members and friends of No. 8 have been large consumers of the Inland's products, and will now try to bump along without them. No. 8 has declared a boycott on the Inland Type Foundry.

The cheering news comes from 'Frisco that the battle is won. The shipment of men which was to have left here August 3 (several "all-right" ones included) was called off.

Changes and alterations being made in the composing room of a local daily have had as one result the removal of the proofroom to an elevation forming the top of the elevator shaft. A heated argument between some of the readers as to choice of locations causes the office wits to refer to the incident as the "mutiny of the poop deck."

They are *still advertising in St. Louis papers for non-union compositors to go to 'Frisco.

The Phil R. Toll box factory, Armourdale, Kan., a suburb of Kansas City, has been sued by the sheriff. Mr. Toll is ex-president of the manufacturers' association.

Labor unions of Kansas show an increase of 11 per cent. in membership for the past year.

No. 8, having decided to discontinue the Labor day parade, will this year celebrate with a picnic at Normandy grove, without, however, competing with the regular central trades assembly picnic.

Joe Leiter, owner of the Zeigler (Ill.) coal mine of notoriety, will be called upon to defend $115,000 worth of damage suits at the coming term of court because of the mine explosion. The best is the cheapest.

The brewery drivers are using a postal card endless chain in an effort to raise the Sunday closing "lid."

Farmers' unions have been organized in Texas to the number of 6,780. The Arkansas farmers' unions held a convention at Little Rock in August. In the latter state there are 1,600 locals, with a total membership of 65,000. A national convention will be held at Texarkana September 7.

An artist on a local daily was inspired by the tide of immigration to evolve a picture on the subject, showing Uncle Sam and Miss Columbia watching the billows rolling in, on the crests of which were pictured the faces of all nationalities, all joining in the refrain "America!" The effort is headed "The (Record) Breakers." Also, strike breakers.

All the union musicians of St. Louis merged into one band and led the march from the old to the new headquarters on moving day, August 11.

The "new paper" rumor is being bruited about—again. Has at least nine lives.

A member of the legislative committee of the Missouri Federation of Labor recently called on the governor of the state, and in the course of conversation remarked that union labor had 50,000 votes in this commonwealth. Quick as lightning came the retort: "Why don't you use it?" Aye, why? Better than the Labor day parade, union label—even organization itself—is this same sacred right of suffrage, if we were organized politically as we are industrially. Forget about being democrats or republicans, and vote solid for labor—for your bread and butter. Then will be solved the child labor, sweat shop, citizens' alliance and all the train of attendant evils which separates the producer from a just share in the fruits of his labor.

The local police department proposes to establish a printing office, the work to be performed by patrolmen. Here's a chance to get on the force.

A tourist recently passing through the "Saint Louey gateway" told the linotype machinists' helpers a weird story about experiencing a squirt on the lower magazine of a double-decker.

J. J. Dirks.

*Adjective—"Nothing doing."

GOD'S OWN COUNTRY—AGAIN.

My letter in the July Journal was not sufficiently clear. It has created an idea that Melbourne is a long way behind the times. Several indignant correspondents, eager to uphold Australian prestige, have accused me of being a "knocker." Such was furthest from my intention, and I am sorry such an impression was produced.

The zoological collection at Royal Park, Melbourne, is far larger and finer than anything I have seen since leaving home. A public library containing many thousands of volumes, a technological museum, and an art gallery that any city in the United States might well be proud of, containing the original works of such masters as Tadema, Leighton, Millais, Reynolds and Watts

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among its collection, are features which denote the high tone of thought of a large section of the people. The Exhibition building is one of Melbourne's proudest possessions. In its vast hall is seating accommodation for over 20,000 persons. From the dome can be obtained an unexcelled view of the marvelous city of the south. Surrounding the building are beautiful gardens with all descriptions of brilliant flowers, and the musical voices of never-ceasing fountains lend an air of peacefulness to these glorious spring days.

It is here that the aquarium, with its performing seals and immense collection of sea denizens from every quarter of the globe, provides a fund of education and good-humored enjoyment.

Francis Ormonde founded the Workingmen's College over a dozen years ago. Now thousands of ambitious young fellows and hundreds of their progressive sisters pass through each year. The list of subjects taught is varied and numerous—electricity, engineering, architecture, drawing, painting, cooking, dressmaking being but a few. The class in letterpress printing is one of the most successful. The fees are low, and the instruction good.

Musically and dramatically an Australian audience is excellently informed and highly critical. Ask any theatrical manager or "star" promoter.

Situated practically on the seacoast, the opportunities for surf bathing are many. Nearly all through the year this form of recreation is possible.

The antipodeans are still interested in—or, rather, enthused over—bicycle racing. Only last season at one meeting 30,000 people assembled. A vast number of wheels are ridden. The auto is increasing. In all branches of sport the "gumsucker" has predominated. The climate is conducive to excellence in outdoor recreative exercises.

Education in Melbourne is free and compulsory. A child may leave school at any age after procuring a certificate of certain proficiency. Scholarships are competed for in the state schools, the possession of which entitles the holder to three years' gratuitous instruction in a college. From there the transition to the university is easy if there are sufficient financial aids at home.

Port Jackson, as Sydney harbor is called, is conceded by travelers who have visited Rio de Janeiro to be the finest in the world. Enter at evening, just as the sun is sinking, and you will behold one of the most entrancing sights the eye ever dwelt on. The city of Sydney, with a population of over 400,000, has some of the most beautiful watering places within easy car rides that one could desire. It abounds in pretty nooks and picnic spots. The electric car system is modeled on the latest plan, and is speedy and safe. The Blue Mountains and the Jenolan caves, famous among travelers, are visited yearly by thousands of tourists.

One of the most incisive journals on earth is the Sydney Bulletin, renowned for the grand work it has done in elevating Australian literature and art to its present high standard. Every one interested in black and white has heard of "Hop," their famous caricaturist.

I referred to the few papers Melbourne publishes. And I still consider that with her population of brainy, intelligent citizens she could do with two additional journals very easily.

Not many miles away from the metropolis of the south is the green, fertile Gippsland Valley. Trees equaling those found in the Yosemite both in height and girth are here, but the world doesn't hear of it because, as I said before, we don't advertise ourselves enough.

Australia headed the gold production list for 1903 with 4,315,538 ounces, valued at $89,210,100. Much of this immense sum was realized from the famous Bendigo goldfields, 100 miles from Melbourne. From the backs of millions of sheep is taken the famous Australian wool, worn all over the world.

There is an electric car service in Perth, practically a new city in Western Australia. Thousands of daring miners passed through there some years since to the renowned Coolgardie and Kalgoorlie goldfields.

Comparisons are odious; I know it. But I was in Colorado at the time of the last presidential election. The difference in politics was startling. Every reader is acquainted with the tactics of the opposing parties in the Peabody-Adams fight, so I will merely add that such a condition in Australia at the present time is an absolute impossibility. There we are free from the ward "boss," the two-sided labor "leader," the corrupt politician, the practice of ballot-box stuffing and the other things which have brought contempt on democracy as practiced in the United States. We are not so "progressive."

Among Australians, as among many other nations, are men who anxiously, yet hopefully, look for a rising up of the higher intelligence of the American people, and the wiping out of these great drawbacks to progress—corruption in politics and the trusts. Several persons have had interesting correspondence with me on this theme. But they are the cosmopolitans, whose views are not confined to a single city, or state, or nation. Their mental horizon is wider.

A feature of life over here that I can not reconcile myself to is the apartment house. Life is altered—one might say deranged—by its limitations and falsities. The people are forceful and brusk. The little politenesses one meets with in other countries are missing. Underneath, however, are the warmth of heart and constancy of friendship. My experience right along proves this.

America is a great country. It seems a pity that one can not do a little "boosting" in his own way without being accused by his fellow countrymen of "knocking" his own.

Many Americans with whom I have chatted have the idea that Australia is under the ban of a tyrannical monarchy. Nothing could be farther from the truth. For, although nominally under the British crown, the country is practically self-governing, the prime minister and parliaments of the commonwealth and premiers and representatives of all the states being elected by the people. And even were we under direct British rule it could never be said we were tyrannized. The Union

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Jack has always waved for freedom, even though the nation has sometimes made mistakes.

A governor in Australia is the direct antithesis of his American namesake. All the power of office is vested in the premier. Most of his excellency the governor's time is devoted to presiding at social functions, opening bazaars, presenting prizes, etc.

The Melbourne police force, fire department and other public officials are a fine body of men. Politics are never allowed to interfere with ability. The competent man need never fear which party is in power. His position is secure.

In my last letter I gave certain facts—which I can absolutely vouch for if need be—about the printing trade. They were certainly not eulogistic. The truth seldom is. But some readers have gathered erroneous ideas of the country, as a whole, from my comment on one trade. This was not my idea in writing.

Quite an extensive amount of shipping passes through the different ports of Australia in a year. Melbourne is said to possess one of the largest docks in the world.

Once the terrible infliction of the drought is overcome Australia will go ahead with leaps and bounds. She hardly gets comfortably at work now when the whole country is visited by the dread enemy of the farmer, and the progress of the nation is temporarily paralyzed.

With increase of population opportunities will become more numerous, and the incentive to hustle will be greater. Then this great land will take her place among the nations. Even now one can enjoy liberty of conscience, freedom in business, and that immunity from interference so dear to the heart of the Anglo-Saxon in the sunny land across the sea.

JOHN H. CLAYTON.

WASHINGTON, PA.

J. Tracy, otherwise known as "Jack," lately of Jacksonville, Fla., was a visitor to our little city last month, made a call upon ye correspondent and went on eastward with "Michael" McVickars.

The Daily Record of July 27 says (all of which is true) in regard to our coming Labor day: "The present indications are that the celebration will be a great success, and elaborate preparations are being made." Two-colored posters have been received from the Morrison Printing Company of Detroit, Mich., and the town will be billed "for fair."

Typographical Union No. 456 has certainly got representation in Washington's Central Trades Assembly. L. W. Rank, from the Observer job rooms, is acting as the assembly's president, and your "advocater" was appointed "sec." some two moons ago.

This from a local paper will show how we do things in "Little" Washington when it comes down to Labor day: "For Labor day the Washington Central Trades Assembly has had some fine posters, in two colors, printed that are quite decorative. The same will be distributed about the city to the business houses, which, the assembly expects, will extend the privilege of hanging the posters in the different windows. The design of the bill is quite appropriate, and would enhance instead of disfigure any window. Tickets to the number of 2,000 have been printed also—all numbered, no duplicates. These tickets will sell for 10 cents each."

The new daily paper here (the Morning Record) carries the "little joker" high up on its masthead.

By the recent dinner of the London Association of Correctors of the Press, over which Anthony Hope presides, attention was called to a queer custom of the old time. Printers used to chain copies of their books outside their offices, and if any passing scholar detected an error he was rewarded according to its magnitude—a cup of wine for a broken letter, a cup of wine and a plate of beef for a turned letter, and the like.

A "brand new" paper in every particular—ad and body type of eight-point caliber—has made its advent in our county field at California, on the Monongahela. This thriving little town now has two hand-set papers, and this latest one, the Weekly Independent, is bright, clean and newsy, and shows much strength in typographical get-up.

The Canonsburg Daily Notes (seven miles from here) has both a Mergenthaler and a Simplex in the news room. Their new quarters are well appointed and the job room is worthy of mention as to light, air, etc.

His father was a printer,
So when his wife would bake
He used to sigh about the "pi"
His father used to make.
—Boston Advertiser.

The first young woman to join our union was taken in at our last meeting (Miss Omesha Moore), setting an example for many others of her sex in this section. Besides the lady, one new man member was received with the customary good graces —J. H. Roberts.

The strike of the telegraph operators, members of the O. R. T., on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad was indorsed at this union's last meeting.

WILLIAM CLARK BLACK.

AUGUSTA, ME.

At a special meeting of No. 380, held Saturday evening, July 29, the union was addressed by Charles T. Scott, on the importance of organizing in preparation for the coming movement for eight hours, otherwise known as the "shorter workday."

The night was one of the hottest we have had during July, but two-thirds of the members, including women and people who are non-union, braved the heat and listened for nearly an hour and a half to Organizer Scott, who pointed out to them the attitude of the International Typographical Union on the eight-hour question, the dodging and evading tactics employed by the National Typothetæ, and then wound up his splendid speech with an appeal for us to organize up to the 100 per cent basis.

He was given an ovation at its conclusion, also a rising vote of thanks, and the only wish of the members of No. 380 is that President Lynch will

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keep Organizer Scott in Maine as much as possible, for he certainly has got the "goods," and knows how to impress them upon his listeners.

The movement certainly looks bright here and more especially so during the past month, the members are commencing to talk more and more about it, and a good illustration of this fact is that seven new applications are ready to be acted upon, and more to follow.

The International Typographical Union members in the state of Maine certainly took their share of offices at the state federation recently held in Bangor: Ex-President Brown, of No. 380, was reelected secretary-treasurer; John F. Connelly, of No. 446, corresponding secretary; L. V. Clark, of No. 380, finance committee; James A. Brennan, of No. 380, legislative committee. They also had the state federation pass resolutions favorable to the eight-hour movement.

The whole talk of the "typos" is for the "shorter workday," and the other labor bodies are ready to do anything in their power to help the movement along.

Let us have more "Scott" and we will trim the Sturgis Commission a mile, the 1st day of January, 1906.

JAMES A. BRENNAN.

A SUGGESTION.

With the nearing of the date when a national demand for the eight-hour day is to be made, it seems to me that every effort and every idea that may have even a remote possibility of aiding our cause should be utilized. This belief, together with an earnest desire for success, are the sole reasons for presenting the following suggestions:

In the war of capital against labor the advantage has too often been found on the side of money; only one thing can hope to cope with any degree of success with the money power, and that is a practical application of superior intelligence. Too often, in the struggle of the worker for a living wage under righteous conditions, the capitalist has come off victorious by serenely closing his place of business until such time as an empty stomach shall have forced capitulation on the part of the worker.

All unions have recognized this source of weakness and have tried to overcome the difficulty through the creation of a "defense fund," with greater or lesser—and often lesser—degree of success.

Now, why should not the International Typographical Union take an advance step in its fight with the typothetæ and meet it on its own ground? Instead of spending thousands of dollars in support of men idle on strike, from a rapidly diminishing defense fund, I suggest the possibility (at least for the stronger unions) of entering into direct competition with the typothetæ with fully equipped offices, which, rightly managed, will not only give employment to union men, but will demonstrate to the public at large the possibility of an eight-hour day at an insignificant minimum increase in the cost of production.

Union No. 13 paid out nearly $40,000 during our "late unpleasantness"—enough to have established an office, put union men to work, met the typothetæ in direct competition, which, with an abundance of free advertising in the way of news and the sympathy of an unprejudiced public for a conservative union, would have proved a mighty factor in determining a favorable outcome.

The linotype and the monotype people would be only too glad to enter into negotiations for their part of the equipment.

It is not my purpose to enter into detail, but simply contribute for discussion the above suggestions should merit be found therein.

Braintree, Mass. MYRON M. ADAMS.

THE TRUE SPIRIT OF UNIONISM.

Looking over the May number of the Inland Printer I saw an article on "The True Spirit of Unionism," and it called to my mind an instance where I thought that true unionism was displayed. Last January the Vermont Watchman Company was burnt out; there was not so much damage done by fire as by water, as the fire companies could not get at the fire very readily, consequently there was more water thrown than ordinarily would be necessary. We had two Simplex machines, which were thrown out of commission. The fire occurred at midnight, and the firemen flooded the whole building. It was in January and twenty below zero, so you can imagine what it looked like the next morning; everything frozen up with about five or six inches of ice over everything. Mr. Ropes, the proprietor, was sick in bed at the time, and after the fire was all out the reporters, local editors and myself went down to his house and had a council of war. He said: "Boys! we have got to get out some kind of a sheet." That was enough. We left him and we got together and planned out our work for the next day, after which we went home and got a couple of hours' rest, having worked most all night carrying things out of the office into the next building. The next morning we tried to get help from the other offices, but could not get much, only from a small job office owned by Dean Edson, who threw open his doors and told us to use anything he had. The men all showed up the next morning and started in with a will when we told them that we wanted to get out a paper; some of them got hot water and thawed out the ads, others went to setting at the case, others carried material over to Mr. Edson's, while others chopped out column rules and galleys, etc., out of the ice. I had all I could do to get up steam and look out and direct things generally. I left everything in regard to the paper to the rest of the men and told them to go ahead and do the best they could while I got to work getting the building cleaned up and thawing out the presses. The outcome of it all was that we did not lose an edition of the Daily Journal; certainly it was not full size, but it was a paper to be proud of under the circumstances—six columns, four pages the first day and six columns, six pages after, until in eight days we were running our full-size paper, eight columns, four pages, twenty-two inches long, on our own presses, which I had got into shape.

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The only outside help being one man, who helped me wipe up the presses and clean up generally. Now, the point which I think was "true unionism" was that the men went through all this and stood by one another, helping one another where they saw they were most needed, and doing everything to gain the one thing, that being to "get out a paper of some kind," and all this was done with the weather twenty below zero and the men working in ice and snow and dirt, not knowing whether they were going to catch their death of cold, and not seeming to care so long as they got the sheet out. After the forms had gone to press they all turned to, and folded the paper by hand, and all this was done without extra charge, and goes to show that true union help, which can work together for its employer's interest, should be appreciated, and I think it was in this case, for I know that Mr. Ropes could not mention it afterward without tears coming into his eyes, and he could never say what I know he felt, and was not in a position financially to show it. Hoping this will be a lesson to some employers who are standing out against giving their men a favor, as I am sure that anything that we wanted we could have obtained had Mr. Ropes lived, though he was a hard man to talk to on union principles, but I think that he, like lots of others, have found out that union men can be relied upon to stand by their employer if he is half-decent to them and meets them half-way.

Montpelier, Vt. GEORGE T. ARCHER.

SHOULD UNIONS ENTER POLITICS?

The labor union is distinctively a business institution. It is organized for the advancement of the economic interests of its members. It is a weapon of war. It exists because justice does not rule in the land of its existence. If justice ruled there would be no need of the labor union. Injustice rules because of the presence of bad laws. Bad laws are enacted by politicians who owe no allegiance to any but the power that makes them. They fear no master save he who has dominion over them. And the only weapon over them is organization.

Every wrong against which labor is organized and forced to make war, is an economic wrong due to the presence of unjust statutes. Our contest with our employers is but a superficial one. We only contest with him, not because he is our real antagonist, but because we do not see the real foe. Our real foe is an economic system that forces unholy alliances between natural enemies, and antagonisms among those who should be friends. Until we have these truths well fixed in our minds we shall continue to wage a useless warfare.

Though our real foe is the system, yet the system is represented by men. These men are strongly organized to perpetuate the system. They make the laws we are bound to obey. We enact trade regulations which, in our absurd conception of our strength, we imagine our foe must accede to. Having the power of government in his hands, he enacts statutes that nullify every regulation we succeed in having him accede to. And he has the power of using the militia to frighten us from doing anything should we grow desperate in our helplessness.

Until we learn the power that lies in government; until we appreciate the value of taking some part in the enactment of law under which we are obliged to live; until we study the natural laws of economics, and understand their necessary relation to our material welfare, every victory we secure will prove to be but the "baseless fabric of a vision."

If our foe is fully organized, and uses such potent power as lies in government and law for his extension of power over us, why is it not wise for us to counter his efforts with at least enough action to preserve our natural rights? If political action is wise for him, why is it unwise for us?

We should be careful about endorsing mere candidates. The individual official is not so much the thing that concerns us, as the principles of statute law under which we must live. We should first seek to understand our true economic interests, and see that they are enacted into law. The support of particular candidates should be incidental to that. If we truly understand the natural laws of economics, and adapt our measures to them, our enactments will not only be to our interests, but to all the true interests of all men. We can not permanently prosper by any unjust enactments, any more than can our foe.

Let those who oppose unions entering into the arena of politics look backward a bit. Let them witness the Australian ballot; child labor laws; regulations of hours and safety appliances of every kind, and the innumerable acts that were forced upon our statute books by organized labor, and then ask himself if the past has not shown the advantage of unions entering politics. Every permanent benefit we have gained in the past has been gained by political action, and nothing else. Let us continue. Until we do menace our foe by united political action, he will but smile at all our silly efforts to overpower him.

Omaha, Neb. LAURIE J. QUINBY.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Kenneth M. Forbes, the popular secretary of No. 94, is one of the many good union men of this city and state. Mr. Forbes is energetic and always on the alert. Born in Toronto, Canada, July 23, 1872, he came to New York city when only five years of age. He became a member of the union, joining "Big 6," shortly afterward bringing his card to Jersey City. Mr. Forbes has always taken an active interest in the union and has served on several important committees both in Jersey City and Hoboken, of the latter of which he was president, and while serving in such capacity organized Typographical Union Label League, which comprised locals No. 94, 110 and 323, said organization being very successful in introducing the "little joker." Mr. Forbes has served as one of the organizers of the central labor union, and has at different times represented either No. 94 or 323 in this body. Mr. Forbes has on several occasions represented his union at the conventions of the New

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Jersey State Federation of Labor. He is now serving his second term as secretary of No. 94 and is a very proficient officer. Mr. Forbes represented No. 94 at the recent Toronto convention.

NOTES.

Roy Leonard has deposited a Detroit card, and Patrick Byrne a New York card.

Secretary Forbes reported at August meeting 123 members, seventeen in arrears.

President Rice has appointed Fred N. Cornell a member of the executive board in place of John Wells, who has taken a traveling card and is working "over the pond."

The executive board was given power, at the last meeting of No. 94, to invite the state eight-hour committee to favor Jersey City with one of its meetings.

Peter Graham, a prominent member of No. 94, was recently elected chief ranger of one of the local courts of Foresters.

John S. Fisher, Allan Ball and Fred N. Cornell represented No. 94 at the state eight-hour committee recently held at Atlantic City.

F. N. CORNELL.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D.

In reading THE JOURNAL we note the victory achieved by the typos of 'Frisco and it is certainly a notable victory, as a city the size of San Francisco uses a large body of printers. This battle, which was a short one, was looked upon by the typothetæ as the opening gun of the big domain of Uncle Sam, and it must certainly grind on some, notably Parry, to see what result was accomplished by the movement. The outcome of this strike will be a talisman for nearly all and is the greatest boom to our cause that has arisen as yet.

Right here in South Dakota we have a man who is doing his share of work toward the eight-hour movement. The one we refer to is J. E. Fancher, organizer for South Dakota. A man who has gone through a number of strikes; cool, deliberate and thoroughly conversant upon all points of unionism and who has a faculty of never arousing the enmity of the proprietors is Fancher. This state has only five organized typographical unions and a good many towns to compete with the unionized places and the bosses contend that with eight hours for a schedule they can not compete with the other places. Mr. Fancher is certainly rounding up these tardy places and doing more for the welfare of our cause than one thinks. He certainly has the good wishes of No. 218, of which he is a member.

Labor day is to be the event of the season here and the program has been arranged and the local committees are hustling already to make it an event long to be remembered. They have secured an orator of wide renown to deliver the address of the day and he will be ably assisted by local talent.

THE JOURNAL grows better every issue and the last one was a winner.

Work is fair, but nothing extra doing.

W. P. DAVIS.

THE ORIGIN OF BAER'S "DIVINE RIGHT."

For many years I have been in the habit of going into second-hand book stores whenever the profit of previous labor had accumulated to an extent sufficient to enable me to part with a portion of circulating capital without pressing danger of having to tax my fixed capital or infringe upon my sinking fund in order to declare a dividend which should enable me to purchase a meal ticket in the open market, and I had about concluded that I had been yearning for the unattainable when, a few days ago, I drifted wearily into a second-hand book capitalist's institution and approached the clerk with the old, old question, "Have you anything humorous in political economy?"

The clerk smiled radiantly as he took me by the coat lapel and said, "Prepare yourself. It is a long lane that has no turning; also, the darkest hour is just before the dawning; too, the darkest cloud may have a silver lining; too and also, behind the hills the sun is always shining." After having said these things he led me, gently, back through the dim aisles of musty-smelling books to the dimmest aisle of mustiest books, and there, in the section devoted to political economy, glowing like a cigarette in a murky fog, I found it, "The Political Economy of Humanism," by Henry Wood.

I seized it and started for the light. The clerk followed me closely, because the light is near the door and the door is not closed. The book fell open at page 25, and I knew that my long search was ended.

"How much?" I said, controlling my emotion as best I could.

"Thirty cents," said the clerk.

With feverish haste I transferred the circulating capital and took the object of demand to my room. I wanted to be alone with my treasure.

Political economy is no longer "the dismal science." On page 25, under "Supply and Demand," Mr. Wood writes: "Supply is positive and demand negative."

What a picture that brings before the mind's eye! Far in the south there lies a fence; on one side lies a watermelon—a supply; on the other side lies a long, dark man—a demand. One can almost see that positive supply tugging and straining at its vine, growling, gnashing its teeth in passionate yearning to get over the fence and eat the long, dark man, who is negative demand! The scene is too horrible! One can not help feeling that eventually the watermelon will tear itself loose from the vine, climb over the fence, and there do bloody deeds.

Again: Charlie Ross, an innocent demand for something to eat, goes forth. His little feet carry him aimlessly on until, all unwary, he stops beside an orchard wall above which swings an apple on a branch—a supply. Charlie would like the apple; but, demand being negative, he doesn't care for it. He gazes at it idly, attracted, perhaps, by its physical beauty. But behold the apple, the positive supply! The blossom end begins to vibrate, to tremble, to open and shut like an animated rubber tobacco bag! The branch sways, it bends; the writhing of the blossom end fascinates Charlie; he

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moves not! Lower and lower the positive supply of apple drops until at last, with one fell swoop, the expanding blossom end opens and envelops Charlie, the poor, negative demand!

But man can only learn from experience, and from this at last we learn, not only how Charlie Ross was lost, but how worms get into apples.

Over on page 26 another fact is noted in relation to supply and demand: "Throughout the whole cosmic economy each of these factors is not only incomplete without the other, but each is evidence of the existence of the other." This shows quite plainly that a demand for a slice of green cheese from the moon is ample evidence that a supply of such green cheese exists. It is a clear and perfect refutation of the statement made by the thoughtless that the moon is not made in whole or in part of green cheese.

On page 31 the laboring man may begin to take hope. "The almost or quite 100 per cent advance in average wages which has been made during the last thirty years, in spite of the immense immigration into the country, is a natural advance, and was caused by an excess of demand. If the forcing process had been continually applied during that period the advance would have been much less marked, for the reason that the demand would have been injured."

The book was written in 1894 (page numbers here quoted from edition of 1901). In the thirty years preceding 1894 labor unions grew from a total membership of about 100,000 in 1864 to almost 2,000,000 in 1894, and in not 1 per cent. of the cases where a raise in wages to any number of men was given was the gain made without concerted action by a union of employes. Evidently the "excess of demand" referred to in the quoted paragraph was made by the unions for higher wages.

On page 40 we learn that "the combined labor unions of the world can not permanently lift wages above their natural value." Only a true humorist could say "an undisputed thing in such a solemn way." Most unionists will be content when they get wages up to their natural value.

All through the book the laborer is told he must rely on "natural law." On page 13 one discovers that "natural law is never suspended or repealed by any force which can be exerted on the same plane; but it is axiomatic that a higher law may overcome a lower one," which indicates that there are two "natural" laws. On page 68 one discovers that "it is at once apparent that so far as any commodity or service is exempt from general competition, it is not fully amenable to natural law."

First we have a general statement of natural law, then a statement that there is or may be a higher law than natural law, then a statement that any combination able to prevent general competition is higher than natural law. Evidently we have no further use for the Deity, since we can by stopping competition repeal natural laws by higher laws. This book must be Baer's bible; it gives him divine right and makes him superior to God inasmuch as he can prevent competition; and "it is at once apparent" that Henry Wood is his prophet, and these are Parry's articles of faith.

The whole universe, according to Mr. Wood, is based on this natural law, which may be repealed at any time by a sufficiently strong combination of physical capital.

As if this discovery were not sufficient to set the world running smoothly Mr. Wood, on page 37, says: "It is deplorable that competition sometimes causes seamstresses to live in garrets and make shirts at starvation prices; but it should not be forgotten that for each one of these a hundred poor people, as a consequence, buy their shirts cheaply."

And "it is at once apparent" that cheapness justifies all things. Therefore, when the beef trust has raised the price of meat we have a right to go to an orphan asylum, select a nice, fat orphan and cook it for Sunday dinner. It may be a little rough on the orphan, "but it should not be forgotten that for each of these" a dozen poor people, as a consequence, may get their Sunday dinner cheaply. It is natural law. If the orphans should strike, we have our remedy. Mr. Wood has guarded his proposition at all points. On page 81 we are told that "strikes are violent efforts to defy natural law, and are, therefore, harmful and expensive." "It is at once apparent" that we have a perfect right to eat orphans. If the orphans go on a strike we must get an injunction and call out the militia.

On page 285 we are told that "all human infelicity, whether physical, social, economic, moral or spiritual, comes from a disregard or violation of the established order." And "it is at once apparent" that Judas Iscariot did his duty to his God and his fellow man when he betrayed Christ, since Christ, when he fired the money changers from the temple, violated established order; besides which he did several other things objected to by those whose visible interests lay in the perpetuation of the established order. Also, as we can not improve anything without changing something, any improvement, being a violation of established order, is opposed to natural law.

On page 286 we discover that "law is only a comprehensive name for the orderly methods of the Creator." He refers to natural law, and "it is at once apparent" that as soon as a corner in any sort of commodity exempts that commodity from "general competition" those persons who form the corner are superior to the Creator, because, as previously stated, the commodity "is not fully amenable to natural law."

On page 295 we find that "intellectual logic is inadequate to the delicate interpretation of natural law, and 'of' its articulated adjustment to human affairs." The unnecessary preposition appears to be a part of natural law, since the intellectual logic of grammarians prohibits such use of it.

It is strange, however, that Mr. Wood should have noted the inadequacy of intellectual logic on page 295 after having, on page 292, said: "Mind being as amenable to law as matter, political economy is an exact science."

This may appear rather idiotic than funny, but that is on account of your fault-finding nature.

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Just look again on page 295. "Intuition alone is able to put its ear to the ground and distinguish between discordant, even though faint jars, and concordant vibrations."

There are 309 pages of "The Political Economy of Humanism," each one more ridiculously funny than its predecessor. On page 165, for instance, speaking of labor organizations, he says: "If, therefore, a number of carpenters organize an artificial combination which holds them together, it is in direct opposition to the law of natural competition." On page 240, speaking of business organizations, he says: "Organization as manifested ON EVERY PLANE is characterized by force and utility. It is omnipresent in the physical world, erecting and cementing unities out of the most diverse materials."

A comparison of the two statements develops the real purpose of the book. It is intended to produce laughter. This is proved by the statement on page 274. "Through a virtual monopoly of all the principal industrial trades and handicrafts by the unions, which are controlled and almost entirely composed of the foreign-born, the American boy has come to be almost a superfluity." In our own union the percentage of foreign-born is less than 1, in the machinists' about 10, carpenters' about 15, bricklayers' about 10; other trades in proportion, except where unions have been compelled to take in strikebreakers, as has so many times happened with miners.

There is plenty of material for a comic opera in the book, or at least for an operatic comedy. The element of solemn fooling shows in every page. It is a caricature of reasoning. Not only that, however, gives it value; it shows to the student of logic how easily a man may deceive himself by neglecting definitions, overlooking connotations, and borrowing phrases without analyzing them. It "hears to me" like a sermon on labor by N. D. Hillis. M. H. BATTENBERG.

Chicago, Ill.

THE SOLUTION OF THE LABOR PROBLEM.

We read a great deal these days from the lectures of professors and the orations of the graduates of the relations of capital and labor and how this question should be and how they imagine it will be solved. It seems that the solution must come from the individual workers themselves; that is, those who depend upon their weekly wage for a living. They should think, and watch the march of events and meditate on what is the better way to lend their individual effort to contribute their share for its well being. Now, how are we trying to reason this question out with ourselves? Is it by discussing the question who is the greater general, Oyama or Kuropatkin, or who discovered the spit ball? Will it be by thinking what will happen when the age limit for the worker is set at forty-five and we become candidates for Dr. Osler's chloroform club at sixty, that the question reaches that stage which will satisfy us all?

We are told that turning our attention to men who are candidates for offices, and electing the friendly ones, will bring about a satisfactory result. We will take the results recently in Massachusetts in this line. A very active campaign was made against the republican candidate for governor who vetoed a labor bill that passed both branches of the legislature, and he was defeated. A man was elected governor who, it is expected, would have signed the bill, and it was presented again this year, but it was killed by the senate. And still the bill is no nearer becoming a law than it was many years ago. The chances may be that this thing would be repeated year after year, either the legislators killing the labor bills or the governor vetoing them. This has brought about the calling of a conference in the state of representatives from all central labor unions to see whether the unions can strengthen themselves by taking part in politics. This will be watched with interest. Take it in the state of New York. The ten-hour bill for bakers being passed and signed by the governor is declared unconstitutional by the highest tribunal in the government by a single vote. That decision by the supreme court gave the people the best opportunity to think and know just where they are at. So any concessions for shorter hours will have to be brought about by agreements with employers, or strikes; the former to be hoped for, the latter avoided.

The securing of shorter hours and increases in wages in most all cases remain a fixed policy whether the workers, through their unions, cease to be active, as in many cases they lose interest after these have been accomplished. This is another example of the lack of thought on the part of those most directly interested, as to what might happen in case a general reaction takes place in the trade union movement and the whole campaign of years of hard work carried on all over again. A look at the results of the most important strikes of the year shows the many failures of that method. After a struggle of weeks and months they had to return, what were left of them, at the same demands that were offered to them at first. With very few exceptions all efforts to revive these unions have proved useless, and some have entirely gone out of existence. Mistakes will be made just as long as there are men to make them, but it is about time that they should think how to profit by the mistakes of the past. No union enters into a contest expecting to lose, but they do not deliberate on the outcome if the effort is lost and the disaster that it will bring.

By each individual giving a little time and thought to the question and all individuals working unitedly what an amount of good could be accomplished. To be successful in anything some little sacrifices must be made, and this is true in the labor question. In labor unions as in other organizations all the sacrificing is done by the few, while the many are always ready to criticize. You are not doing your part by staying away from the meetings or becoming disinterested in the important matters that are always before your union; you are not doing your part by asking a member who attends the meetings and then kicking because it wasn't done the other way and saying what you would do if you were at the meeting, and how

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you would make So and So look like 30 cents; you are not doing your part when you fail to record your vote for the best men for union officers. And many other things you fail to do that will help wonderfully to lighten the burden of those who are always willing to do more than their share, and add to the good government of your union. Stand up and touch elbows with the next man and try and do your share of the work the best you can. Individual effort and united individuals is the proper formation in which to advance. P. H. McMahon.

North Adams, Mass.

BELLINGHAM, WASH.

There is another machine in Bellingham. The Herald installed another during the past month, making in all nine machines in the city, all working one shift each, regularly, and some of them two shifts.

At our last meeting it was decided to form a woman's auxiliary to the union, not that we are jealous of Tacoma and Seattle and the good times they have, but because we believed we could better push the label. There don't seem to be much enthusiasm on the part of our employers in the job offices over the label. They never use the label unless it be compulsory, which is due to the lack of agitation. So, we believe, with an auxiliary and a proper canvass we will bring those who have printing to do to realize the benefit they will derive therefrom, and also cause the proprietor-owners and other shops to pay more attention to our union and its workings than to literature they receive from the alleged organization, typothetæ (apropos San Francisco). G. H. Gray.

AS TO LABOR DAY PARADES.

Annually, when the summer months advance, discussion of the question, Shall we parade? becomes acute.

Annually, the indifference of unions which have formerly neglected to parade, becomes more marked.

Annually, the estrangement and bitterness increase between the unions which parade and those who do not.

Year by year the ranks show a larger proportion of men and organizations new to the labor movement.

Every year the absence of the "kid glove aristocrats" of the labor movement is more and more noticeable.

These conditions are an element of weakness and a growing menace.

The advice of St. Paul, "Forsake not the assembling of yourselves together," is as applicable to trade unions today as to the Christian church.

Habitual absence from parades and meetings breeds a dry rot that paralyzes activity, deadens enthusiasm and renders the union's efforts ineffective. The work of the organization is thrown upon the shoulders of a few and proves too great a burden.

For unions with labels to lose such a chance for publicity as is offered by a Labor day parade seems almost suicidal blindness. In the streets on that day are thousands of active supporters of labor's cause, and tens of thousands of friendly observers throng the walks. Eager eyes watch for every attractive display, and banners, mottoes and uniforms impress themselves deeply on the popular mind. Thousands of dollars could not buy the value in advertising that is lost by laziness on Labor day.

An increasing danger also confronts unions having labels whose members neglect to parade.

Other unions neglect the labels.

They have good reason. The most effective way they have of showing their strength to employers, non-members and the general public is by turning out on Labor day with as many fellow unionists as they can muster. If label unionists neglect them on that day, they have some justification for neglect of labels on other days.

There is no good reason for refusing to parade. No more beneficent organization exists than the trade union. Its achievements are just cause for pride. Millions of dollars are pouring every week into the homes of the poor as the result of its efforts. Its struggles, and sufferings, and sacrifices have furnished better homes, better food and better raiment for millions of women and children. No one need feel that he is humbling his pride when he walks with the men who form the backbone of the only organization that monopoly fears; the only movement not supported by "tainted" money; the only body of men with strength and courage enough to defy the power and blandishments of the trust.

Its record should inspire devotion, not apology.

Rather more than a generation ago nearly half the laborers of the United States were slaves, and the rest were scarcely half-free.

The average day's labor was from twelve to fourteen hours; wages were pitifully low; sanitary conditions were such as would now be considered criminal, and relations between employer and employed frequently resembled the relations between master and slave.

When this century began, a recent publication asserts, wages in New York were 40 cents a day, and in other places less. As late as 1835 weavers worked twelve hours for 65 cents; factory women received as low as $1.25 per week for more than thirteen hours per day.

In 1850 the average factory wages were $247 per year; in 1890, $446. Wages in cotton factories in 1830 were 44 cents per day.

About seventy-five years ago trade unions in America began to gather strength, and since then their persistent, insistent demand for better conditions and more wages has never ceased.

What have they accomplished?

Mark the difference between the wages of today and those of seventy-five years ago, for one answer.

Consider, for another reply, these among the many reforms gained:

The homestead law, which for many years relieved the pressure on the eastern labor market; sanitary conditions and ventilation in shops and factories; fire escapes; protection from dangerous

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machinery; shorter workday; Saturday half-holiday; abolition of child labor; relief to woman labor; weekly payment of wages; industrial and evening schools; compulsory school laws; free text books; boards of arbitration; bureaus of statistics; Australian ballot; abolition of truck stores and Pinkerton thugs; special railroad rates for wage earners; wages guaranteed by lien.

The blessings resulting from these reforms have not inured to union men alone, but have diffused themselves throughout all the working classes in the community.

Viewing these advances, some members of trade unions in New York, about twenty-five years ago, conceived the idea that to set aside a day for celebration and commemoration would promote the progress of the movement. What more natural than that the method of celebration should be by parade, the highest expression of mutual pride and gratification in results attained?

So some of the objects of the celebration of Labor day and its parade are:

1. To celebrate and commemorate advances made.

2. To forge still stronger the chain of brotherhood that binds us together.

3. To stimulate zeal, loyalty and enthusiasm in our work for the complete emancipation of Labor.

4. To promote unity of purpose, of effort, of method and of heart.

5. To more fully realize our growing power, and to make our opposers realize it.

6. To advertise to the world our object (the constant betterment of labor conditions) and our strength.

Unfortunately not all unions realize the importance of this event. Perhaps not a third of the members of trade unions will parade on Labor day. But the spectacle of so large a display of strength by a movement scarcely tolerated, if not openly despised, by court, professor, politician, press, pulpit and "business," should awaken all to the fact that a new force is born into the world—a force that makes for economic righteousness.

Its adherents and beneficiaries should not allow indolence and indifference to interfere with their loyalty.

HENRY STERLING.

Boston, Mass.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

The label committee recently had printed several thousand stickers, and good results are expected. It reads as follows: "Ask for this label on your printing. It's a guarantee of proper conditions, fair wages and eight hours."

It is expected that a few of our ex-members, and several of those eligible for membership, will take advantage of the opportunity offered them for the next three months. Under a suspension of the rules the fee has been reduced to $1. This runs to the third Thursday in October (19).

Great credit is due Frederick Hawley and William Pfieffer, of the Marigold Printing Company, and James Cherry, of the American Graphophone Company, members of the pressmen's union, for their efforts in giving the printers of this city an old-fashioned clambake on Sunday, July 23. Every one enjoyed himself and was well filled with the choice viands provided by these gentlemen. Each one present was given a tag with the following inscription:

To Schleichert's Grove. Look out! the printers are "coming." First annual blowout of the Printers' Club, Sunday, July 23, 1905, at Schleichert's Grove. Don't kick. The cook is a big man and this is his bad day. Always wear this. Return check. If you can't find your way home show this check to the first policeman you meet.

At the meeting of the eight-hour committee delegates in Hartford, in June, Newtown and Fairfield were placed in the Bridgeport district, and at our meeting in July President Coates was appointed to look after these towns and report at the next meeting. Our president is an earnest worker, and is always on the alert to advance the interests of the union and our label. It was through his efforts that the printing committee of the board of aldermen were made up of members favorable to the use of the label. Danbury has appointed a committee to act with Bridgeport.

A committee has been appointed to wait on Manager Smith, of Smith's Theater, in relation to having the program for the season of 1905–06 appear with the label. It is said that the committee were successful.

At a recent meeting of the central labor union the election of officers was held, and William J. Brennan, of No. 252, was elected treasurer.

EDWARD BENNETTO.

LAS VEGAS, N. M.

A word or two concerning this booming town of the southwest and of conditions unionwise may be of interest to readers of THE JOURNAL. As most "prints" already know, this town has been chosen as the site of the National Fraternal Sanitarium, and the section is noted for its health-giving properties to those suffering from lung trouble. Early in September the institution will begin to receive patients, but already people of all classes are pouring into the city, and accommodations are almost at a premium.

At the annual meeting for election of officers last month, A. Ray Bowman was elected president, vice E. J. Scott, and the writer elected secretary-treasurer, vice Simon Mares.

Harry Oakes, formerly of Las Vegas, and latterly down Douglas (Ariz.) way, came back to his old love a few weeks ago.

Ed Hayes looked in and out a while back.

Ray Bowman, who came to us from Denver, and assumed charge of the Optic linos, has vacated No. 1 for the more important job of having entire charge of the "rag."

Charley Peterson, who formerly had charge of the makeup, now owns the title of "advertising manager."

No. 312 is today in good shape, and its officers are carrying out the letter of the law as we have been taught to understand it in the larger cities, and the result is generally satisfactory to both employer and employe.

"Vamos to Vegas" is the button-cry of the territory for the Vegas fair next month.

S. J. SANSOM.

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NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Frank K. Foster will be in New Haven the latter part of September. No. 47 is very fortunate to be assured of a visit from him. We will try and make this event a "clincher" as regards the eight-hour day.

It is a pleasure to read the letters appearing in THE JOURNAL by my friends Garman and Birdsall as to the conditions in that good city of Denver. Surely there can be no argument against the shorter workday when our opponents are educated by the experience of some of the best and most successful employing printers, ones who have been conducting eight-hour modern plants for years. And the proof of this assertion is my being employed therein.

I wish to congratulate my western friends who were fortunate enough to meet No. 47's ex-president, John McGowan, who recently returned from his trip to San Francisco. He paid a visit to Denver and the Home, all the places of interest in Colorado, and reports a delightful trip and reception. We are pleased to have him with us again.

The best plan I know of to remedy the "open shop" is to interest yourself in the apprentice of today. They are the future.

We have a few Big Sixes and a lot of little Nines, eh? Well, I think the little Nines will all look like Sixes on January 1, 1906.

J. T. VAN HOUTEN.

BATAVIA, N. Y.

When Batavia Typographical Union was organized three years ago no one was more elated over the accomplishment than Alvin J. Fox, who, through a great many years, had been a loyal defender of the organized craft, and today Mr. Fox is as young in spirit as any of the boys. When the civil war began he immediately volunteered his services to preserve the Union, and was a brave soldier, and Upton Post, G. A. R., is proud of his record. For a period of twelve years he was employed at his trade in Richmond, Va., cashing up on the Dispatch, Post, Star, News and Times, being foreman at one time of the latter paper. "There was a merry lot of fellows on the Times," remarked Mr. Fox, referring to the period of his employment in Richmond, "and there was always something doing. Never heard of the Richmond earthquake, I presume? Well, a chap named Ezekiel did, and I'll bet he remembers that tremendous 'subterranean' disturbance with a vividness he will always retain. It happened like this: There had been a real lively quaking of the earth a short time previous to this memorable incident, and everybody was on the tiptoe of expectancy of a recurrence of the shock—Ezekiel in particular. The composing room was directly over the sanctum, and when copy was all in Ezekiel had a habit of remaining after the other writers had left and taking a quiet nap until the forms went to press. Suddenly there was a deep, heavy sound, the building seemed to rock on its foundations, and every mother's son rushed down stairs and into the street, the thoroughly terrified Ezekiel, rudely awakened by the great terrestrial upheaval, following in double quick order. Ezekiel's professional instinct was keen, mind you, even though in the very grip of impending death, and here was a grand scoop for a man right on the spot! The wires were soon hot with a glowing description of the visitation sent to New York papers. And then came the climax. The boys saw that things had gone far enough, took Ezekiel to a secluded corner of a café and unfolded to him the plot—how every man in the composing room, armed with some heavy object, had, at a given word, dropped it from an elevation and made a mad rush for egress—but Ezekiel fired up at this, thought he was being guyed, and, do you know, it was really over a week before he took any stock in the fact that he was duped."

Batavia Typographical Union takes the stand that it is not good policy, and in fact not at all necessary, to impose a fine upon members who should not parade Labor day. Every union man who possibly can march will do so without any urging in the matter.

Assemblyman Samuel Prince, of New York, who represents the thirty-second district, is to be the Labor day orator in Batavia. Mr. Prince, who is twenty-six years old, and a graduate of the New York University Law School, with the degree of LL. B., is an earnest worker in the union cause, and is a member of the cigarmakers' organization. While in the assembly Mr. Prince has been the able champion of every bill designed to benefit workingmen.

Town Clerk Edward F. Short, who, before entering the political arena, conducted a job printing office in Batavia, and who holds an honorary withdrawal card from No. 511, is being boomed for sheriff.

William R. Lucas, who represented No. 511 at the Toronto convention, has accepted a position as linotypist on the New York City Record, where his brother is employed. Mr. Lucas is a royal good fellow, and all the boys wish him abundant success.

The label exhibit at the Genesee county fair in September promises to be a novel one. The management has agreed to furnish a tent, and the printers are to operate a press on the grounds, turning out literature and cards containing references to the use of union labels; the granite workers will have a carver at work; the cigarmakers a member turning out the blue label product; the painters an artist doing designs; the architectural wood carvers will be represented, etc. Why would not this idea be worthy of emulation in other localities?

The eight-hour movement is spreading to other trade organizations than the typographical. The carvers in the architectural department of the Batavia wood works have been on strike since the middle of June for the shorter workday, and up to August 15 not one "free and independent" American citizen had come forward to take a striker's job.

It seems as though the labor press gives up altogether too much valuable space in replying to the vilifications launched by union haters. Advertising such malevolents is time wasted, for they

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are not worthy to receive even the morsel of dignity which the reply establishes. Let the rabble go on with its ranting. The labor press can find plenty of wholesome educational matter to lay before its readers without getting down in the mire.

There ought to be more International Typographical Union buttons worn by the membership of No. 511. The carpenters are quite up-to-date in wearing emblems of their union.

WILLIAM H. RIAL.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

The eight-hour day conference committee met at Canton in July and held its first district convention. The meeting was a success. The next meeting will be held at Alliance, which city needs organizing.

Hats off to John Chinn and the rest of the Toronto boys. The convention was by far the best ever.

The Ohio delegation met while in Toronto and organized for the State Eight-hour Conference, which will be held at Columbus, Saturday and Sunday, September 30 and October 1. Max Hayes, of Cleveland, was elected chairman of the meeting. The meeting was largely attended and the state was well represented. The Columbus delegates will make arrangements for the convention. The meeting closed with a short talk on the eight-hour day by the chairman, Max Hayes, of Cleveland.

Hail! Hail! the gang is all gone.

There is no doubt in my mind but that the boys will return home full of eight-hour ginger and ready to start in and keep up the fight until the victory is clean and complete. JOSEPH WEINER.

LEWISTON, IDAHO.

About thirty-five years ago Henry Rising was born in Iowa. A few years later he learned typesetting on a country paper. Fourteen years ago Henry strolled into Spokane and began life there as a reporter on the old Spokesman, now Spokesman-Review. He is now the editor of the Spokane Chronicle. Many amusing stories are told of Henry, but the best is one told by himself, as follows: "The Methodists were in the midst of a great revival at the Howard street church, and with several printers strolled in to see how swift the thing really was. The minister announced a hymn and we all joined in, standing on our feet. Then the audience was seated, and the minister read slowly and impressively another hymn. When he concluded, he looked over the congregation, and his eye resting directly on me, he said: 'The congregation please sing without rising.'"

Frank H. McCarter was for years foreman of the Spokane Chronicle and just about the best that ever happened in treatment of his men. Mac got started right up at Erie, Pa., when eighteen years of age, ran away and married a girl near his own age in 1872. Mac took Greeley's advice and came west a year or so later and found work in Wichita, Kan. Here Mac met his Waterloo in the practical joke line. The McCarters were expecting daily the arrival of an heir. One night while Mac was at work the little fellow came. Across the street was a neighbor who, on the previous morning, had become parent of twins. The doctor in attendance at McCarter's officiated at both events. Mrs. McCarter was always a genial lady and fond of a joke. She proposed that the doctor go over to the neighbors and get the twins, and then send for Mac. The twins were soon in the McCarter household, and a messenger despatched for Mac. He came in all out of breath. "What is it, Sadie?" he asked. "What is it? It's three. Look at them." Mac stood for a moment in speechless silence, and then, "My God!—and only $20 a week." The son who figured in this joke is now on the East Oregonian at Pendleton, Ore.

Smoky Johnson and Machinist McCoy were put up against a serious problem on the Mergenthaler last week. The manager had been notified that a new star wheel was needed on No. 3. This order was hung on the machine. "Machinist, please put on a new sky wheel." Mac and Smoky searched all the books they had in an endeavor to find out just what really had happened to No. 3.

CHARLES R. LEARY.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

As insurance, out-of-work funds, pensions, etc., are being discussed I wish to call the attention of the craft to the remarkable showing of the North American Sick Beneficial Society. The society was organized April 17, 1903, with seventy-six members. The dues are 15 cents per week and the benefits $10.20 per week. The August, 1905, report of Secretary A. C. Roray shows the society has paid out in benefits and has remaining in the treasury the following: Paid in benefits 1903, $209.10; 1904, 421.60; to August, 1905, 244.80. Total, $875.50. Cash on hand, $231.29. Since July 1, 1904, the members have paid no dues. This has been made possible, partly, from the profits of a tobacco "snap" conducted by the society. This is one way you can "smoke-up," "blow hot air" and do some good. The constitution of the society in part says: This society has for its object the relief of any member who shall be detained from business on account of sickness, disability or accident. * * * Only persons who are members of the North American chapel shall be eligible. * * * Any one joining the society shall pay a pro rata share of the amount in the treasury as shown by the last monthly report. * * * Any member leaving the employ of the company shall cease to be a member, and shall receive a pro rata share of the amount in the treasury. * * * The dues shall be 15 cents per week. * * * When the sum of $300 has accumulated in the treasury, dues shall cease until the sum becomes less than $200, when the regular dues of 15 cents per week shall be continued. * * * If the sick committee reports favorably, the secretary-treasurer shall give the sick member an order on the treasury at the rate of $1.70 per day, payable weekly (six days to constitute a week). * * * No member shall receive benefits for more than ninety-one days.

F. T. Jordan has been declared the most popular man in the Public Ledger chapel, by a contest that has waged for a year. The "snap" of that office offered a trip to the Toronto convention, with

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all expenses, to the one receiving the largest number of votes. Every 25-cent purchase at the "snap" entitled the purchaser to a vote. An accident to Mr. Jordan's little daughter, however, prevented him from leaving home. Tom became famous some years ago in a game of baseball by exclaiming: "Get the ball! Get the ball! Never mind your nine dollar pants."

The Stephen Greene Printing Company, this summer, instead of working on the "short week" system during the dull season, as was the case in former years, gave each employe a week's vacation with pay.

Harry Sholdice has taken out his card and started for Colorado. His "personally conducted tour" is via New York, the New England states and Canada.

"God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb."

W. C. Macpherson and wife, Mrs. John Meade, President A. D. Calvert, Harry Miller and Thomas Williams, were among the Philadelphians at the Toronto convention.

The Labor day parade this year promises to outdo those of former years. No. 2 will take its usual conspicuous part, the eight-hour day question being an incentive for every member to be in line. Numbers are impressive.

Forty years ago (1865) the National Typographical Union, now the International Typographical Union, met in Philadelphia. At this convention it was decided to extend the jurisdiction of the National Union over the Dominion of Canada. The records also say "It was deemed inadvisable to take any action on the eight-hour movement, and all favorable action was met by opposition. It was finally agreed that the subject should be brought to the attention of subordinate unions, which should instruct their delegates to the next convention as to what disposition should be made of it." Forty years ago, and yet to quote President Ellis, in his Toronto speech, "it would be ruinous to undertake to put the printing office on an eight-hour basis in the immediate future."

A recent decision at Cincinnati says that when a "sit holder" puts on a "sub," the latter is entitled to what the regular gets, so in my effort to "punk" out Meade's space this month I expect what he gets—hell. C. J. ZENTMEYER.

WILMINGTON, DEL.

It is a source of much regret among the membership of No. 123 that we were denied the great satisfaction of having our delegate in the convention at Toronto. It is not due, however, to any lack of interest in that event either by the members or chosen delegate. The readers of THE JOURNAL are aware of the illness of our Secretary, Albert O. H. Grier, whom the union had elected delegate. Mr. Grier had been confined to his bed for eight weeks with typhoid fever, and at this writing has recovered only sufficiently to be able to walk three or four squares from his home. While it is a disappointment to No. 123, it is a still greater one to Mr. Grier, who had made all arrangements for being there and able to greet his old friends and make new ones. We feel sure the membership at large will extend their sympathy to us in this event, believing us to be always willing to do anything for the advancement of the craft.

Our eight-hour committee, just at present, are not doing much shouting. They are saving the necessary wind to make a fitting accompaniment to the fireworks of the celebration after the first of the year. We are glad to notice the wave of an eight-hour ocean gradually growing larger and stronger, and instead of going away is surging in our direction. May it sweep on until it covers the entire Atlantic coast from the woods of Canada to the wave-lapped shore at Key West. What are you doing to help it along?

Gilbert Foreaker, of West Chester, Pa., was around shaking hands with old acquaintances this month. "Gilly" is a devoted follower of Izaak Walton and had been spending several days in the near vicinity of the Delaware breakwater.

The local union of musicians is rapidly growing in strength and is making itself felt in the musical circles of our city.

Work seems to be holding on very good, with indications for a good fall and winter trade.

We were glad to hear how Memphis secured the eight hours. Who's next?

Considerable discussion is heard as to whether it will be a peaceable concession or not with us. "War is h—l," we are looking for peace—with honor.

We have some views concerning the country printers. Possibly we may inflict them on a suffering constituency next month. D. H. RUSSELL.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Last month this letter started: "The contest is on." If the reader will now substitute "off" for "on," the situation will be accurately described, with the added information that the eight-hour workday is a fixture in printing circles in the metropolis of the Pacific Coast, the "union shop" is more firmly established than ever, the locked-out men were reinstated, and the scales of wages of the organizations affected in the dispute continue as the minimum basis on which to estimate for work. If there is anything we didn't get, we don't know it. There are two offices yet to return to the fold, but it is only a question of time until they realize that there is no money in operating without competent help, and the efforts to divert work to label offices will also prove an important factor in arriving at a settlement. These two shops are sadly handicapped for want of printers, pressmen and feeders who are thoroughly acquainted with their business. The men at present locked out number less than twenty compositors—exclusive of International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union men—out of a membership of over eight hundred, and they are rapidly locating themselves in other offices. It is no extravagant statement to say that the victory for the allied unions is complete.

John Macintyre, secretary of the United Typothetæ of America, arrived in San Francisco shortly before our agreement expired with the nine-hour day in his pocket. The citizens and the press stated in unmistakable terms that prevailing conditions should not be disturbed. Despite promises that help

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would be supplied those shops deciding for the nine-hour system, and that the resources of the United Typothetæ of America and the citizens' alliance would be placed at their disposal, it was soon found that men could not be procured to set type or run presses outside of the organized workers, and that public sympathy was so strongly in favor of eight hours that it was useless to continue the contest. After a complete tie-up for three weeks, the largest shop on the coast—that of the H. S. Crocker Company—resumed relations with the unions and reopened. This action defeated all the typothetæ efforts. A few days afterward several conferences were held between the interested parties, and the result was the complete collapse of the attack on our eight hours, as outlined in the preceding paragraph. Mr. Macintyre returned east with the nine-hour day in another pocket. We don't want it.

A clever attempt of our friends of the opposition to divide the printing trade union forces was frustrated. The typothetæ offered the pressmen and feeders eight hours, leaving the typesetters out in the cold. This was a surprising move, because the main contention of the employers was that the pressmen were bound under the International agreement to return to the nine-hour day. Committees from the labor council and the typographical union addressed the pressmen and feeders assembled in mass meeting to consider the typothetæ proposition, advising strongly against its acceptance. There was little need to do this, as the members of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union in this city are true-blue unionists, and unanimously decided to stand with No. 21.

Eight-hour history for the International Typographical Union was written in Gothic type in San Francisco during the month of July, 1905.

The committees from the various organizations worked harmoniously together, and the members actively supported their efforts. The writer had the pleasure of the company on No. 21's committee of four men who did splendid work. Though sleep was at a discount for several weeks during the trouble, there was not one discordant word uttered. Organizer F. J. Bonnington was ubiquitous, and the International had a man looking after its interests who was on the alert at all times. George A. Tracy brought his magnetic Washington eye into play on the typothetæ committee in the conferences, and his ripe experience in union affairs rendered him invaluable. H. L. White, our secretary-treasurer and delegate to Toronto, though very busy attending to his office duties, did yeoman service. John H. Marble was our legal adviser, as well as one of the committee men.

At one of our special meetings we had as guests President Martin P. Higgins and Third Vice-President F. P. Ranagan of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, accompanied by a delegation of local pressmen. The addresses delivered helped to cement the good feeling prevailing in our ranks, and an extension of the spirit of true unionism was predicted throughout the jurisdiction.

The San Francisco Labor Clarion assisted materially in helping to win the late dispute. Its columns were always open to our side, of course, and several well-written leading articles were replete with eight-hour facts and figures—furnishing information that will not be used by the United Typothetæ of America.

The lessons of the lockout are many. A good treasury looms up as a safeguard first to be considered. The next thing is more money, and the third point is still more money. We have to thank those earnest workers who built up our strong financial system during the peaceful years. Another factor is thorough organization—keep at it, bring them in. The spirit of unionism and confidence is growing. It helped us in this city by the Pacific.

We will celebrate by turning out in force on Labor day. It will be an eight-hour parade, so far as the allied printing trades council division is concerned. The sentiment for the shorter workday for other unions has received a marked impetus by our success.

The Toronto convention is in session while this letter is under construction. May its deliberations increase the power of the International Typographical Union, add strength to the trade union movement, and result in the establishment without friction of a universal eight-hour workday.

WILL J. FRENCH.

BOZEMAN, MONT.

The members of No. 551 were shocked, on the morning of August 8, to learn of the death of their president, Martin Lundwall, jr., which occurred on the evening of the 7th. All had known that he had not been feeling well for some time, but none seemed to realize his end was so near.

He had been down town on the day of his death, chatting with his various printer friends; and while in the office of the Republican-Courier, where he was employed, had stated to his employers that he thought he would be able to resume his old place at the keyboard in a few days.

It is hardly probable that the death of any other member of the union would have caused more genuine regret, judging from the recital of the many good qualities of which "Mart" was possessed, and the "boys" felt they could not do too much to show the respect and esteem in which he was held, as evidenced by the beautiful floral pillow, with the inscription "I. T. U.," and the turning out of every member, except one, who was out of town, to attend the funeral.

In this connection it is but fair to state that No. 551 is justly proud of its "honorary" member, "Bob" Burns, who, although engaged in other lines of business, deems it a privilege and a duty to add his presence and contribute with his means to anything and everything pertaining to the printers' welfare. He was with the printers in the funeral procession, and none had higher words of commendation for the deceased than he. I believe it is but voicing the sentiments of our entire membership when I say, "May the shadow of 'Bob' Burns never grow less." Would there were more "exprints" like him.

The members of the Courier firm (the Republican-Courier having lately consolidated) also con-

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tributed a beautiful floral wreath with the cabalistic "30" in the background, in recognition of Martin's long, faithful service with them, he having served his apprenticeship with them about eighteen years ago, and having been with them the greater part of that time. The following extract, from the pen of his long-time employer, seems but a fitting tribute to the man:

Poor Martin! such was his attachment to his employers and his ardent devotion to duty, that he could not realize that the last "copy" was in, that the cabalistic figures of "30" were scrawled on the last page he had taken from the hook, and that the last "proof" that was taken was so clean that it required no corrections. He died as he had lived—without a murmur from his lips or a word of complaint from his tongue. He gently fell asleep—to that sleep that knows no earthly waking.

Last, but not least, was the action of Livingston local No. 489, who, upon learning of Martin's death, sent their popular president, J. E. Mallory, to represent them in paying their last respects to his memory.

In a lifetime acquaintance the writer can briefly attest the many good traits of character of the deceased, the one shining out more brilliantly than all the rest, as expressed by another oldtime friend, "He was ever faithful to his friends and duties—none had aught to say against him or he of them."

Dick Morrell, of the Republican-Courier, has been enjoying several days' outing at Chico springs.

S. H. Brackett drifted into town about ten days ago with a big crop of whiskers and a sunburnt face, to pay us his periodical visit. He says we "can't lose him." J. W. ELLICKSON.

DES MOINES, IOWA.

As I sat, one evening, lonely,
In my office, thinking only
Of the joys of the convention which I'd tasted once before,
Suddenly before me spying
Printers on-To-ron-to* flying,
Straightway, then, I fell to sighing—
First I sighed and then I swore,
'Cause the vision made me "sore."

As the train that bore them rumbled,
And my thoughts became less jumbled,
Then it was I quickly "tumbled" to the fact—why not before?—
That while they were onward steaming,
I, with all my plans and scheming,
Frantic work and copious steaming,
Couldn't get beyond the door;
Hard luck, certainly—and more.

Then I saw the meeting city,—
Old Toronto, big and pretty,—
And I thought it is a pity I can't go to Edward's shore,
There to spend a day and night, or
E'en a week, with "print" and writer—
Lynch and Bramwood, Cooke and Kreiter,
And the many hundreds more,—
Then it was my hair I tore.

*Originated by Dirks. Used without permission, but he won't care.

Carl S. Evans, of Cedar Rapids Union, has been appointed by President Lynch to prosecute the work of organization in Iowa. Mr. Evans was endorsed by the Iowa Printing Trades League.

Sod widows frequently make good time in getting from the grave to the gay.

If, as they have repeatedly declared, the employing job printers of St. Louis, Philadelphia and some other cities are determined to inaugurate the "open shop," why don't some of them put their plan to the test? Do they lack the nerve, or are they bluffing?

"Sam" Laidley has returned from St. Joe after a sojourn of four years in that city and is working at the Welch plant.

Or, as Cooke might have said, in conformity to the Boston vernacular, some specimens of the self-divorced consort are closely related to the nectarine.

The circular recently issued by the business men of Battle Creek, aiming to counteract the depressing effects of Postnuts' representations of conditions in that city, indicates clearly that the bran magnate will get his pretty soon now.

President Bates, of No. 15, has favored me with a copy of the souvenir program issued by the ex-delegates' association of Rochester. Visitors to the Flower City are promised a royal time, and, as I know from experience, there's a town where good things are within easy reach. Among the features of the publication is a roster of No. 15's membership, in which I find the names of many friends of years agone.

"Bert" Warfel has resigned the presidency of No. 118, given up a good position at Miller's, left a host of friends here, and has located in Denver. W. G. Waters, who declined to stand for re-election to the chair at the contest in May, has been prevailed upon to change his views regarding the tenure of office, and was unanimously chosen to succeed Warfel. Waters is a wise, conservative leader, a good parliamentarian, and makes a satisfactory president.

The first annual picnic of No. 118 was held at Union park, August 2, and was an enjoyable outing for the members and their families. The employing printers and members of the allied trades were the guests of the union. A downpour of rain in the forenoon served to cut down the anticipated attendance, yet a goodly number was present in the evening to enjoy the program and the dancing that followed. In the afternoon an athletic program and a ball game were pulled off in the mud, and prizes awarded in each event. A general basket dinner occupied the time from the conclusion of the athletic features until seven o'clock, when the crowd gathered at the pavilion. Here a program of many good things was presented. President Waters supplemented his address of welcome with a talk on "The Typographical Union, Its Purposes and Benefits," which was full of good thought. The printers' quartet, composed of Messrs. Lockwood, Beckett, Hutton and Stebbins, sang several times to the pleasure of all who heard them. Mrs. Bessie Boylan told in a terse, convincing way what a union member should be. This was Mrs. Boylan's first appearance as a public speaker, and though her ability as a rapid-fire talker is well known hereabouts, her success as a debutante on the platform was a pleasing surprise to her friends. J. B. Nesbit also spoke on "The Printers' Home." William McClain, who recently came from St. Louis to take charge of the Register and Leader machines, sang two numbers and made a hit. Mr. McClain pos-

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sesses a pleasing baritone voice, and his friends in St. Louis and Chicago will be glad to know that he is sustaining his reputation as a vocalist. The members of No. 118 are well pleased with this first picnic project, and the outing will be made an annual event.

Will Brother Henderson, of Rochester, tell us what caused the Union and Advertiser to come into the fold? That paper has been the chief enemy of organized labor in the Flower City for many years.

At this writing it is not known what action will be taken by the Toronto convention bearing on the eight-hour movement, but judging from the unanimity with which it was supported at St. Louis last year, and the almost unanimous endorsement given it by the referendum, it is safe to predict that no backward step will be taken, neither will a postponement of the glad day be attempted. Regardless of what may be the action of the typothetæ on this momentous question at their convention, there is nothing for the International Typographical Union to do but "stand pat," and the prediction is then made that the Toronto convention will do that in a way that will permit of no misconception of the purpose of the eight-hour crusade.

J. B. Nesbit.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

As the September Journal will be crowded for space, on account of the convention proceedings, this letter will be made as brief as possible.

Within the next thirty days another daily paper will be established in Los Angeles—the Evening News; Samuel T. Clover, editor and publisher. For several years Mr. Clover was editor-in-chief of the Evening Express, during which time he earned the reputation of being a thorough newspaper man. With Clover at the head of any paper, there can be no doubt of its success.

The Examiner has ordered another press and two additional linotype machines. The report is current that Mr. Hearst has purchased, at a cost of $450,000, the flatiron block at the intersection of Spring and Main streets, facing Ninth, upon which, it is said, he is to erect a permanent home for the Examiner. This location now is known as "up-town," and is ten blocks distant from the Times building—about the same distance that the Examiner leads the Times in every respect.

The action of the Toronto convention in connection with the eight-hour workday is eagerly awaited in Los Angeles. Nowhere in the jurisdiction is there a stronger desire to inaugurate the shorter workday.

The allied printing trades of this city held a banquet on Thursday evening, August 10, at which President Stanley B. Wilson of the typographical union acted as toastmaster. Each of the seven affiliated crafts was represented, and the affair developed into an eight-hour love feast. The banquet was a complete success—so much so, that another probably will be given before next January.

The Eight-Hour Conference of Southern California will hold its second meeting on Sunday, August 20, this time at Riverside.

Francis Drake.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Well, the fifty-first session has passed into history, and, so far as the writer has been able to ascertain, was one of "strenuosity," but it is to be hoped that resultant therefrom unanimity of action in the eight-hour propaganda will be made stronger.

Speaking of the eight-hour question, there has always been a doubt in the writer's mind as to the exact justice in our system relative to hours and wages. For instance: When an applicant for membership is passed favorably upon and obligated, we guarantee to him or her, as the case may be, all the rights and privileges of the organization, the obligation being very strict. Then upon investigation the new member finds that a portion of the union works eight hours and receives a compensation that is in excess of another portion whose hours are longer and whose wages are less. Some will say, of course, that the conditions of the trade caused this. True, but we make the conditions, in the abstract, be they good or bad. Again, all pay the same dues—international. Some years ago this condition obtained in Cincinnati in the newspaper offices. Machine operators (afternoon) received $23 per week of forty-eight hours and all other employes $19 per week of fifty-four hours, and it was conceded on all sides that the $19 men were superior workmen to the $23 men. But after some little effort all employes on newspapers now have the same hours and wages. There is no denying the fact that it takes as much intelligence, if not more, to become a proficient job man as it does an operator. Of course, there are freaks who are operators—a cog in the machine—who try to set the world afire for a few years, and then—

Not a few months ago one of this kind was telling a story of how he got fired to a party of friends because he set too much type. The question was asked how that occurred: "Well, I set a great bunch of type, but such a small amount of it got to the stone," said he.

Now, the slogan should be equal opportunities, equal hours, equal wages. What say you all? There are few, if any organized workmen where there are two scales of wages—time scales, I mean—in vogue. Over fifty years of effort by the International Typographical Union should show different results. The time is now at hand for the hour regulation, then let us take up the wage question.

Ex-Secretary W. P. Reily has purchased a farm and has retired to a quiet life.

Andrew (Kid) Conly, who has traveled a few, says that Toronto was not "dry" for several days. Andy was married just one year ago, and claims the Toronto trip was his honeymoon.

The Enquirer Job Printing Company locked out its printers, members of No. 3, because the allied printing trades council ordered the withdrawal of the label for non-compliance with press assistants' rules and regulations, but the latter organization's members are still at work.

There was a rumor here that Pittsburg would be the next convention city, and some disappointment was felt that such was not the case. The last time the Home town entertained the convention was in 1896. The writer was a delegate at that session, and well does he remember it. It was there where

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Secretary-Treasurer Bramwood was inducted into office. Another member has been prominently before the membership since, who was at the Springs —Frank Morrison. Likewise the delegate from Philadelphia at Toronto.

Our newspaper scale stands for another year as at present, with a little stronger interpretation of the priority law.

Nothing doing, everything very dull just now, the supply being greater than the demand.

An organization to secure men in their rights must have power to require of them the discharge of their duties.

Arrivals—Ben Kroger, Chicago; B. R. Stokes, Fred Swiggett, Francis G. Jacobs, Louisville; George D. Dunn, New Orleans; J. B. Jones, Henry L. Kuhlman, Joseph M. Mullen, Cincinnati—8.

Departures—J. B. Jones, W. P. Mitchell, Daniel M. Roberts, Frank J. Carraro, A. G. Oakley, Charles J. Babb, Charles A. Black, Joseph M. Mullen, John Wode, B. R. Stokes, W. B. Greenlee—12.

W. R. Voiles.

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

On July 1 the Ellis Publishing Company of this city adopted the nine-hour day. This makes three nine-hour offices in our city. Mr. Colbert came from Chicago and helped adjust the matter. No. 429 extended him a rising vote of thanks for his services, which were greatly appreciated.

Several of the local newspapers have referred to an article published in the July Era, which states C. W. Post was going to convert the Phelps Sanatorium, an immense institution of this city, which so far has proved a complete financial failure, into a home for needy printers. Post makes a stipulation that there shall be no discrimination made in admitting union or non-union printers. It is safe to say that this is merely a scheme to get free advertising, and not a bona fide offer. If, however, this generous proposition is made in good faith, it might be well to call Mr. Post's attention to the fact that numerous small stockholders practically lost their entire holdings when the sanatorium was sold to him by the receiver, and that, while the institution may legally belong to him, there is a higher moral law which would compel the typographical union to decline the offer, and see that any influence it might possess in the matter was used to induce Post to sell the sanatorium and divide the proceeds among the unfortunate stockholders who have lost their savings in this enterprise.

Representatives from employing printers of both Chicago and Detroit have been in Battle Creek to try and secure help for these cities. The agent from Chicago wanted to make two-year contracts, and expressly stated he was working for the open shop. They have both left the city after a couple days' canvass, having been unable to secure a single printer.

A few of the manufacturers of the United States seem to think that the present wage system has become a permanent fixture, and that labor will always be bought and sold in the labor market. They seem to think the workingman should work the greatest number of hours for the smallest wage to which he can be made to consent. They think the sole motive in modern industry is individual self-interest. Any measure advocated by trade unions which would tend to benefit the conditions of the laborer are opposed by them as impossible. If this aggregation should by some unforeseen circumstance get too powerful it might become necessary to turn the tables and prove by actual demonstration that progress in the conditions governing the American workman can not be suspended to gratify the exorbitant greed of a few selfish manufacturers. Charles de Bruyn.

COFFEYVILLE, KAN.

No. 578 continues to grow. There was one initiation at the August meeting.

The Daily Journal has a new machine.

There is some talk of the printers playing the plumbers a game of baseball in the near future.

Only a few tourist printers have visited Coffeyville so far this month.

At the August meeting it was decided to hold a genuine picnic. A good committee was appointed and a special meeting was held a week later to discuss plans and make arrangements. The event comes off Sunday, August 20. We hope to give a full report of the gigantic affair next month.

Work is holding up good at all the offices for this time of the year.

September 8, 9 and 10 will be big days in this town, and the printers won't fail to enjoy themselves at the much-advertised Inter-State and Territorial Exposition. Mylo G. Karr.

PONTIAC, MICH.

A short time ago a tourist (about fifty years old) came to town. He walked from town to town and sometimes stopped at a farm house over night. He carried a phonograph with him, which was quite a load, and also about fifty records. He asserted that he occasionally got a day's work here and there, sometimes in a print shop and sometimes on the farm. After a day's work on the farm, he said, that he usually gave a concert. The phonograph proved a favorite with the rural residents, and obtained many a supper and breakfast and night's lodging for him. He carried a good card which was paid right up to August. "When in some of the small towns and villages, the proprietors of printing offices dislike to have me talk to their employes about eight hours or the union," he said. "I am doing all that I can for eight hours, and I want to see the boys get it, although I think that it is sure to come."

A new linotype was installed in the Daily Gazette, last month. Harry H. Parr, of No. 18, obtained the "sit" and seems to be holding his own.

The Daily Press and Daily Gazette baseball teams recently crossed bats with the result of 13 to 7. A printers' team has now been organized and is ready for anything that comes this way.

Since the lockout of the jobmen of No. 18 (Detroit) a "rat" hunter from Detroit struck town. He entered the Press office and the foreman, F. Wright Smith, told him where to get off. He claimed to be an insurance man, but Smith did not

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see it that way and walked him out. He was one of Whirl's tools, but Smith gave him a "whirl."

Dan Grogan, pressman of the Press, recently had a severe attack of appendicitis, but is now able to work.

A short time ago a representative of the Duplex Press visited the Press office. He evidently was a "Gravenuts" man from the following: "This is an orderly office. The boys all seem to be working, and they mind their business, too, from appearances. Over at our town (Battle Creek) the offices are in an uproar all the time, there being so many agitators. You know we have a union over there." He expected a reply that this was not a union shop, but was told, "that this is a union shop." He looked astonished, turned and walked out, without saying anything.

Mr. Union Jobman please remember that if you want to help the cause of unionism, you should put that label wherever you put the imprint, on all your jobs. If the coat fits put it on, as it applies here very nicely.

Frank W. Seldon, delegate to Toronto from 512, must have been right at home while there. He worked on the Globe and Mail for quite a time years ago and also secured his better half from Toronto.

John P. Hallinan, formerly an operator on the Press, but now of Marshall, has been helping out on the "Lino" with some extra work and also working while the boys have taken their vacations.

No. 512 received an invitation from No. 18 (Detroit) to unite with them in the Labor day parade. The invitation was accepted. ROY V. HENDERSON.

PADUCAH, KY.

On July 24 the local installed the following officers for the ensuing term: E. M. Willis, president; William Deal, vice-president; J. E. Baker, secretary-treasurer; C. F. Johnson, assistant secretary; H. C. Green, guardian; G. W. Walters, William Deal and C. F. Johnson, delegates to central labor union.

The membership has been very prompt in attending the regular meetings of No. 134 for many months, and are taking much interest in the eight-hour fight that other cities are preparing for.

The same agreement existing between the various offices and the union has been placed in the hands of the executive committee for the signatures of the proprietors, and it is not thought any objection will be made by the employers.

No. 134 is looking after all men on the eligible list in this territory and getting them in line for the struggle our sister unions in the big cities are likely to have on January 1. At present there is only one typo in the city not a member of the local, and he is employed in a private printing office of the Southerland Medicine Company.

The Southern Printing Company, with which the local union had some trouble a few years ago, has incorporated with a $10,000 capital stock, and the president of the new concern, which is now known as the Paducah Printing and Bookbinding Company, has applied for a copy of the agreement to sign up. Harlan Griffith, the former proprietor, has become a member of No. 134 and is connected with the new concern.

Mike Danaher accepted a position as foreman with the Paducah Printing and Bookbinding Company, and took charge on Monday, July 23.

F. M. Kennedy has resigned his position as foreman with the Billings Printing Company and accepted a place at Jacksonville, Fla. He will leave for his new position about September 1.

No. 134 has decided to have a float in the Labor day parade this year. CLAUD JOHNSON.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

Work is somewhat dull at present, with enough men in town to supply the demand.

Our Labor day celebration this year promises to eclipse anything we have ever had. President Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, and other noted men will deliver addresses.

Michael Fahey accepted a fat situation on the Lake Charles (La.) Press, and arrived there the day before the state was quarantined on account of the yellow fever. He writes interestingly of the situation there.

Guy Spenny was called home to Canton, Ill., recently by the illness of his mother, but reports her as about recovered.

Jack Campbell paid us a visit recently. Jack is playing league baseball this summer, but expects to pound the keyboard again when the baseball season is over.

The decisive victory won by No. 21 at San Francisco looks good to us. Let the good work go on.

Cards Deposited—W. P. Stocks, Austin, Texas; J. E. Herron, Austin, Texas; N. Darlington, Muskogee, I. T.; Guy McGreer, Sacramento, Cal.; George Depew, Oklahoma City; A. H. Wilson and L. M. Ellis, Montgomery, Ala.; W. E. Evans, Hutchinson, Kan.

Cards Withdrawn—O. W. Clarkin, M. Fahey, W. P. Stocks, J. E. Herron, N. Darlington, John Milhollan, A. H. Wilson, C. E. Blair, John S. ("Beau Brummel") Brooks. W. H. MARTIN.

NORFOLK, VA.

This union was represented at the second meeting of the southeastern eight-hour convention, held at Atlanta, Ga., on August 28, by E. W. Gaines, who was, at the Charlotte (N. C.) meeting, elected president of that body. This organization plans to do effective work in the southeastern states, and is meeting with great encouragement, as all unions affiliated with it are responding to its call for delegates, at every meeting, and the typothetæ is beginning to wake up to the fact that it has a pretty tough proposition to go up against.

Business in this city is remarkably good for this season of the year, and so far as the writer knows no one who is looking for employment fails to get it.

Another "Merg." is on the way to this city, this time bound for the Dispatch office. It's now up to the Ledger to go them one better.

A committee was appointed at the last regular meeting of this union to arrange for an excursion

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to one of the nearby ocean resorts. Proceeds thereof to be used in connection with the fund for the eight-hour movement.

William S. Brady, our delegate to Toronto, has returned, and reports a very interesting session of the International Typographical Union. His card was quite a unique one, being a cut of the front of the linotype, the keys colored, and on the copy-holder his card informs the holder thereof that he represents No. 32.

The element known as organized labor has gotten together in this city and organized a "Workingmen's Association." At a largely attended meeting, held on Wednesday night, the 9th, E. W. Gaines, a member of our local, also president of the southeastern eight-hour convention, was nominated as candidate for house of delegates. If he wins out, and it should be the duty of all members of organized labor to support him, it will be the second time in recent years that a member of Norfolk Typographical Union No. 32 has represented this city in the state legislature.

This union, at an adjourned meeting, held on August 13, voted to parade on Labor day. The "official" celebration this year will be held at Ocean View, a resort on the bay. ELWOOD F. MOORE.

ATLANTA, GA.

After passing the house by a splendid majority, the child labor bill met defeat at the hands of the senate by the close vote of 23 to 17. The debate upon the merits of the bill was very heated and lasted five and a half hours. The gallery was crowded with ladies, who cheered to the echo the advocates of the bill. An amusing incident happened when Senator Bennett explained his vote against the bill, stating that had he been certain the women of the state favored the bill he believed he would vote for it. Immediately Senator Candler presented him with a petition signed by about 5,000 Georgia women. He did not change his vote. Despite the fact that a majority of the people of Georgia were in favor of the bill, and that press and pulpit, aided by the labor unions, have worked incessantly for five years to secure its passage, a handful of self-opinionated representatives (?) of the people have seen fit to declare by their votes that they are wiser than those who gave them power. How long is this to last? The remedy is simple and in the hands of the people—the Ballot. Gentlemen of the Georgia senate: "Shame on you!"

The Byrd Printing Company, one of the largest concerns in the city, now has the allied label.

The Lallatte Printing Company will enlarge its plant at an early date, and will employ about ten printers. It will be run as a strictly union office.

The delegates and visitors have returned from the Toronto convention loud in their praises at the entertainment accorded them in lavish manner by the Torontoans. "Dan" Green and "Dick" Holderby were the delegates, while Mrs. Ed Jones represented the auxiliary. Clint C. Houston and "Pete" McAllister went as visitors.

Organizer Wardlaw has just finished an extended tour of Georgia and has been feeling the pulse of the country printer. Out of twelve small cities visited, only two were found to contain a sufficient number of printers to organize unions—Fitzgerald and Brunswick—and these towns have been granted charters. In the larger towns organization work is being carried forward and the prospects are bright for a solid front, should the eight-hour battle be forced on us. Many applications have been received from unorganized towns as a result of the organizer's visit, and the printers in those places were unanimous in assuring him that the union need have no fear of their coming to the larger towns in case of trouble. In no instance was a printer found working in these places who was not in hearty sympathy with the union and the eight-hour movement.

Great preparations are being made for Labor day in this city. The event will eclipse by far any previous effort in the history of Atlanta. The parade will be an important feature. Typographical Union No. 48 will place a handsome and unique float in the parade, carrying out the eight-hour idea. William S. Wier, ex-president of No. 48, has been chosen orator of the day. Mr. Wier has a well-known reputation as an orator, and no better selection could have been made.

At this writing we have every reason to believe the southeastern eight-hour convention, to be held in Atlanta, August 28, will be a complete success from every viewpoint, and will result in much good in the way of securing the much-desired shorter workday. Delegates will be in attendance from every state in the jurisdiction. A banquet will be tendered the visitors in the evening at one of the leading hotels, and other entertaining features have been arranged by the committee.

Now that the Toronto convention has spoken and forever set at rest the tongues of those who said we were only "four-flushing," it behooves all to put shoulder to wheel and join in the organization work now going forward in every section of the country. If every man does his sworn duty, there can be but one result when the issue comes—Success!

And remember January 1 is only four months away.

So don't forget the word Lynch made famous—Organize! W. S. WARDLAW.

BOISE, IDAHO.

Everybody has the fishing fever, and some of the stories told after the return of a day's outing would put our only ex-president to rout.

Ed Parker, machinist-operator at the News, is in the hospital with typhoid fever.

Lewis O'Brien, of Pittsburg, Pa., but formerly of Dublin, is holding down a mill on the Statesman.

Arch Cunningham & Co. will install a Merg. this fall.

F. C. Hurtt, of the Twin Falls News, will install a double-decker in the near future.

Colin McRae "blew in" from his Minidoka claim looking as brown as a hazelnut. He expects to print a few this winter and return to his ranch in the spring. W. E. ROSS.

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SIOUX CITY, IOWA.

Carl S. Evans, of Cedar Rapids, the newly-appointed organizer for the International Typographical Union in Iowa, was in Sioux City over night recently, and left next morning for Lemars, a city of 6,000 inhabitants thirty miles northeast of Sioux City. Having had good success in Independence and Anamosa, Mr. Evans was hopeful of placing a charter in Lemars. With this month's work to Mr. Evans' credit, there are now twenty-two unions in Iowa, approximately 1,000 contributing members to the International Typographical Union, and it was to augment this number that the Iowa State Printing Trades League set in motion a movement to secure an organizer for this state for the next few months. Accordingly Carl S. Evans was elected to that position, and he was so appointed by President James M. Lynch. He has already been sufficiently successful to demonstrate the wisdom of his appointment. Carl is genial and loses no time in getting acquainted with unorganized printermen.

Many inquiries are made each month as to the whereabouts of oldtime, well-known printers. For instance some one in a reminiscent mood recently asked: "Wonder where old Col. Ike R. Busby is now?" "Don't know. Last time I heard of Ike he was over in Indiana." Now for the sake of all the anxious ones I will say that if all the oldtimers—Missouri river "pirates" and others—will drop me a postal card I will endeavor to make my letter in the October JOURNAL of interest to the oldtimers. Every one likes to hear from the "rounders." Every printer who has traveled and is well known in several cities may feel that there are some of his acquaintances who would like to know whither he has wandered and what he is doing. The number of letters and postal cards I receive will determine the value of my idea. So do not be bashful about writing, all ye tourists and ex-tourists who can muster the price of a postal card and an inclination to write.

David Barth, who for ten or a dozen years has held the at times onerous and rather unrequited job of assistant foreman on the Journal nightside, has graduated to the machine and has secured a position as one of the operators in the job department of the Journal. Dave learned his trade in the Journal office and used to distribute type for the baseball fans for a consideration and the experience incident thereto, for some of which labor he still remembers very distinctly that the consideration would be still "on the come" were it not barred by the statute of limitations.

Charles Cody, a brother of "Bill," of Minneapolis, Minn., after an experience of fifteen years or less of the wit, wisdom and pathos of Sioux City printing offices, has silently and determinedly, and with the good wishes of all who know him, folded his tent, and will make an honest effort to see some of the great and glorious country of which he is a patriotic citizen. He is now in Omaha. W. H. Mulhall, of Omaha, succeeded Mr. Cody on the Journal.

Edward Burkholder, who was a printer in the government printing office for twelve years, after a stay of two years in Sioux City, has left for New York, where he intends learning the linotype. Mr. Burkholder is a scholarly printer and will be long remembered in Sioux City.

Every once in a while, in the course of inhuman events, it becomes necessary for a union to reiterate and give vitality to some of its time-honored doctrine, and Sioux City is never loath to avail itself of an opportunity so to do. Historians and philosophers in all times have asserted that there can be no progress if the people do not jealously guard their rights, and so it was that No. 180's executive board justly decided that under our law no man shall be put to work and laid off without the privilege of working a full day's time.

If the International Typographical Union can not secure eight hours for its membership, certainly no other craft need have the audacity to lift its voice for the slogan, "Eight hours for work, eight hours for sleep, and eight hours to do what you will." The eight-hour movement is greater than any class or clan of men, or the International Typographical Union, for all that, and it is only the eternal fitness of things that the printer should be first on the firing line in the movement. "Eight hours or bust!" is No. 180's slogan.

A. D. SCOUGAL.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

The new eight-hour scale submitted to the bosses does not seem to hit the spot. Several conferences have been held, but nothing accomplished. The bosses submitted several propositions for the committee to consider. An open shop on machines was asked; the standard of competency raised to 36,000 ems; re-sign the old nine-hour scale for three years; eight hours at a proportionate reduction, with an open shop on machines—and then some, all of which were not considered by our committee. Why they want an open shop on the machines, and not elsewhere, was not explained. However, their latest reply is that they refuse to consider the eight-hour question at this time, and want the old scale signed to January 1, 1906, as they claim they do not know that the eight-hour day is coming. Have they heard from Toronto? I guess not.

Isadore ("Izzy") Deutsch, a member of No. 177, well known to the craft at large, died of heart failure Saturday, August 12. Mr. Deutsch was on his way home, and feeling ill, stopped at the police station and asked for assistance of Sergeant Brightman, an old schoolmate, but died before assistance could be had.

The "Endorsing Political Candidates" articles are interesting reading. This town is filled with "stanch unionists." If they want an office, money could not hire them to have a card printed without the label on it. But after election it's different—until they want office again. One candidate refused to accept his "card" with a label on, saying: "I don't want that d—n thing on it." After the election he came to the conclusion that the union people did not "want that d—n thing" on the government payroll. Another endorsement: An active union man was nominated by a labor convention for minority representative. He was later endorsed by all the unions in this district. After

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the election it was found that his stanchest (?) lieutenants had sold him out. Can you blame Ben Butler for saying, "I am done with the laboring people; they lack cohesion?" That's all.

Did the United Typothetæ of America hear this welkin ring at Toronto: "Eight hours! Eight hours!! Eight hours!!!"

Get into politics, but keep politics out of your union.

Consult "What We Are Doing" columns in THE JOURNAL, and you will see what we are doing. Ten more for the eight-hour day. That helps some.

Fred Wood is now foremanizing at the Pontiac reformatory state printing plant. Not compulsory.

George Hoole, our genial secretary and an X, has gone to Toronto to attend the convention. They can't hold them too far from home for George.

L. A. Gude, X-Toronto, says: "Those Canadians certainly know their business. They made good, all right, all right."

Work in the city is dull at present. Bright prospects for the future, however.

Another "amusing error": A local opera company was to produce the opera, "Chimes of Normandy." Five hundred full-sheet bills read, "Chinese of Norway."

Whether we "wake up, smoke up, cheer up, or get up," or lie down, fall down, or get knocked down, we will get eight hours.

"There's a reason" breakfast foods are receiving a set-back in this town. People are afraid of the after-eating effects.

Organize.

Boom the label. F. C. REED.

HOLYOKE, MASS.

It has come to the notice of the writer that a story is in circulation among the printers of a large city in this state, that Holyoke Typographical Union is not in very good shape. On the contrary, we are in good condition, having put a new scale into effect the past year. All the good shops are strictly union and on good terms with the organization. Eight hours prevails on the newspapers and on machines in job offices; others work nine hours. Everything looks favorable for the eight-hour day. Non-union people are scarce in this city, I am glad to say.

Miss Jennie A. Caffrey, for a number of years a proofreader in the Transcript job room, has resigned and quit the printing business.

R. Lamagdelaine, makeup on the Transcript, is spending his vacation in Canada, visiting relatives and friends. His family accompanies him.

THE JOURNAL is certainly interesting reading, and we feel sure that the awakening of the entire union body over the eight-hour day, and the lengthy discussions thereon, will have a good effect on those whose energies have previously lain dormant. While on some subjects unionists themselves may differ in opinion, the determination to have the eight-hour day is not one of them.

Miss Margaret Dowd, operator on one of the Transcript job machines, is spending a two weeks' vacation with friends at Old Orchard, Maine.

At our July meeting a communication was read from Boston No. 13, calling for a conference of delegates from the different unions of New England to be held in Boston in the near future. No. 253 voted to send a delegate, and elected E. S. Alden as their representative. The eight-hour day will be the chief topic of discussion and considerable good is sure to result from a gathering of this kind.

Fred Keiner flew in, and, after getting a little picking, flew away again.

The central labor union voted not to have a parade this year. There being no park available it was impossible to hold a field day, and the idea of having a parade without the field day did not meet with favor.

Our secretary, August Lehmann, paid a visit to Boston recently.

Wouldn't it make you tired to hear some of the printers in the large cities giving vent to pessimistic feelings as regards a few of the smaller unions and the conditions that they think exist there? It certainly is a poser to guess where they get their information. If these same men would get on the optimistic wagon and give others in their own immediate vicinity a boost, instead of paying attention to fake rumors, they would sleep better nights. The typothetæ is only too anxious to start, or see started, such rumors in the hope of demoralizing the rank and file of printers.

Are you using scab tobacco and failing to call for the label on your goods? DON'T!

Are you doing your best to aid each other and the officers of your union by attending the meetings and cheerfully accepting committee appointments and doing your best on same? Do!!

Gigantic failure of No. 2 for the typothetæ took place at San Francisco. No. 1 was at St. Louis. Will they try the proverbial No. 3?—and call it off? Might just as well call it off now and put their money to better uses. Some of it might well be spent in educating their fellow printers in the ascertaining of cost. It would mean better things for us all if they could figure well enough to make a good profit instead of trying to combat the eight-hour day.

Business in the job line still continues quiet, but will no doubt pick up with the advent of cooler weather.

The view of the Home that accompanied the August JOURNAL will serve to enlighten a large portion of the membership of the magnificent institution maintained by us for our infirm or sick members.

Are you asking the merchants with whom you trade to have the label on their printing? Do!!

McAuslan & Wakelin's department store is still on the unfair list of the central labor union. Moral—Keep away and tell your friends—particularly the ladies.

Do you know of any non-union printers? If so, prevail upon them to embrace unionism—it's a good thing to hug.

Brother Dirks says that the Society of Typographical Journal Correspondents is composed of about twenty-five members, with the number slowly increasing. Just think of it! Twenty-five members with 650 unions in the country! We would be glad

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to hear from these unions regularly, if only a few words. We have a publication in THE JOURNAL that will compare favorably with any of the trade union papers. Let us not, however, be satisfied with having a good one; let it be better and then best. We printers ought to have the best and most interesting magazine going; and we can have if we all cooperate to this end. I find that our members, traveling around the country, like to hear from home and of the doings there.

In reading the correspondence of the different unions of New England I see frequent mention of our organizer, Charles T. Scott. He is certainly a hustler these days, and, from all accounts, is putting in some good strokes for the eight-hour day.

A. J. Hunter, foreman of the Transcript, has this year varied his method of spending his vacation. A part of it was spent driving and a part trolleying.

Frank H. Wade, also of the Transcript job room, took his turn vacationing to the tune of two weeks.

Miss Christianna Slocombe, of Deerfield, has accepted the position of proofreader at the Transcript.

Louis M. Dufault and wife spent their vacations among the lakes of central Massachusetts.

E. S. ALDEN.

NOTES FROM THE UNION PRINTERS' HOME.

Thanks!

Walter S. Jarboe, bearing credentials from Muscatine No. 251, recently enlisted in our Home guards.

Thomas Sharp, an aged member of Big Six, admitted last January, vacated July 18, and returned to New York city. The altitude was too much for genial old Tom. This was his second trial here.

Painters, calciminers, etc., have again been at work about the buildings, making the rooms more comfortable and attractive.

Henry R. Wray, secretary of the Colorado Springs chamber of commerce, recently inspected our institution preparatory to visiting the Toronto convention and booming things for our next annual gathering in this city.

At this writing the Home has 140 residents, just double the number (70) of July, 1896.

Clarence J. Wilson, from Denver No. 49, was admitted to the Home on July 21. James J. Fay, from No. 6, also recently joined us, and was assigned to a room in the hospital annex.

Fifteen of our residents picnicked in Cheyenne Canyon on July 21, and had an enjoyable time. Lots of good things to eat, music on guitar and violin, accompanied by singing, were special features of the occasion.

J. H. Waters, president, and D. C. MacWatters, general passenger agent of the Cripple Creek Short Line Railroad, were recent visitors to the Home. Their surprise at the hospitality, beauty and grandeur of our institution was inexpressible in words; so they afterward extended a complimentary invitation to all our residents for a round-trip excursion to Cripple Creek, Victor, Goldfield, Anaconda and Independence, on July 27. Some 120 responded, and the trip was the greatest treat given to the "boys" (and women and girls, too) since the establishing of the Home. The train started at 8:30 A. M. and returned at 4 P. M. The trip embraced over forty miles of the grandest mountain scenery in the world, and ended in a ride through the gold mining districts on the Short Line traction cars. Mr. and Mrs. Deacon, who were with the excursionists, furnished all with a splendid lunch on the cars and drinks of Manitou mineral water. General Agent MacWatters also extended personal favors. A full meeting of the Home residents was called by Rowland Hill, chairman, the following Saturday, at which appreciative resolutions were passed, and Secretary C. A. Gallagher was instructed to write personal letters of thanks to the Short Line management for their magnificent kindness and liberality, and also to Mr. and Mrs. Deacon, Alderman Patton, D. C. MacWatters and the Chamber of Commerce for special courtesies. The excursionists had their photos taken in groups at St. Peter's Dome (10,500 feet) and at Hoosier Pass (10,360 feet). In addition to the superintendent and matron, Henrietta and Proctor Deacon, Miss Houston (our chief nurse), Miss Laura Edinger, Miss Maud Suter, Mrs. Eugene Portner, Mrs. A. B. Stindle, General Manager Waters, General Agent MacWatters, and Henry Russell Wray (secretary of Chamber of Commerce) accompanied the residents on the trip. The wonderful engineering ingenuity displayed in building this railroad, as well as its scenic grandeur, is marvelous beyond conception. Its cost was more than $4,500,000 for the forty miles. The excursion was thoroughly appreciated and made lasting impressions upon the minds of the participants, and to in some measure show our gratitude, the resolutions of thanks were artistically printed and framed and presented to the Short Line officers by the Home chapel.

There are at least 10,000 tourists visiting Colorado Springs at present, and hundreds register at the Home. They keep our genial usher, Mr. Hunter, quite busy nowadays.

E. S. Sherman, of Denver No. 49, delegate-elect to the Toronto convention, and C. J. Dillon, of the Kansas City Star, were among our Sunday visitors in July.

The Elks' band favored us with a Sunday morning concert July 30, from the front balcony of the hospital annex.

A party of typo picnickers in the mountains, one of whom hid a lunch basket for a ramble, returned to find it empty. "Why," he exclaimed, "somebody ate ours." "That's what we're going to have," retorted another union printer. "Have what?" "Eight hours." Guess he was about right.

The "boys" are indebted to A. L. Patton, tobacconist, and D. C. MacWatters, passenger agent, for cigars during our recent trip on the Short Line.

It may be rather poor consolation to suffering people to be reminded of the saying of the unlucky farmer, "It mought 'ave bin wuss," but it is often true philosophy.

John D. Coughlin, former resident of the Home from No. 16, but who has been working at the trade in Denver for about a year past, has returned to Chicago. He spent a day with his old comrades here August 1, and left for the Windy

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City the next evening. John was suffering from tuberculosis when he first came to our institution, last September, but left us (in six months) completely restored to health.

Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Reichert, of Seattle, Wash., recently visited the writer at the Home. Mr. Reichert was a comrade at the case in Dayton, Ohio, some fifteen years ago, but is now selling pianos in Seattle. They were on their way to Salt Lake City.

John Nelson, of No. 76, has vacated and returned to Terre Haute. He came to the Home last November, and now considers his health sufficiently improved to take care of himself. August H. Ulmer, of No. 49, after a short sojourn with us, returned to Denver entirely convalescent. C. J. Gallaher, of No. 16, admitted last June, recently returned to Chicago. He had in charge J. J. Shannon, admitted last March from the same union, afflicted with palsy, who also desired to return home.

Superintendent Deacon, accompanied by his daughter, Henrietta, left for the East, August 3, to visit various points before attending the Toronto convention.

Samuel Boll, resident member from Big Six, attended the Redmen convention held in Denver recently.

Ernest Webb, a Home resident from No. 91, returned to Toronto August 5. He was a member of that union's reception committee for the International Typographical Union delegates.

S. S. Culbertson, Columbia No. 101; D. Utterson, St. Louis No. 8; Herman H. Henry, Lincoln (Ill.) No. 327; John G. Badry, Aurora (Ill.) No. 291; William C. Stiehl, New York No. 6; E. E. Wagner, Topeka No. 121; John E. Hackett, Kansas City No. 80; W. N. Mappin, St. Louis No. 8; Mrs. Anna Pangborn, Ottumwa (Iowa) No. 73, and Miss Lena Schiele, St. Louis No. 8, were typographical visitors registered at the Home recently.

A party of convalescents from the hospital annex, chaperoned by Miss Houston, chief nurse, picnicked in the mountains August 14. They had a delightful recreation and an enjoyable spread.

Rev. George S. Weaver, our printer preacher from "Big Six," occasionally fills pulpits at the Springs and in the rural districts on Sundays.

Granville Hixson, superintendent linotype department of the U. B. Publishing House, Dayton, Ohio, recently made us a pleasant call on his way to Salt Lake City. Mr. Hixson is an old member of No. 57, and has been connected with the above-named establishment ever since 1872. He anticipates a general walkout on the eight-hour demand, as the local typothetæ have issued a published declaration that its members will adhere to nine hours. This declaration is signed by the proprietors of every prominent book and job office in the city, including the U. B. establishment. He has some hope, however, that some of them, if not all, will recede from their present position and thus avoid a general strike. No. 57 has about 150 members.

Dr. I. R. Robinson, president of the Garden of the Gods Chautauqua, furnished the Home residents with admission season tickets to the meetings. Many attended, and were highly entertained. This favor was granted through the efforts of Capt. H. P. Macloon, veteran resident from No. 49.

We were favored with a stereopticon exhibition on the evening of August 3, which consisted of pictures of pueblos and manners and customs of New Mexican Indians, concluding with sketches of Colorado scenery and the Union Printers' Home and surroundings. It was given by Superintendent Deacon and Charles M. Carter previous to taking the apparatus to the Toronto convention to help boost Colorado Springs for our annual gathering in 1906.

A private collection of old books on miscellaneous subjects, some of which are very interesting, and all marked "Amos J. Cummings, from W. R. Smith, United States Botanical Gardens, Washington, D. C.," is the latest donation to the Home's rapidly increasing library. O. LANGFORD.

Colorado Springs, Colo.

PITTSBURG, PA.

Well, we did not get the 1906 convention. Now, you who sent the meeting elsewhere can not understand what you missed, besides the benefit it would have been to the craft about Pittsburg; then, too, we have a famous springs here also. Claremont is only nine miles from the city proper and is open to all who care to journey up the Allegheny river for say thirty, sixty and ninety days, or even a little longer.

We look for a big time here on Labor day. Don't one of you fail to turn out. Now that we will not get the International Typographical Union meeting we will need to show our individual strength by turning out in full force.

Resolutions were passed by No. 7 at the August meeting denouncing the George E. Keith Company for running a union shoe factory and refusing to run their printing office in like manner. Their "Walkover" shoe is very popular about Pittsburg, and all brothers will please note the above fact when purchasing their next shoes. You can not afford to patronize a concern of this type.

Another matter of importance to No. 7 and all union men in this vicinity is the fact that one Francis X. Barr is again out for office. We boycotted him before, and "he just got out by the skin of his teeth." The tidal wave for citizens' party was all that saved him, and we certainly expect to defeat him at the November election. No union man can afford to vote for a man who hates the ground our organization treads and would shut off our supply of breathing air if it was in his power.

At this writing we have an application for membership from a fellow who will, no doubt, be made an example of. He is now in poor health and wants a card for no other purpose but to go to Colorado Springs. Though he has been whitewashed four times, he still thinks another trial should be given him.

On Saturday, August 26, the employes of Perley Bros. had a very successful and pleasurable outing at Rock Point grove. The committee was made up from the several departments, and no

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pains were spared to make all who attended enjoy themselves to the fullest degree.

Our membership is still on the upward road; 549 was given out as the total at the August meeting.

It has been a long time since business was duller than it has been here for the last five or six weeks. All lines of work will, no doubt, get better in the next few weeks.

The past month added two more to the list of members bereaved by losing their helpmates. Just six wives of members have died in the last nine months. Sad indeed it is when death calls from the home the wife and mother, whose particular aim in life had been to bless and help her husband and children. During the month the wife of Jacob Armstrong was very suddenly called away.

At 5:45 A. M. Sunday, July 30, death visited the home of brother John G. Crammond and took his beloved wife, Fannie Hunter.

The members of No. 7 tender their sympathy to all those bereft.

Be sure to read the article entitled "A Query," which will be found in this issue.

The office of the Dispatch will soon be moved out near the corner of Washington street and Fifth avenue. This will be an important matter for the employes, but it will be better quarters, I am sure. The present building is altogether too hampered. The place affords an opportunity for the Dispatch to spread itself, but is too far away from the real business portion of the city.

"We propose to sell to the employer eight hours out of twenty-four, and do as we please with the remaining sixteen."

HARRY C. CAMPBELL.

ABOUT SIGNS.

It is evident that printers do not make all the mistakes in spelling. I have observed some signs on my daily rides to and from Boston and Cambridge that convinces me that the painters often fail in this direction. One sign announces "Danceing Every Sat. Evening;" another, "Parties Useing These Scales," etc.; "Optician's" has an apostrophe; and still another makes 'Bargains', Bargains' " plural possessive; any one can get "Razos Concaved" and patronize the "Largest House Furhishers in Cambridge" within the space of one block. I saw on an apothecary's store "Minard's Preperations," on an awning "Wholsale Tobacconist," on the window of a candy store, "Confectionary," a glass sign told of "Schmidt, the Flowerist," and one, elaborately flourished, announced "New and Second Hand Frnitue"; a delivery wagon had "Fanuel (Faneuil) Hall Market"; quite near West Boston bridge there is "This Warf to Let," and a market displayed "Deleware Grapes" and "Rocky Ford Mellons." I have also seen "Spend Five Minutes Tonight whit (with) Dr. Felt's Foot Soap." On one of the bulletin boards on Newspaper Row recently was recorded, "Jeromfe Begins Equitable Investigation." The printer might get the blame of this from some persons, but the mailing room is probably responsible. There is a street in Cambridge that has at one end of it a sign reading "Forest street" and at the other end the sign reads "Forrest street." In the West End of Boston there is a hotel with a sign on the outside wall, "Merrill House," and on the door it is "Merril House." Speaking of signs, a gentleman's furnishing store in Cambridge displays a unique one, "The Tog Shop."

To digress—Riding up to the composing room a short time since, I asked the elevator boy if Mr. Young was employed on the paper, as I had not seen him for some time, and he said: "There are two of 'em—one in the circulation department and one in the editorial room." I told him I meant the reporter, and he said, "Oh, he is the romantic editor." Now that was a feature I had never heard of in connection with a newspaper, so I inquired what his duties were, and the boy said: "He goes to all the theaters and writes up about the plays and the actors!"

T. J. WHITTEM.

Boston, Mass.

SAVANNAH, GA.

Savannah is still in the world of progress and holding on to life. The members are kicking out their wrinkles and hustling. The result is very gratifying. Four good members were added in July, and a few more are waiting for the next meeting. Since Mr. Hays visited this city, the buzz of the "saw" has been heard all over the city, and as the hum dies away you can still hear the echo of his words—"organize"—and that's what we are doing.

There are several "paralytics" here that we can't talk union matters to. They are afraid they will have to strike (their boss or somebody) as soon as they become unionized, and they are slow to grasp an explanation of what being a union man really means to them. Therefore, we have placed them on cold storage for a later day.

Work is good here, and every printer in town is busy. A demand for good job hands, also machinist-operators.

Big preparations are being made for Labor day, when all the union bodies in the city will parade, something like 1,500 will be in line. The typos will be there, you bet.

We are agitating, working and looking for eight hours on January 1. Some of the boys are already sleeping eight hours, so they will be used to the new division of the time—eight hours' work, eight hours' play and eight hours' sleep. Some of them are sleeping less than eight hours. Yes.

Vice-President McNally is doing good work among the boys and is ever ready to help the cause.

Among the new faces in the city, we see—Billy Ainsel, Alonzo Collins and Al Taylor.

Frank Pelot and Orlando Hodges have left the smell of the sweet magnolias and gone to seek their fortunes in other wild countries.

One daily newspaper, two job shops and a smaller newspaper strictly union; four job shops and a big daily running open shops and closed ears, is the situation here now. My kingdom for a change.

Eight hours is a mighty good thing,
Much depends on how 'tis said;
If we should ask for it now,
Our bosses would drop dead—
And then we should be out of a job.

More anon.

F. D. PELOT.

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In Memoriam

WILLIAM W. HOLT.

Resolutions adopted by Mobile Typographical Union No. 27:

This union deeply deplores the death of its esteemed member, William W. Holt, which sad event occurred in Mobile on June 19, 1905. Mr. Holt was for nearly twenty years a member of this organization. He learned the printing trade in its jurisdiction and ranked as an excellent craftsman. He was industrious and capable, and proved faithful to every obligation to his employers and to the union. He fought long and nobly against the disease which terminated his life, and now that he has gone from our midst, his memory will be ever cherished by his coworkers in his chosen calling.

It is ordered that this memorial be entered in the minutes and published in THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

WILLIAM P. SKELLY.

The following resolutions were adopted by the chapel of the Sudwarth Printing Company, of Washington, D. C.:

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty, in His divine wisdom, to remove from this life Brother William P. Skelly, chairman of our chapel; and,

Whereas, We, his fellow craftsmen, and fellow employes of the Sudwarth Printing Company, feel that in him we have lost a true friend and faithful coworker for the cause of unionism; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Columbia Typographical Union No. 101, and of the Sudwarth chapel, over which his jurisdiction was, extend to his family our sincere sympathy in this their dark hour of bereavement; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased brother, and a copy be sent to THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL and Trades Unionist for publication.

WILLIAM H. CLAUSER.

William H. Clauser died Sunday morning, August 13, 1905, of pulmonary tuberculosis of which he had been afflicted for the past five years, which was the immediate cause of his death. The deceased was 32 years old and a native of Leavenworth, Kan., where he received his education and learned the printing trade upon the old Evening Standard. He was a member of Typographical Union No. 45 (at one time he was president for a short time); he also belonged to the Modern Woodmen. The funeral took place Tuesday, at 2 P. M., under the auspices of local Typographical Union No. 45 and the Woodmen Lodge. After services conducted by Rev. Kottich, of the German Methodist Church, his remains were laid to rest in Mount Muncie Cemetery. He leaves a wife, Mrs. Lina Clauser, and a son, father and mother and three brothers to mourn his demise. Mr. Clauser had endeared himself to the members of Typographical Union No. 45 by his kind acts and his endeavor to assist any one in trouble. Leavenworth Union No. 45 extends to the family of our departed brother our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of bereavement; that the conception of life has at all times been the inspiration of his friends and made it impossible for any man to call him an enemy; that his courage and ability lifted him high in the estimation of his friends.

SAMUEL L. GRAY.

The following resolutions were adopted by Vincennes (Ind.) Typographical Union No. 395 at its regular meeting held on Sunday, August 6, 1905:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty Providence to call from our midst on Thursday, July 27, 1905, one of our beloved brothers, Samuel Lineberry Gray, who had shown great devotion to our organization, and in every way possible had done all in his power to advance the cause of unionism; and,

Whereas, In his sudden demise we recognize the loss of a true and tried member, who always "carried his card up-to-date;" a loyal friend and an upright and honorable citizen, who, although having in his career a full share of the trials and tribulations incident to the life of a printer and soldier, never shrank from duty nor deviated from the conscientious discharge of the same; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we sympathize with the family of our deceased brother, who died in the flush of manhood that gave him hope of many years of life and usefulness, which hope was blighted by a fatal malady; and, be it further

Resolved, That as a mark of respect our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the union; a copy sent to the bereaved widow, and a transcript forwarded to THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL for publication.

THOMAS HUGHES.

Albuquerque Typographical Union No. 304, at its regular meeting held July 2, adopted the following resolutions on the death of Hon. Thomas Hughes, who died July 1 at his home in Albuquerque, N. M.:

Whereas, In His infinite wisdom the Supreme Foreman has seen fit to call from his labors the Hon. Thomas Hughes; and

Whereas, Brother Hughes had been for many years an active member of this organization, of late years an honorary member, and always a true friend of his fellow craftsmen; therefore, be it

Resolved, By Albuquerque Typographical Union No. 304, that in the death of Thomas Hughes this union loses a steadfast friend and this community a valuable citizen, and that our sincere sympathy be extended to the bereaved family.

Resolved, That as a mark of our deep respect this union do now adjourn, and as a body attend the funeral of our late brother.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the meeting of this union, and that a copy be furnished to the daily papers of Albuquerque and to THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL for publication.

WILLIAM P. WALKER.

The following resolutions were adopted by Chicago Mailers' Union No. 2 at its last meeting in July:

Whereas, The Almighty Father, who doeth all things, has seen fit to call from life and its duties our brother worker and former member, William P. Walker, whose death occurred July 24, 1905, of pneumonia. He had been with the Inter Ocean chapel a number of years.

Resolved, That this union greatly deplores his demise, and that his loyal spirit and fidelity to our principles shall be held in loving remembrance by this union; also,

Resolved, That this union extends its sincerest

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sympathy to the family of our late brother, and assures them that we share in their grief for the departed husband and father; be it further

Resolved, That a copy be sent to his wife and family; and, be it further

Resolved, That as a mark of respect to our deceased brother's memory, the charter of our union be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; also

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread in full on the minutes of this union.

FRANK C. GOODEVE.

On Thursday, July 6, 1905, Frank C. Goodeve, a well-known member of New York Typographical Union No. 6, died after a brief sickness of cancer, aged forty-eight years.

Mr. Goodeve at the time of his death was a member of the Martin B. Brown job chapel, of which department he was assistant foreman, having been employed in the office for the past fifteen years.

The funeral, which took place from his late residence at Jersey City, was largely attended by members of the craft in general. At a meeting of the chapel of which he had been a member, resolutions of sympathy were adopted, a floral offering was sent to the bereaved family, and a committee appointed by the chairman attended the funeral. Mr. Goodeve is survived by a wife and three daughters. His aged mother also mourns the loss of a devoted son.

THOMAS F. SCHOLES.

Resolutions of condolence adopted July 10, 1905, by New York Mailers' Union No. 6, on the death of Thomas F. Scholes, who was drowned off Sandy Hook on July 5, while on a fishing excursion with a number of his fellow workmen. Desperate efforts were made by his companions, but, being unable to swim, the outgoing tide carried him beyond reach of assistance. His body was recovered on Rockaway Point on July 11, and was buried on July 13, in Greenwood Cemetery.

Whereas, Thomas F. Scholes, recently deceased, was a member of Mailers' Union No. 6, and one of its most beloved and honored members; therefore, be it

Resolved, That No. 6 take this method of expressing to his relatives and friends its appreciation of his inspiring work; that his exceptional tenaciousness has at all times been a pre-eminent feature of his life. Thomas F. Scholes was always a stanch union man, and held the positions of vice-president, recording secretary, a member of the allied trades council for several years, and delegate to the A. T. Convention of 1903, all of which offices he filled with great executive ability.

Resolved, That we hereby extend to the bereaved family our sincere and heartfelt sympathy; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be copied in our minutes and published in THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

MARTIN LUNDWALL, JR.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by Bozeman (Montana) Typographical Union No. 551, at a special meeting, on the death of President Lundwall:

Whereas, Death has entered our ranks for the first time and removed from our midst our president, Martin Lundwall, jr.; therefore, be it

Resolved, That No. 551 takes this method of expressing to his relatives and friends its appreciation of his many sterling qualities in his association with his fellow men. His quiet, unostentatious life was an example all might emulate. He was generous and kind-hearted to a fault; he could look every man in the face with a genuine, friendly greeting—for there were none who had aught but a friendly feeling for him; while his untiring efforts in the interests of his employers seemed to be his highest aim, never apparently thinking of self until forced to do so; and be it

Resolved, That we, who knew of the many high traits of character toward his friends, and especially to his immediate relatives, refrain from offering them meaningless condolences, feeling that their knowledge of the fact that we knew him and loved him well, may help to lighten the burden that oppresses the home that shall know him no more; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL, and inscribed upon the records of this union; an engrossed copy presented the family of the deceased, and that our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; also that a copy be furnished the city press for publication.

LORENZO D. EVANS.

At a meeting of Bradstreet chapel, New York, held on August 9th, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty God to suddenly remove from our midst our respected foreman and brother member, Lorenzo D. Evans; and,

Whereas, The Bradstreet chapel desires to place on record its appreciation of his honorable and straightforward disposition, and of his consideration and thoughtfulness of the interests of the men under his charge; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the Bradstreet chapel, in meeting assembled, extend our heartfelt sympathies to his bereaved widow in this hour of her sadness; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to his widow; that a copy be caused to be printed and hung in a suitable place in this office for a period of thirty days as a mark of respect to his memory; and that they be caused to be printed in THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL and the New York Unionist.

HOMEMADE PHILOSOPHY.

(From Pennsylvania Grit.)

Most of our hates grow out of our fights for the dollar.

Misery loves company a little bit more miserable than itself.

You can kill anything with satire but a fool and a politician.

If we never envied the man on the pinnacle of fame we would never try to climb.

People who pant for glory should have a change of pants to wear when glory fades away.

Let us try to live peaceably with our neighbor in our joys, the same as we do when sorrow bows us down.

Some men know all about God's plan of the universe, but know nothing at all of their own spleen or appendix.

If modern history is so full of errors, how can we believe the old traditions worn threadbare through talk?

If the most illiterate dead man could come back and write the story of "Life Beyond the Grave," he would become a millionaire.

I wonder if the first feeling after getting into heaven will be like the one we experience when an aching tooth suddenly stops aching?

In stormy weather the country people can't go to church, and in nice summer weather they don't want to go; but they may be saved between showers.

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Official Budget

THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL

ISSUED ON THE FIFTH OF EACH MONTH.

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J. W. BRAMWOOD, Editor and Publisher

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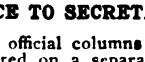
To insure prompt insertion, all official matter, communications and advertisements should reach this office BEFORE the TWENTIETH OF THE MONTH PRECEDING PUBLICATION.

Advertising rates made known on application. All letters and remittances should be addressed to the editor and publisher.



NOTICE TO SECRETARIES.

Items for the official columns of THE JOURNAL should be prepared on a separate sheet, and the style of the paper followed as closely as possible. Such items should not be made a part of a letter dealing with other subjects, for if this is done the items are likely to be overlooked, even though the greatest care be exercised. Write as plainly as possible—especially proper names—using one side of the sheet only. Communications must in all instances be accompanied by the author's name and address. All official matter must be in the hands of the editor BEFORE THE TWENTIETH OF EACH MONTH, to insure insertion in the issue immediately following. The observance of the foregoing will tend to insure what is desired by all—promptness and accuracy in the publication of official matter.

THE JOURNAL MAILING LIST.

When a member requests a change in his JOURNAL address, he should give the name and number of the union with which he is affiliated, together with his present and former address.

Additions to the mailing list can only be made when received through the local secretary. Members not receiving the magazine should furnish the local secretary with their addresses.

Additions, corrections or alterations reported by local secretaries should be kept separate from other correspondence. When a member deposits his card, and his name is reported for the subscription list, the secretary should state where the member previously received THE JOURNAL, and give the name and number of the union with which he was affiliated. When a member draws his card, is suspended or expelled, or in any manner ceases to be an active member of the local, the secretary should request that his name be dropped from the mailing list.

A large number of those who take cards and remove to unorganized towns fail to renew their cards. To prevent loss in such instances, it has been decided that members holding cards, and located outside of the jurisdiction of a local union, must either deposit their cards with the nearest union and pay dues each month, or pay International dues in advance, in order to get THE JOURNAL. Where a card-holder pays his dues to the local in advance, a specific report should be made by the secretary upon the case, in order that the name can be placed on the list and the magazine sent to the member for the time for which dues have been paid.

The 25th of each month is the latest date upon which changes for the succeeding issue can be made on our mailing list.

Upon request, secretaries will be furnished with a copy of the list of their members to whom THE JOURNAL is being sent.

All correspondence regarding THE JOURNAL should be addressed to J. W. BRAMWOOD, Newton Claypool building, Indianapolis, Ind.

ADDRESSES WANTED.

Joseph V. Cantwell, write at once to A. C., lock box No. 1, Belmond, Iowa.

Herman Kuehl, formerly of Durant, Iowa, communicate with H. Rohlfs, Durant, Iowa.

T. K. Murray, send your address to W. H. Carnal, Daily Express, San Antonio, Texas.

John Duncan Stewart, please send address to Rev. Frank J. Longdon, jr., Athens, Ga.

Albert Cherrie, of Syracuse, N. Y., send address to George E. Noble, 510 Walnut street, Erie, Pa.

R. E. Haughton, send address to your wife, care of Draifoos, 2292 Eighth avenue, New York city.

J. M. Shultz, send address to F. T. George, 607 Dakota avenue, South, Sioux Falls, S. D., for mail.

Orville Mills, please send address to Charles Mills, care Postal Telegraph Company, Chicago, Ill.

G. R. Dunn (Riley), please send address to James Kelly, 130 North Main street, Memphis, Tenn.

Peter Croymans is requested to send his address to William Van Beckum, 1201 Cherry street, Green Bay, Wis.

Isaac B. Murphy, of Boston, Mass., communicate with your wife, Annie J. Murphy, 21 Prospect street, Boston, Mass.

Milton T. Ayres, last heard of in Spokane, Wash., communicate with your wife, Mrs. Milton T. Ayres, box 374, Eureka, Cal.

Guy Williams, or any one knowing his whereabouts, send address to E. George Lindstrom, 63 Granger street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Will Fred Dillman, last heard of in Colorado Springs, please communicate with H. S. Burton, 637 Cedar street, St. Paul, Minn.?

Charles Jackson, who worked in Toledo in 1883 and New York in 1888, send address to Ernst Strick, 423 Walnut street, Erie, Pa.

Horace Clifford Snell, last heard from in Brooklyn and New York, is requested to write Hugh Walls, jr., box 178, Rockland, Mass.

George Miller, last heard from in Chicago and Oshkosh, Wis., communicate with your brother, John Miller, 308 East Bierce avenue, Dayton, Ohio.

Harry E. Jones is requested to communicate with his brother, Adrian M. Jones, Coaling, Cal., and get information relative to the death of his father.

A. R. Briley, last heard from at Davenport, Iowa, and Pipestone, Miss., is requested to send his address to W. P. Suttle, care of Labor World Decatur, Ill.

William A. Davis, last heard of in Las Vegas and Denver, or any one knowing his whereabouts, write J. H. Davis, box 667, Fresno, Cal. His father wants to hear from him.

Walter C. Lyons, who was foreman of the Tacoma (Wash.) Ledger several years ago, or any one knowing his whereabouts, will confer a favor

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by conferring with his parents, care Edward Strausburg, Baker building, Los Angeles, Cal.

Frederick W. DeFoe, who left Washington ten years ago and was last heard of in New York five years ago, is requested to send his address to 1125 Tenth street, Washington, D. C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Traveling card No. 101131, issued by Tri-City No. 107, to P. A. McPeake, has been lost and a duplicate issued. Finder please return to C. S. Osborn, 323 West Third street, Davenport. Iowa.

Card No. 85220, issued to Ed C. Bradford by Ogden Union No. 236, has been lost and a duplicate issued. If found or presented for deposit, return to Thomas Chatland, Box 325, Ogden, Utah.

Card No. 74444, issued to G. W. Shanley by Ithaca Union No. 379, has been lost and a duplicate issued. If found or presented for deposit, return to J. W. Tree, 332 East State street, Ithaca, N. Y.

Card No. 74448, issued to Nelson Daggett by Ithaca Union No. 379, has been lost and a duplicate issued. If found or presented for deposit, return to J. W. Tree, 332 East State street, Ithaca, N. Y.

Card No. 88604, issued to F. L. Osborne by Bristol (Tenn.) Union No. 426, has been lost and a duplicate issued. If found or presented for deposit, return to R. L. Crosman, 53 Third street, Bristol, Tenn.

Card No. 81281, issued to Felix G. Roberts by New Orleans Union No. 17, July 15, 1905, has been lost and a duplicate issued. If found or presented for deposit, return to S. T. Stevenson, box 1627, New Orleans, La.

Card No. 81266, issued to Jim H. Edmunson by New Orleans Union No. 17, May 29, 1905, has been lost and a duplicate issued. If found or presented for deposit, return to S. T. Stevenson, box 1627, New Orleans, La.

Card No. 94991, issued by Raleigh (N. C.) Union No. 54, and reissued by Norfolk (Va.) Union No. 32 to J. R. Osborne, has been lost and a duplicate issued. If found or presented for deposit, return to M. W. Callan, box 192, Norfolk, Va.

UNION PRINTERS' HOME.

The following is a record of the admissions and departures for the month of July:

ADMITTED.

918—Alois B. Stindle, Atchison No. 113; age 39 years; admitted July 10, 1905.

919—Andrew Hughes, Chicago No. 16; age 59 years; admitted July 11, 1905.

916—W. S. Jarboe, Muscatine No. 251; age 72 years; admitted July 16, 1905.

921—C. J. Wilson, Denver No. 49; age 30 years; admitted July 21, 1905.

922—James J. Fay, New York No. 6; age 48 years; admitted July 24, 1905.

VACATED.

820—Carlos B. Tomlin, Columbia No. 101; age 32 years; admitted July 23, 1904; vacated July 6, 1905; able to work.

831—Odillon E. Schupp, Chicago No. 16; age 53 years; admitted September 17, 1904; vacated July 10, 1905; able to work.

879—J. J. Shannon, Chicago No. 16; age 59 years; admitted March 13, 1905; vacated July 30, 1905.

910—Charles J. Gallaher, Chicago No. 16; age 37 years; admitted June 19, 1905; vacated July 30, 1905; able to work.

EXPELLED.

767—Thomas Sharp, New York No. 6; age 63 years; admitted January 25, 1904; expelled July 18, 1905; intoxication.

DIED.

897—C. L. Lindenberg, Richmond No. 90; age 47 years; admitted May 15, 1905; died July 4, 1905; tuberculosis.

655—George A. Crowley, New York No. 6; age 53 years; admitted October 8, 1902; died July 9, 1905; tuberculosis.

Number of inmates July 1..... 140
Number of inmates July 31..... 138
Average number for the month..... 139

CHARLES DEACON, Superintendent.

UNIONS IN ARREARS AUGUST 26.

Section 1, article ix, of the constitution, requires that: "International dues for each month shall be collected by subordinate unions and transmitted to the secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union before the twentieth of the succeeding month." Under this law the July per capita of all unions was due at headquarters not later than August 20. The following unions were delinquent on August 26, having failed to make their returns.

In this connection attention is directed to section 7, article vi, of the by-laws, which is as follows:

"Sec. 7. No funeral benefit claim shall be allowed unless the deceased was possessed of a current working card at the time of his death, nor shall a funeral-benefit claim be allowed if, at the time of death, the union of which deceased was a member is in arrears for per capita tax to the International Union."

26, Petersburg.
109, Pittsfield.
110, Union Hill.
147, Ashland, Wis.
153, Meridian.
178, Geneva.
190, Omaha.
221, San Diego.
249, Fort Smith.
264, Chillicothe, Mo.
275, Victor.
281, Marlboro.
282, Sterling.
292, Grand Junction.
296, Lindsay.
297, Concord.
340, Nelson.
343, Fort Scott.
345, Olean.
357, Parkersburg.
366, Berlin, Ont.
377, Atlantic City.
383, Martins Ferry.
393, Brockville.
396, Canandaigua.
405, Santa Fe.
406, Mason City.
409, Lorain.
422, Mayaguez.
430, Baker City.
431, Manitowoc.
436, Clarksville.
438, New Decatur.
440, Selma.
445, Oswego.
460, Chatham.
486, Gloucester.
489, Livingston.
500, Opelika.
502, Crookston.
510, Lynchburg.
517, Gadsden.
519, Manchester.
526, Oskaloosa.
527, Oelwein.
528, Eugene.
534, Allentown.
537, Creston.
541, Oregon City.
546, Polish.
554, Hinton.
564, Mankato.
569, Painesville.
570, Crowley.
571, Chickasha.
575, Greensburg.
577, Santa Rosa.
584, Redlands.
591, Pekin.
594, Morris.
604, Edmonton.
607, Millville.
608, Chanute.
609, Winston-Salem.
617, Wallace.
621, Mayfield.
622, Millinocket.
627, Dover, N. H.
637, Portsmouth.
639, Berwick.
640, Berlin, N. H.
647, Sault Ste. Marie.

MAILERS.

4, Minneapolis.
6, New York.
7, Kansas City.
11, Elmira.
14, Detroit.
22, Providence.
24, Buffalo.

NEWSPAPER WRITERS.

10, Montreal.

KEEP in touch with the growing world and you will keep youthful and growing—Pennsylvania Grit.

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THE DEATH ROLL.

ALLMENDINGER, WILLIAM—At New York, N. Y., July 19, 1905, of œdema of lungs. Age 59 years.

ANDERSON, ALFRED—At Philadelphia, Pa., July 31, 1905, of nephritis. Age 47 years.

ANDREWS, C. K.—At Dayton, Ohio, August 15, 1905, of morphine poison. Age 26 years.

AYRES, C. S.—At New York, N. Y., August 16, 1905, of paralysis. Age 55 years.

O'BANNON, J. H.—At Richmond, Va., August 15, 1905, of cancer of liver. Age 66 years.

BASS, H. C.—At Atlanta, Ga., August 10, 1905, of consumption. Age 48 years.

CHRISTIE, J. M.—At St. Paul, Minn., August 5, 1905, of meningitis. Age 38 years.

CLARK, A. L.—At New York, N. Y., July 17, 1905, of heart disease. Age 60 years.

CLARK, J. A.—At St. Louis, Mo., July 18, 1905, of gastritis. Age 41 years.

CLAUSER, W. C.—At Leavenworth, Kan., August 13, 1905, of consumption. Age 32 years.

DAVIS, B. F.—At Fall River, Mass., August 2, 1905, of heart disease. Age 62 years.

DEUTSCH, ISADORE—At Springfield, Ill., August 11, 1905, of heart trouble. Age 32 years.

DONOHUE, J. J.—At New York, N. Y., July 20, 1905, of tubercular peritonitis. Age 32 years.

DOXEY, H.—At St. Louis, Mo., July 13, 1905, of pulmonary tuberculosis. Age 42 years.

DOYLE, LAWRENCE—At Chicago, Ill., July 25, 1905, of pulmonary tuberculosis. Age 35 years.

DUNCAN, W. D.—At New York, N. Y., July 27, 1905, of phthisis. Age 42 years.

EATON, T. L.—At Indianapolis, Ind., August 2, 1905, of tuberculosis. Age 24 years.

EVANS, L. D.—At New York, N. Y., August 1, 1905, of cerebral hemorrhage. Age 73 years.

GRAY, S. L., JR.—At Vincennes, Ind., July 27, 1905, of pneumonia. Age 26 years.

GREENE, W. H.—At New York, N. Y., July 26, 1905, of nephritis. Age 35 years.

HENIHAN, J. F.—At Springfield, Mass., August 9, 1905, of tuberculosis. Age 33 years.

HILL, E. S.—At New York, N. Y., August 1, 1905, of pneumonia. Age 66 years.

HOWELL, DONALD—At Nashville, Tenn., July 1, 1905, of heart disease. Age 34 years.

KAESSE, C.—At New York, N. Y., July 26, 1905, of pneumonia. Age 50 years.

KURTZ, I. A.—At Philadelphia, Pa., July 18, 1905, of cerebral hemorrhage. Age 75 years.

LISCOM, W. A.—At Washington, D. C., August 20, 1905, of tuberculosis. Age 48 years.

LECLERC, E.—At Montreal, P. Q., May 29, 1905, of consumption. Age 41 years.

LUNDWALL, MARTIN, JR.—At Bozeman, Mont., August 7, 1905, of heart disease. Age 35 years.

MCCARTHY, W. H.—At Boston, Mass., July 19, 1905, of hemorrhage of lungs. Age 25 years.

MCKEVITT, H. P.—At Washington, D. C., August 4, 1905, of tuberculosis. Age 47 years.

MAAG, HENRY—At New York, N. Y., August 6, 1905, of cystitis. Age 65 years.

MEREDITH, A. W.—At Des Moines, Iowa, July 22, 1905, of tuberculosis. Age 22 years.

PLACK, M. B.—At Denver, Colo., August 12, 1905, of consumption. Age 29 years.

QUINN, D. J.—At Washington, D. C., July 19, 1905, of tuberculosis. Age 37 years.

SCHOLES, THOMAS—At New York, N. Y., July 6, 1905, drowned. Age 42 years.

SKELLY, W. P.—At Washington, D. C., July 23, 1905, of typhoid fever. Age 26 years.

SMITH, O. B.—At Troy, N. Y., August 10, 1905, of paralysis. Age 65 years.

SPELLMAN, GEORGE—At New York, N. Y., August 1, 1905, of asthenia. Age 60 years.

THOMSEN, CHRISTIAN—At Muscatine, Iowa, July 11, 1905, of appendicitis. Age 22 years.

UTTING, GEORGE—At Syracuse, N. Y., July 22, 1905, of paresis. Age 36 years.

WALKER, WILLIAM—At Chicago, Ill., July 24, 1905, of pneumonia. Age 34 years.

WHITE, W. H.—At Dallas, Texas, July 8, 1905, of softening of brain. Age 48 years.

YATES, A. K.—At Albany, N. Y., August 6, 1905, of old age. Age 75 years.

APPLICATIONS FROM UNORGANIZED TOWNS.

Americus, Ga.—T. L. Carruthers, age 24 years; at trade eleven years; learned trade in Hawkinsville, Ga.

Ashland, Neb.—Will B. Brooks, age 32 years; at trade fifteen years; learned trade in Glenwood, Iowa; worked in Onawa, Shenandoah and Des Moines, Iowa.

Bainbridge, Ga.—John W. Hudson, age 19 years; at trade four years; learned trade in Cairo, Ga.

Clarksville, Ark.—J. R. Ransom, age 35 years; at trade five years; learned trade in Asheville, N. C.; worked in Sun and Citizen offices, Asheville, N. C.

Dardanelle, Ark.—George F. Upton, age 27 years; at trade ten years; learned trade in Lamar, Mo.; worked in Stuttgart, Ark.

Dell Rapids, S. D.—J. W. Miles, age 26 years; at trade eleven years; learned trade in Pierre, S. D.; worked in Fort Dodge and Sheldon, Iowa.

Jonesboro, Ark.—Stanford Steele, age 20 years; at trade five years in unorganized towns.

Madison, S. D.—Harry E. Smith, age 25 years; at trade eight years; learned trade in La Mars, Iowa. Bert Wade, age 24 years; at trade nine years; learned trade in Newton, S. D.; worked in Duncan, I. T.

Milan, Tenn.—R. W. Pigue, age 20 years; at trade four years; learned trade in Clinton, Ky.; worked in Humboldt and Milan, Tenn.

Miles City, Mont.—Frank M. O'Connor, age 24 years; at trade four years; learned trade in Miles City, Mont.; worked in Bedford, Iowa.

Murfreesboro, Tenn.—Wallace Bently, age 21 years; at trade six years; learned trade in Murfreesboro, Tenn. Alfred Miller, jr., age 17 years; at trade four years; learned trade in Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Omaha, Neb.—Lionel E. Walker, age 24 years; at trade nine years; learned trade in South Omaha, Neb. Clayton M. Coltrain, age 23 years; at trade seven years; learned trade in South Omaha, Neb. August Olson, age 25 years; at trade eight years; learned trade in Omaha. All applicants are mailers.

Plymouth, Ind.—William A. Shock, age 28 years; at trade fifteen years; learned trade at Bremen, Ind.; worked in Wabash, Ind., and East Liverpool, Ohio; formerly a member of East Liverpool Union, but allowed card to lapse while in unorganized towns; has not worked in union town since leaving East Liverpool.

Russellville, Ark.—K. W. Bullion, age 22 years; at trade eight years; learned trade in Conway, Ark.; worked in Phœnix, Ariz. W. Clyde Ragland, age 24 years; at trade six years; learned trade in Dardanelle, Ark. Fred D. Vore, age 31 years; at trade eighteen years; learned trade in Fayetteville, Ark.

St. Petersburg, Fla.—H. S. Watkins, age 23 years; at trade six and a half years; learned trade in Enterprise, Ala.; worked in Lake City, Fla.

Thomasville, Ga.—H. J. Freeman, age 32 years; at trade twenty years; learned trade in Conyers, Ga.; worked on Sun, Corsicana, Texas, and Madison, Ga.

Tifton, Ga.—W. O. Cox, age 26 years; at trade twelve years; learned trade in Newman, Ga.;

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worked in Brunswick, Ga.; formerly a member of Savannah (Ga.) Union, but allowed card to lapse while working in unorganized towns.

Van Buren, Ark.—D. A. Pierce, age 41 years; at trade twenty-one years; learned trade in Manitee, Fla.; worked in Burton, Kan.; made application to Wichita Union, but left before petition was acted upon.

Vinton, Iowa—Clarence G. Sheets, age 19 years; at trade four years; learned trade in Vinton, Iowa.

Yankton, S. D.—W. F. Sargent, age 28 years; at trade eight years; learned trade in Yankton. C. C. Wright, age 29 years; at trade eight years; learned trade in Red Oak, Iowa.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

5, Columbus, Ohio—E. O. Tungate, age 31 years; makes application as a machine-tender.

8, St. Louis, Mo.—Bradley C. Kellog, age 20 years; at trade four and a half years; learned trade in St. Louis. Lee Mueller, age 24 years; at trade six years; learned trade in St. Louis. Mrs. M. I. Strawn, age 33 years; at trade six years; learned trade in St. Louis.

12, Baltimore, Md.—George O. Grover, age 40 years; learned trade in Baltimore; worked in New York, N. Y., and Philadelphia, Pa.

17, New Orleans, La.—John P. Costello, age 32 years; at trade ten years; learned trade in New Orleans. Louis R. Gaspard, age 35 years; at trade twelve years; learned trade in New Orleans. T. M. Teusch, age 25 years; at trade five years; learned trade in Newark, N. J. R. L. Villemain, age 37 years; at trade fifteen years; learned trade in New Orleans. Eugene Vivien, jr., age 35 years; at trade twenty years; learned trade in New Orleans. Sol. Wedlausky, age 24 years; learned trade in New Orleans.

27, Mobile, Ala.—D. Edgar Burnett, learned trade at Paulding, Miss.; has worked in New Orleans, Chattanooga and Chicago.

28, Galveston, Texas—F. L. Antram, worked at business since January, 1886, at Pecos City, Belcherville, Henrietta, Teneha, Texas, and Ardmore, I. T.; worked as pressman on News at Dallas, Texas.

33, Providence, R. I.—Freeman Santos, age 23 years; worked seven years at the trade; learned business in New Bedford.

35, Evansville, Ind.—Leo G. Bueltzingsloewen, age 31 years; at trade ten years in Laporte, Ind.

40, Tulsa, I. T.—Arthur N. Crossman, age 26 years; at trade ten years; learned trade in Grand Rapids, Mich.; has worked in Stockholm, Sweden, and Enid, Okla.

56, Stockton, Cal.—C. J. Williams, age 50 years; at trade thirty-seven years; worked in San Francisco, Cal.

57, Dayton, Ohio—Ray Hodges, age 27 years; at trade fifteen years; learned trade in Cardington, Ohio; worked in Mount Vernon, Ohio.

61, Cambridge, Mass.—Fred W. H. Collett, age 39 years; at trade twenty-three years; learned trade with T. O. Metcalf & Co., Boston, 1881–7; has worked for Thorne Machine Company, Hartford. Jerry Rushton, age 24 years; at trade six years; learned with Lake Side Press, Rouses Point, N. Y. William F. Hackett, age 22 years; at trade six years; learned in Cambridge.

66, Portland, Me.—Gilbert M. Wheeler, age 24 years; at trade five years in Brunswick, Me. Charles F. Libby, age 28 years; at trade thirteen years; learned in Portland, Me.; has worked in Dover, N. H. L. D. Dent, age 33 years; at trade thirteen years; learned the business in Montreal; formerly a member of Montreal and St. Albans Unions.

78, Fort Wayne, Ind.—A. B. Coplin, age 22 years; at trade five years; never worked in union town.

82, Colorado Springs, Colo.—Thomas N. Walker, age 22 years; at trade five years; worked in Holton, Kan.; never worked in union town.

87, Houston, Texas—Charles E. Wardell, age 26 years; at trade eight years; learned trade in Baltimore, Md.; worked in office of T. S. Buck, New York city.

89, Chattanooga, Tenn.—John Baird, age 30 years; learned trade in Chattanooga; formerly a member of Chattanooga Union, but allowed card to lapse while out of printing business.

91, Toronto, Ont.—M. F. McNamara, age 20 years; at trade six years, learned trade in this city. Magnus H. McKenzie, age 21 years; at trade five years, learned trade in Tiverton, Ont.; has worked in Niagara, Ont. Garnet N. Veil, age 20 years; at trade five and one-half years; learned trade in this city. Fred Ayre, age 25 years; at trade twelve years; learned trade in Blackpool, England. John Moran, age 20 years; at trade five years; learned trade in this city.

93, Macon, Ga.—Jake Culler, age 20 years; at business five years; worked in Moultrie, Americus and Montezuma, Ga.

101, Columbia (Washington, D. C.)—Louis M. Hyde, age 40 years; worked in Baltimore fifteen years ago; never applied for membership.

103, Newark, N. J.—Walter Anthony, at trade twelve years.

104, Birmingham, Ala.—R. E. Smoot, age 25 years; at trade five years; learned the business in Montgomery, Ala. H. C. West, formerly a member of this union; has been working in country towns for the past two years and allowed card to expire. H. S. Warsham, at trade ten years; never worked in a union town.

118, Des Moines, Iowa—A. L. Bush, age 29 years; at trade eight years; learned trade on Messenger, Fort Dodge, Iowa; worked in Sprite Lake, Manson and Humboldt, Iowa; never belonged to union. S. C. Fletcher, age 34 years; at trade nine years; learned trade in Des Moines; formerly a member of Des Moines Union, but allowed card to lapse.

134, Paducah, Ky.—Richard Poore, age 21 years; at trade four years.

137, Johnstown, Pa.—Charles H. Little, at trade fourteen years; has worked in Baltimore, Md., Hanover, Gettysburg and Mt. Holly, Pa. George W. Spangle, has worked in country offices in Indiana county, Pa. Elmer K. Rupp, age 34 years; at trade twenty-one years.

138, Austin, Texas—Oscar Olson, age 29 years; learned trade and worked fifteen years in Georgetown, Texas.

174, Los Angeles, Cal.—Arthur Freundt, age 25 years; at trade ten years; served apprenticeship in Chicago; never belonged to any union. Edward Llewellyn, age 33 years; served apprenticeship at Portland, Ore.; ten years at trade; never belonged to any union. Mrs. Flora Perkins, age 28 years; at trade twelve years; learned trade in Battle Creek, Mich.; allowed card to lapse while not working at trade.

193, Spokane, Wash.—H. L. Peters, age 27 years; at one time member of Edmonton Union.

203, Council Bluffs, Iowa—W. G. Redline, never worked in a union town. Ed Plum, allowed card to lapse while working in small Nebraska towns.

207, Eureka, Cal.—S. J. Sims, age 38 years; at trade twenty years; learned trade in San Francisco, Cal.; worked in Stockton, San Jose, Santa Clara and Sacramento, Cal.

215, Decatur, Ill.—John Albon, of Monticello, Ill.; age 45 years; learned trade in Memphis, Tenn.; formerly a member of defunct Cairo (Ill.) Union.

218, Sioux Falls, S. D.—W. P. Buck, age 27 years; worked in South Dakota towns and in Fremont, Neb.

222, Montgomery, Ala.—Lee J. Andrews, age 19 years; at trade two and one-half years; learned the business at Americus, Ga.; has worked in Eufaula, Ala., and Montgomery.

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236, Ogden, Utah—G. C. Bernards, at trade seven years in Holland.

237, Sandusky, Ohio—Henry G. Eise, age 38 years; at trade twenty years; learned the business at Galion, Ohio; has worked in Cleveland and Akron, Ohio; formerly a member of Akron Union, but failed to take out card when leaving its jurisdiction.

238, Steubenville, Ohio—F. W. Hendrickson, age 39 years; at trade twenty years; learned trade in Middletown, Pa.; worked in offices of J. D. Avil & Co. and William Fell & Sons, Philadelphia, Pa., Stevenson & Foster, Pittsburg, Pa. Earl D. Godfrey, at trade four years; learned trade in Mingo Junction, Ohio.

240, Altoona, Pa.—John Auer, of Buffalo, N. Y. J. E. Moyer, of Mifflintown, Pa.

241, Hanover, Pa.—C. E. Cassell, jr., age 27 years; at trade eleven years; learned trade in Thurmont, Md.; worked in Baltimore, Md. J. F. Wisotzkey, age 44 years; at trade sixteen years; learned trade in Gettysburg, Pa. Eugene T. H. Haas, age 19 years; at trade four years; learned trade in Hanover. Charles S. Day, age 21 years; at trade seven years; learned trade in office of Charles M. Mundorf, York, Pa.

242, York, Pa.—John W. Moore, age 35 years; at trade twenty years; learned trade in York; worked on Tribune, Jamestown, N. J.

257, Lisbon, Ohio—J. B. Wainwright, age 21 years; at trade four years; learned trade in Lisbon.

266, Elkhart, Ind.—C. R. Forman, age 48 years; learned trade in office of Champion, Atchison, Kan.; has worked in Cincinnati, Ohio, and Hannibal, Mo.

282, Sterling, Ill.—W. F. Rosser, age 25 years; at trade six and a half years; worked at Butler and Rich Hill, Mo., and Manila, P. I.

302, Quebec, P. Q.—J. P. Slavin, age 18 years; served apprenticeship in Montreal and Quebec.

312, Las Vegas, N. M.—Charles W. Sederberg, age 24 years; at trade five years in Holyoke and Fort Morgan, Colo.

324, Racine, Wis.—Aden Brown, age 26 years; at trade six years; learned trade in Delavan, Wis.; worked in Elkhorn, Wis.

367, Globe, Ariz.—C. A. Brendlin, age 31 years; learned trade in Paso Robles, Cal.; worked in Tribune office, San Luis Obispo, Cal.; formerly a member of the union, but has not worked at trade for more than five years. William Buckland, age 50 years; at trade twenty-five years; learned trade in Boston, Mass.; formerly a member of Albuquerque Union, but allowed card to lapse while working in unorganized towns.

370, El Paso, Texas—J. W. McCammon, age 37 years; at trade six years in McFall, Mo.; made application to St. Joseph Union in 1890, but left town before petition was acted upon.

373, Durango, Colo.—John C. Young, age 22 years; at trade five years in Durango.

408, Ottawa, Kan.—Fred H. Hill, age 22 years; at trade ten years; learned trade in Parker, Kan.; never made application before.

438, New Decatur, Ala.—Neil S. Zeigler, age 20 years; at trade five years; learned trade in New Decatur; worked in Humboldt, Tenn.

444, Champaign-Urbana, Ill.—H. W. Dill, age 27 years; at trade ten years; worked on Republican, Decatur, Ill., and in Hobart, Okla. R. R. Barger, age 21 years; at trade four years; learned trade in Audubon, Iowa; worked in Shelbyville and Mattoon, Ill.

445, Mascoutah, Ill.—Edward P. Chapin, learned trade in Herald office, Tolona, Ill.; worked in News office, Champaign, Ill., and Sucker State office, Mahomet, Ill.

447, Pine Bluff, Ark.—A. G. Hurd.

467, Dawson, Y. T.—Wilbur E. Ellis, age 41 years; at trade twenty years; has worked in Portland, Ore.

487, Middletown, Ohio—J. J. Horne, formerly member of union at Columbus, Ohio. Sadie Raney, S. H. Gillon.

490, Shawnee, Okla.—Frank Means, age 38 years; at trade fifteen years; learned trade in Norton, Kan.; holds expired Colorado Springs card.

501, Moscow, Idaho—George N. Lamphere, age 35 years; at trade twelve years; former member of Fargo Union; has worked in Spokane.

503, Stamford, Conn.—W. A. White, age 54 years; at trade fourteen years; has worked in Danbury and Ridgefield, Conn.

512, Pontiac, Mich.—E. Chester Smith, age 29 years; learned trade in office of Post, Pontiac; worked at Vassar, Bay City and Farmington, Mich.; made application to Bay City Union, but left before being initiated.

522, Morristown, N. J.—E. B. Bennett, age 32 years; at trade seventeen years; learned trade in Garden City, Kan.; has worked in Madison, N. J., New York city and Brooklyn, N. Y.

525, Benton Harbor, Mich.—D. C. Campbell, age 31 years; at trade twelve years; has worked in Chicago.

548, Lancaster, Ohio—Harley C. Friend, formerly a member of the union, but allowed card to lapse.

551, Bozeman, Mont.—John B. Dawes, age 45 years; at trade twenty years; has worked in Brantford, Ont., and Chicago, Ill. Frank Alderson, age 28 years; at trade ten years. Walter S. Marshall, age 21 years; at trade four years; for apprentice membership.

565, South McAlester, I. T.—A. R. Johnson, worked at trade thirty-five years; allowed card to lapse while out of business. Percy L. Stiedley, apprentice; worked at trade three years and nine months; now working on News.

576, San Luis Obispo, Cal.—W. E. Wartman, age 42 years; at trade twenty-seven years; learned trade in Caledonia, Ohio; never applied for admission before.

581, Fort Madison, Iowa—C. Hinkley, age 21 years; at trade five years; has worked in Donnellson and Fort Mason, Iowa.

585, Wausau, Wis.—F. C. Hare, age 46 years; at trade twenty-five years; learned trade in Wausau; worked in LaCrosse, Milwaukee and Merrill, Wis. George B. Wolslegel, age 21 years; at trade four years; learned trade in Wausau.

599, Herrin, Ill.—William Ryder, age 21 years; at trade five years; has worked in Knightstown and Lowell, Ind.

600, Petaluma, Cal.—Harrison F. Luebben, age 38 years; at trade twenty years; learned trade in Sutton, Neb.; worked in Lincoln and Omaha, Neb.; formerly a member of Denver Union. W. B. Egan, age 30 years; formerly a member of Los Angeles Union.

610, Columbia, Pa.—Harry M. Swigler, served five years in this city.

611, Reno, Nev.—George F. Smith, age 20 years; worked at business four and one-half years; learned trade in this city.

614, North Yakima, Wash.—Porter L. Hotchkiss, age 23 years; learned the trade in Lake City, Iowa; has worked in Lanesboro, Iowa, and Sunnyside, Wash.

616, Tonopah, Nev.—M. T. Andrew, age 36 years; at trade twenty-one years; learned the business in San Francisco; formerly a member of the union, but allowed card to lapse in San Bernardino some years ago. Howard N. Riddle, age 27 years; at trade ten years; applied for membership in Virginia City Union in 1893, but was never notified of the action taken on his petition.

645, Elyria, Ohio—J. P. Burris, age 24 years; at trade eight years; has worked in Xenia, Fostoria and Elyria, Ohio.

648, Fayetteville, Ark.—Leon R. Smith, age 32 years; at trade twelve years; learned trade in Fayetteville.

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ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Astoria, Ore.—President, F. W. Scott; vice-president, E. W. Stahl; secretary-treasurer, W. F. Gratke; executive committee, E. W. Stahl, C. D. Stuart and Mrs. E. W. Stahl.

Augusta, Ga.—President, J. C. Harrison; vice-president, E. E. Vaughn; secretary-treasurer, W. S. Bell; sergeant-at-arms, R. G. McGowen; finance committee, J. H. Moornan, J. J. Walsh, A. B. Lee.

Boise, Idaho—President, W. J. A. McVety; vice-president, W. H. Moore; secretary-treasurer, E. A. Parker; executive committee, F. J. McKenna, H. L. Straight, H. L. Whitehead; sergeant-at-arms, Ed Finnegan; auditing committee, A. C. Boot, Carl Gamble, H. W. Fulton; delegates to allied trades council, F. C. Simmons, W. E. Ross, E. R. Thompson, W. J. A. McVety, F. J. McKenna.

Elkhart, Ind.—President, W. B. Kreigbaum; vice-president, B. F. Bressler; secretary-treasurer, L. H. Kreigbaum; recording secretary, W. W. Sherling; sergeant-at-arms, R. M. Stewart.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—President, W. B. Wilson; vice-president, C. D. Hamill; recording secretary, John E. Gibbs; secretary-treasurer, Daniel Kelly; sergeant-at-arms, Cornelius Braam.

Hutchinson, Kan.—President, G. C. Miller; vice-president, S. B. Scott; secretary-treasurer, W. V. Payne; sergeant-at-arms, W. L. Hedrick; executive committee, O. K. Leigh, S. B. Scott, Charles Millar; eight-hour committee, A. L. Gossage, W. L. Hedrick, Paul Hunter.

LaSalle-Peru, Ill.—President, Anthony Breath; vice-president, W. M. Holt; recording secretary, John P. Murtaugh; secretary-treasurer, W. E. Mickle; executive committee, W. M. Holt, Ed Snow, J. Al Meisenbach; auditing committee, Lillie M. Dachsteiner, W. Breath, W. M. Holt; sergeant-at-arms, Ed Snow; committee on constitution, by-laws and scale of prices, J. Al Meisenbach, W. E. Mickle, W. H. Volk; delegates to LaSalle trades and labor council, W. H. Volk, W. F. Breath, W. E. Mickle; delegates to Peru trades and labor council, J. Al Meisenbach, W. M. Holt, Ed Snow.

Lisbon, Ohio—President, L. V. Eaholtz; vice-president, J. J. Bennett; financial secretary, W. G. Steele; recording secretary, C. W. Corbett; sergeant-at-arms, L. S. Adams.

Lynn, Mass.—President, Oliver C. Willcomb; vice-president, John C. Dooling; secretary, George N. Goodridge; treasurer, David S. Day; sergeant-at-arms, Charles R. O'Connell; executive committee, Oliver C. Willcomb, Charles R. O'Connell, John W. Doddridge; trustee, Edwin L. Russell; walking delegate, Charles R. Shorey; delegates to central labor union, O. C. Willcomb, D. S. Day, G. N. Goodridge, W. W. Gray, Thomas Newth.

Marion, Ill.—President, T. E. Craig; vice-president, Hiram Rice; recording secretary, J. E. Hogan; financial secretary, Minto Bradley.

Montgomery, Ala.—President, G. L. Walton; vice-president, R. D. LaMont; secretary-treasurer, Joe B. Walker; recording secretary, R. D. LaMont; auditing committee, Tom Pulliam, T. C. Robinson, G. T. Golson; executive committee, R. D. LaMont, T. O. Hamilton, L. M. C. Ellis.

Ottawa, Kan.—President, H. M. Craig; vice-president, B. K. Ellingen; secretary-treasurer, William Kienzle; recording secretary, F. E. Brown; sergeant-at-arms, J. T. Delaney.

Pine Bluff, Ark.—President, George C. Morris; vice-president, W. A. Owen; secretary-treasurer, Thomas A. Wilson; sergeant-at-arms, W. S. Burn; executive committee, W. A. Owen, T. K. Rockwood, Z. H. Hartley, A. F. Danley, A. M. Johnson.

Poplar Bluff, Mo.—President, H. H. Oury; vice-president, Hardin Montgomery; secretary-treasurer, C. R. Hiatt; recording secretary, Oscar Heavin; sergeant-at-arms, Roy Smith; auditing committee, H. H. Vance, Charles Oury and William Hendley.

Sacramento, Cal.—President, A. Dalton, jr.; secretary, T. A. Cody; treasurer, W. F. Preston.

Salisbury, N. C.—President, R. T. Curd; vice-president, L. E. Maxwell; secretary, G. V. Harrison; treasurer, F. B. Irwin; sergeant-at-arms, J. Collins.

Tonopah, Nev.—President, G. M. Anderson; vice-president, J. R. O'Donnell; secretary, T. J. Cullen; sergeant-at-arms, B. S. Mayer.

Vicksburg, Miss.—President, George F. Weller; vice-president, J. Dukes; financial secretary, E. M. Harden; executive committee, L. H. Smith, U. G. Tuttle, E. M. Harden.

Waterville, Me.—President, Joseph McCarty; vice-president, Edward Dickey; secretary-treasurer, F. S. H. Callaghan; recording secretary, Mrs. F. S. H. Callaghan.

Watsonville, Cal.—President, S. A. Davis; vice-president, A. R. Chenoweth; secretary-treasurer, G. A. Blizzard.

DONATIONS TO CUMMINGS MEMORIAL FUND.

The following is a list of the contributions to the Cummings memorial fund from July 21 to August 24, 1905:

July 21, 1905—Amount in fund	$11,620	90
2, Philadelphia, Pa.	12	45
13, Boston, Mass.	250	00
15, Rochester, N. Y.	50	00
66, Portland, Me.	10	50
110, Union Hill, N. J.	4	00
133, London, Ont.	10	00
243, Hutchinson, Kan.	3	00
258, Easton, Pa.	3	00
301, Richmond, Ind.	5	00
367, Globe, Ariz.	5	00
370, El Paso, Texas	12	50
593, Brainerd, Minn.	2	75
2, Chicago (Ill.) Mailers	5	00
Total	$11,994	10

EXPENDITURES.

H. E. Garman—Part expenses to Toronto convention	50	00
Balance	$11,944	10

Respectfully submitted,

J. W. Bramwood, Secretary-Treasurer.

All contributions should be sent to J. W. Bramwood, secretary-treasurer, Newton Claypool building, Indianapolis, Ind., who has been designated as custodian of the fund.

COMMUTATION RAILWAY RATES FOR WORKMEN.

United States Consul McNally calls attention, in a report issued by the department of commerce and labor, to an interesting fact connected with labor in Belgium. It relates to the liberal rates granted by government railways to workmen, enabling them to have their homes in the country districts. He says: "The recent publication of the railway statistics shows an interesting increase in the matter of weekly commutation tickets issued to the workmen of Belgium, which is, of course, for the third-class compartments. In 1870 there were issued 14,000; in 1875, 200,000; in 1885, 667,000; in 1900, 4,500,000; and in 1904, over 5,000,000. If we reckon on an average of 45 tickets a year for each person we find that some 110,000 workmen live in the country and are employed in the cities. This of course does not include those traveling on the small-gauge lines, trams, and other transportation enterprises.—New York Journal.

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Financial Statement

REPORT OF SECRETARY-TREASURER.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., August 24, 1905.

To Subordinate Unions:

The following is a report of the receipts and expenditures from July 20 to date, and the accounts herewith presented should correspond with the books of the respective unions to which they are credited. Secretaries are requested to compare the accounts printed herein with their books, and should error or omission be found, notice of same should be promptly forwarded to this office.

RECEIPTS.

July 20.	Balance regular funds	$75,740 33
July 20.	Balance Cummings memorial fund	11,620 90
1,	Indianapolis—For July	170 80
2,	Philadelphia—For July	424 00
	For Cummings memorial	12 45
3,	Cincinnati—For July	242 80
4,	Albany—For July	156 00
5,	Columbus—For July	85 60
6,	New York—For July	2,480 00
	Transportation of Thomas Sharpe	30 75
7,	Pittsburg—For July	178 80
8,	St. Louis—For July	412 00
9,	Buffalo—For June and July	264 40
10,	Louisville—For July	89 20
	For 75 copies August Journal	3 75
11,	Memphis—For July	64 00
	For supplies	3 00
12,	Baltimore—For July	160 00
	For supplies	3 00
13,	Boston—For July	603 60
	For Cummings memorial	250 00
14,	Harrisburg—For July	28 00
15,	Rochester—For July	80 00
	For Cummings memorial	50 00
16,	Chicago—For July	1,200 00
17,	New Orleans—For July	127 20
18,	Detroit—For July	174 00
19,	Elmira—For July	15 60
20,	Nashville—For July	70 40
21,	San Francisco—For June and July	643 60
22,	Dubuque—For July	20 00
23,	Milwaukee—For July	153 60
24,	Jackson—For July	4 00
25,	Baton Rouge—For July	5 60
27,	Mobile—For July	31 20
	For supplies	1 50
28,	Galveston—For July	32 00
	For supplies	3 00
29,	Peoria—For July	39 60
	For supplies	1 50
30,	St. Paul—For July	140 00
	For supplies	6 30
31,	Fond du Lac—For July	4 40
32,	Norfolk—For July	38 80
33,	Providence—For July	89 20
	For supplies	15
34,	Columbia—For July	20 00
	For supplies	1 20
35,	Evansville—For July	20 80
36,	Oakland—For July	49 20
37,	Honolulu—From July to November	40 00
38,	Haverhill—For June	4 40
	For supplies	1 50
39,	Grand Rapids—For July	62 40
	For supplies	15
40,	St. Joseph—For July	38 00
41,	Augusta—For July	12 40
42,	Minneapolis—For July	149 60
43,	Charleston—For July	18 40
44,	Rome—For July	18 80
45,	Leavenworth—For July	8 80
46,	Sacramento—For July	44 00
47,	New Haven—For July	59 20
	For 8 copies Journal	2 40
48,	Atlanta—For July	85 60
	For supplies	1 50
50,	Valley City—For July	22 40
51,	Lawrence—For July	16 40
52,	Troy—For July	$53 20
53,	Cleveland—For July	246 80
54,	Raleigh—For July	24 00
55,	Syracuse—For July	87 60
56,	Stockton—For July	14 40
57,	Dayton—For July	76 80
58,	Multnomah—For July	86 40
	For supplies	65
59,	Quincy—For July	22 80
60,	Roanoke—For July	26 40
	For supplies	2 00
61,	Cambridge—For July	27 60
62,	Utica—For July	50 00
	For supplies	1 50
63,	Toledo—For July	64 00
64,	Lafayette—For July	16 00
65,	Washoe—For July	10 80
	For supplies	35
66,	Portland—For July	25 20
	For Cummings memorial	10 50
67,	Lockport—For July	12 00
68,	Keokuk—For July	8 80
69,	Newark—For July	10 00
70,	Lancaster—For August	28 00
71,	Trenton—For July	39 60
72,	Lansing—For July	29 60
73,	Ottumwa—For July	5 60
74,	Belleville—For July	7 20
75,	Burlington—For July	15 60
76,	Terre Haute—For July	32 00
77,	Erie—For July	31 20
78,	Fort Wayne—For July	30 80
79,	Wheeling—For August	32 40
80,	Kansas City—For July	121 20
81,	Bay City—For July	17 20
82,	Colorado Springs—For July	31 60
83,	Hebrew-American—For June, July	46 00
84,	San Bernardino—For June	8 00
85,	St. John—For July	14 40
	For supplies	50
86,	Reading—For July	38 40
87,	Houston—For July	56 40
88,	Hannibal—For July	12 80
89,	Chattanooga—For July	29 60
	For supplies	50
90,	Richmond—For July	61 60
91,	Toronto—For July	325 20
92,	Little Rock—For July	36 00
	For supplies	3 00
93,	Macon—For July	13 20
94,	Jersey City—For July	56 40
95,	Helena—For July	12 80
96,	Glens Falls—For June and July	31 60
97,	Peru—For June and July	10 80
98,	Bedford—For July	4 40
99,	Jackson—For July	23 60
100,	Norwich—For July	12 40
101,	Columbia—For July	713 20
102,	Ottawa—For July	116 00
103,	Newark—For July	120 00
104,	Birmingham—For July	40 00
106,	Madison—For July	7 20
107,	Tri-City—For July	54 80
108,	Hagerstown—For August	7 20
109,	Pittsfield—For April and May	5 60
110,	Union Hill—For June	8 80
	For supplies	1 50
	For Cummings memorial	4 00
111,	Knoxville—For July	16 80
112,	Scranton—For July	46 40
113,	Atchison—For July	8 00
114,	Annapolis—For July	2 40
115,	Salt Lake City—For July	42 40
	For supplies	1 50
116,	Kenosha—For July	5 60
117,	Springfield—For July	50 40
118,	Des Moines—For July	76 00
119,	Jefferson City—For July	9 20
120,	Lynn—For June and July	40 80
	For supplies	1 50
121,	Topeka—For July	51 60
	For supplies	1 50
122,	Kalamazoo—For July	28 00
	For supplies	65

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123,	Wilmington—For July	$26 80
124,	Bloomington—For July	22 80
125,	Durham—For August	4 40
126,	Butte—For July	42 40
	For supplies	3 00
127,	Hartford—For July	26 80
128,	South Bend—For August	20 80
129,	Hamilton—For July and part August	26 40
130,	Halifax—For July	16 00
131,	Bohemian—For July	9 20
132,	Camden—For July	17 20
133,	London—For June	25 20
	For Cummings memorial	10 00
134,	Paducah—For July	11 20
136,	Duluth—For July	33 20
137,	Johnstown—For July	19 60
138,	Austin—For July	35 60
139,	Stratford—For July	7 20
140,	Bismarck—For July	9 20
141,	Williamsport—For July	20 40
142,	Olympia—For July	6 40
143,	Danbury—For July	7 60
144,	Fresno—For July	12 00
	For supplies	1 65
145,	Jacques-Cartier—For July	56 00
146,	Charleston—For July	20 00
147,	Ashland—For June	3 20
148,	Wichita—For July	21 20
149,	Saratoga—For July	9 60
150,	Elizabeth—For July	23 20
151,	Oil City—For July and August	30 00
152,	Manchester—For July	16 40
154,	Ann Arbor—For July	14 80
155,	Shreveport—For July	19 60
156,	Bowling Green—For July	5 60
158,	Springfield—For June and July	24 00
159,	New London—For July	13 60
160,	Columbia—For July	4 80
161,	Fall River—For August	28 40
162,	Jacksonville—For July	28 80
163,	Superior—For July	9 60
164,	Kewanee—For July	4 00
165,	Worcester—For July	53 60
	For supplies	2 00
166,	Adrian—For July	6 40
167,	Schenectady—For July	32 40
168,	Muskegon—For July	8 40
169,	New Albany—For July	4 40
170,	Tacoma—For July	38 00
171,	Elgin—For July	9 60
172,	San Antonio—For July	37 60
173,	Dallas—For July	66 00
	For supplies	75
174,	Los Angeles—For July	128 80
175,	Pueblo—For July	22 40
176,	Montreal—For July	60 40
	For supplies	50
177,	Springfield—For July	52 00
	For supplies	1 65
178,	Geneva—From February to April	10 00
179,	Leadville—For July	12 00
180,	Sioux City—For July	32 00
181,	Meadville—For June and July	18 00
182,	Akron—For July	38 80
	For supplies	1 50
183,	Savannah—For June and July	13 20
184,	Wyoming—For July	4 80
185,	Bradford—For July	8 40
	For supplies	65
186,	Fargo—For July	14 80
187,	Wilkes-Barre—For July	26 80
188,	Waco—For June and July	18 80
189,	Blue Grass—For July	12 00
190,	Omaha—For June	78 80
191,	Winnipeg—For July	80 80
192,	Cedar Rapids—For July	33 60
193,	Spokane—For July	58 80
194,	Joliet—For July	29 20
195,	Paterson—For July	30 40
196,	Logansport—For June and July	22 40
197,	Janesville—For July	8 00
198,	Fort Worth—For July	34 40
199,	Zanesville—For July	18 80
200,	Youngstown—For July	20 00
201,	Victoria—For July	16 00
202,	Seattle—For July	99 60
203,	Bluff City—For July	10 80
204,	Limestone City—For June and July	17 20
205,	Jamestown—For July	16 40
207,	Eureka—For July	9 60
208,	Cambridge—For June and July	$17 60
209,	Lincoln—For July	44 80
	For supplies	15
210,	Capital—For July	22 00
211,	Oshkosh—For July	10 80
212,	Pawtucket—For July	26 00
213,	Rockford—For July	14 00
214,	Pendleton—For July	3 60
215,	Decatur—For July	17 60
216,	Springfield—For July	40 80
218,	Sioux Falls—For July	19 60
220,	Columbus—For July	14 40
221,	San Diego—For June	16 00
222,	Montgomery—For June and July	8 00
223,	Marysville—For July	14 40
224,	Brockton—For July	28 80
	For supplies	50
225,	McKeesport—For July	6 80
226,	Vancouver—For June and July	63 60
227,	Cripple Creek—For July	4 80
228,	Norwood—For July	26 80
229,	Crawfordsville—For July	8 40
230,	Danville—For July	20 80
231,	San Jose—For July	24 40
232,	Binghamton—For July	51 20
233,	Niagara Falls—For July	15 20
234,	Corsicana—For July	6 40
	For supplies	40
235,	Rahway—For July	13 60
236,	Ogden—For July	10 00
237,	Sandusky—For July	12 80
238,	Steubenville—For July	17 20
239,	Carbondale—For July	6 00
240,	Altoona—For July	16 80
241,	Hanover—For August	10 80
242,	York—For July	9 60
243,	Hutchinson—For August	10 80
	For Cummings memorial	3 00
244,	Cumberland—For July	10 80
245,	Woonsocket—For July	10 80
	For supplies	15
246,	Winona—For July	9 60
247,	Swedish—For July	9 20
248,	Peterborough—For July	16 40
251,	Muscatine—For July	7 60
252,	Bridgeport—For July	16 00
	For supplies	1 50
253,	Holyoke—For July	15 60
254,	Riverside—For July	4 00
	For supplies	50
255,	Anaconda—For July	13 20
256,	Great Falls—For July	9 20
257,	Lisbon—For June and July	9 60
258,	Easton—For July and August	44 80
	For supplies	30
	For Cummings memorial	3 00
259,	Waltham—For July	2 40
260,	Findlay—For July	8 80
261,	Italian—For July	13 60
263,	Asheville—For July	7 20
265,	Ottawa—For July	6 00
266,	Elkhart—For July	10 80
267,	Frankfort—For June and July	5 60
268,	Fulton County—For July	10 80
269,	Peekskill—For July	7 20
270,	New Castle—For July	10 00
271,	Boise—For July	19 60
	For supplies	30
272,	Norwegian-Danish—For July	10 40
274,	Amsterdam—For June and July	14 40
276,	New Bedford—For July	10 00
277,	Missoula—For July	6 40
279,	Alexandria—For July and August	5 60
280,	Marietta—For July and August	19 60
282,	Sterling—For June	7 60
	For supplies	15
283,	Oklahoma—For July	25 60
284,	Anderson—For July	11 20
285,	Ansonia—For July	7 20
286,	Marion—For July	16 40
	For supplies	1 50
287,	Frankfort—For July	7 20
288,	Galesburg—For July	14 40
289,	Titusville—For July	3 60
290,	Hamilton—For July	15 20
291,	Aurora—For June and July	32 80
293,	Pensacola—From April to July	22 40
294,	Waukegan—For July	5 60
295,	Newport—From May to July	12 00

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298,	Massillon—For June and July	$19 20
299,	Tampa—For July	8 00
	For supplies	9 35
300,	Port Huron—For July	18 80
301,	Richmond—For August	9 20
	For Cummings memorial	5 00
302,	Quebec—For July	38 40
303,	Cleburne—For July	6 40
304,	Albuquerque—For June and July	15 60
305,	Newburgh—For July	13 60
	For supplies	42
306,	Alton—For July	8 40
307,	New Brunswick—For June	12 80
308,	Watertown—For July	20 40
309,	McKinney—For August	1 20
309,	Columbus—For charter and outfit	10 00
310,	Lowell—For July	30 40
311,	Grand Forks—For July	7 60
312,	Las Vegas—For June and July	5 60
313,	Texarkana—For June and July	6 40
314,	Meriden—For July	9 20
315,	Poughkeepsie—For July	20 40
	For supplies	30
316,	North Adams—For June and July	19 20
317,	Woodstock—For July	3 60
318,	East Liverpool—For July	10 00
319,	Taunton—For July	9 60
320,	Pottsville—For June and July	20 00
321,	Connellsville—For July	6 00
322,	Kingston—For July	2 80
323,	Hoboken—For July	17 20
	For supplies	2 65
324,	Racine—For July	13 60
325,	Cohoes—For July	10 40
326,	Rutland—For July	11 60
327,	Lincoln—For June and July	9 60
328,	Streator—For July	8 80
329,	Waterbury—For July	17 20
330,	Bohemian—For July	30 00
331,	Elwood—For July	2 00
332,	Muncie—For July	22 40
333,	Denison—For July	6 40
334,	Clinton—For July	6 00
335,	Rossland—From April to July	9 60
336,	Oneida—For July	8 80
	For strike benefits returned	25 00
338,	Charlotte—For July	20 40
339,	Beaumont—For June and July	24 40
	For supplies	1 50
340,	Nelson—For June	3 60
341,	Spartanburg—For July	6 40
	For supplies	6 05
342,	Canton—For July	4 40
344,	Green Bay—For July	15 60
345,	Olean—For June	5 60
346,	Burlington—For July	12 00
347,	Wabash—For July	4 00
	For supplies	50
348,	Girard—For July	3 60
349,	Waterloo—For June and July	18 00
350,	Joplin—For July	9 60
351,	Sharon—For July	3 20
352,	Phœnix—For July	10 00
353,	Newport News—For July	6 00
354,	Edwardsville—For June	6 80
355,	Bellingham—For August	15 20
356,	Jacksonville—For June and July	10 40
	For supplies	75
358,	Greenwood—For July	4 00
359,	Sault Ste. Marie—For June and July	8 80
360,	Menominee—For June and July	13 20
361,	Tuskaloosa—For June	3 60
362,	Traverse City—For July and August	15 20
363,	Jackson—For July	2 40
364,	Coshocton—For July	17 60
365,	Nashua—For July	2 80
	For supplies	60
367,	Globe—From May to July	12 00
	For Cummings memorial	5 00
368,	Litchfield—For August	4 40
369,	Taylorville—For July	4 00
370,	El Paso—For July	21 20
	For Cummings memorial	12 50
371,	Rome—For July	3 20
372,	Clarksburg—For July	4 00
373,	Durango—For July	4 40
375,	Prescott—For July	4 40
376,	Minot—For July	6 00
	For supplies	2 00
378,	Brantford—For July	$8 80
379,	Ithaca—For July	21 20
380,	Augusta—For July	4 80
381,	Boone—For July	7 20
382,	Salem—For July	2 80
384,	Montpelier—For July	6 40
385,	Greenville—For July	8 40
386,	Little Falls—For July	4 40
387,	Mount Vernon—For June and July	9 60
388,	Walla Walla—For July	10 80
	For supplies	30
389,	Vallejo—For July	5 60
390,	Pontiac—For July	3 60
393,	Brockville—For June	2 80
394,	Santa Barbara—For July	4 80
395,	Vincennes—For July	8 80
396,	Canandaigua—For June	8 40
397,	Greensboro—For July	8 00
398,	Billings—For June and July	8 00
399,	Plainfield—For June and July	12 00
400,	Sunbury—For July	5 20
401,	Hazelton—For July	4 00
402,	Barre—For July	7 60
	For supplies	20
406,	Mason City—For June	9 20
	For supplies	50
407,	Linton—For July	5 20
408,	Ottawa—For July	9 20
410,	Everett—For July	7 20
411,	Galt—For July and August	8 40
412,	Kokomo—For June and July	10 40
413,	Sayre—For July	4 00
414,	Marshalltown—For July	3 60
415,	Butler—For July	5 60
416,	St. Catherines—For July	9 60
417,	Fort Williams—For July	6 80
	For supplies	40
419,	Anniston—For July	6 40
420,	Mansfield—For July	3 60
422,	Mayaguez—For March and April	5 60
423.	Newburyport—For July	5 20
424,	Orange—For July	20 00
425,	Canon City—For July	5 20
	For supplies	1 50
426,	Bristol—For July	6 00
427,	Vicksburg—For July	10 00
428,	Warren—For July	5 60
429,	Battle Creek—For July	10 80
432,	Stillwater—For July	2 80
433,	Dover—For July	5 20
434,	Trinidad—For June and July	13 20
	For supplies	2 75
435,	Bluffton—For July	3 60
436,	Clarksville—For May and June	5 60
437,	Franklin—For July	9 20
439,	Bakersfield—For August	8 40
	For supplies	15
441,	Salem—For August	8 00
442,	La Salle-Peru—For June and July	17 20
443,	Mascoutah—For July	4 00
444,	Champaign—For July	15 20
445,	Oswego—For June	6 80
446,	Bangor—For July	12 40
447,	Pine Bluff—For July	4 80
448,	La Crosse—For July	22 00
449,	Calgary—For July	14 40
	For supplies	1 75
450,	Columbus—For June and July	14 00
451,	Valdosta—For July	4 00
452,	New Kensington—For July	6 80
	For supplies	2 00
453,	Norwich—For July	14 40
454,	Huntington—For July	4 00
455,	Owosso—For July	10 40
456,	Washington—For July	16 00
459,	St. Thomas—For July	6 40
460,	Chatham—From April to June	14 80
461,	Cairo—For July	10 00
462,	Nebraska City—For June and July	11 60
463,	Middletown—For August	9 20
465,	Tucson—For August	4 00
466,	West Chester—For July	6 80
468,	Yonkers—For July	20 00
	For supplies	1 65
469,	Greenfield—For June and July	8 00
	For supplies	15
470,	Pittsburg—For July	3 60
471,	Sherman—For July	10 00
	For supplies	1 50

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472, Palestine—For July..... $6 00
473, Moberly—For July..... 7 60
474, Ashtabula—For July..... 7 20
475, Redding—For June and July..... 15 20
For supplies..... 2 25
476, Slavonic—For June and July..... 6 80
For supplies..... 35
477, Niles—For August..... 4 00
478, San Juan—From April to July..... 11 20
479, Centralia—For July..... 7 60
480, Tiffin—For June and July..... 13 60
For supplies..... 14
482, Mineola—For June and July..... 5 60
483, Portsmouth—For July..... 6 80
484, Muskogee—For July..... 6 80
For supplies..... 35
485, Fitzgerald—For charter and outfit.. 10 00
487, Middletown—For July..... 5 60
488, Princeton—For July and August..... 5 20
490, Shawnee—For July..... 6 80
491, Pocatello—For June..... 5 20
492, Bellaire—For July..... 8 00
493, Henderson—For July..... 6 40
494, Abilene—For July..... 5 60
496, Albany—For June and July..... 6 40
497, Alliance—For July..... 7 60
498, Lead—For July..... 10 80
501, Moscow—For June and July..... 10 40
503, Stamford—For July..... 9 20
504, Astoria—For June..... 2 80
505, Clinton—For July and arrears..... 6 40
For supplies..... 6 90
507, Princeton—For June and July..... 6 80
509, Greenville—For July..... 4 80
511, Batavia—For July..... 11 20
For supplies..... 2 25
512, Pontiac—For June and July..... 14 40
513, De Soto—From May to July..... 9 60
514, Niles—For June and July..... 6 00
515, Iowa City—For July..... 10 00
516, Norwalk—For July..... 8 80
518, Marion—For July..... 4 00
For supplies..... 4 80
519, Winchester—For June..... 2 40
520, Mattoon—For July..... 6 80
521, Palo Alto—For July..... 4 40
522, Morristown—For July..... 1 60
523, Tarrytown—For August..... 15 20
524, Freeport—For July..... 17 20
525, Benton Harbor—For July..... 3 20
For supplies..... 15
528, Eugene—From April to June..... 8 40
529, Norwalk—For June and July..... 6 40
530, Eau Claire—For July..... 3 20
531, Hudson—For July..... 6 00
532, Lewiston—For July..... 5 60
533, Huntington—For July..... 6 80
For supplies..... 1 50
534, Allentown—For March..... 3 20
For supplies..... 27
535, Bessemer—For July..... 4 00
536, Auburn—For July..... 21 60
538, Washington—For July..... 6 00
540, Monroe—For July..... 2 80
542, Shelbyville—For July..... 5 60
543, Watsonville—For July..... 8 00
544, Douglas—For July..... 3 60
For supplies..... 40
545, Waukesha—For July..... 5 20
547, Greenfield—For July..... 4 40
548, Lancaster—For July..... 8 80
549, Corning—For June and July..... 7 60
550, Windsor—For June..... 7 20
551, Bozeman—For July..... 2 80
552, Long Branch—For July..... 2 40
553, Greenville—For June..... 3 60
For eight-hour assessment..... 8 15
555, Dunkirk—For July..... 4 40
556, Wilmington—For July..... 10 80
557, Lewistown—For July..... 2 80
558, Natchez—For July..... 4 00
559, San Angelo—For July..... 2 80
560, Charleston—For July and August... 5 60
561, Huron—For July..... 2 80
562, Pierre—For July..... 4 40
For supplies..... 25
563, Harrisburg—For July..... 3 60
565, South McAlester—For July..... 3 20
For supplies..... 40
566, Salida—For July..... $2 80
For supplies..... 4 00
568, Lake Charles—For July..... 6 40
570, Crowley—For eight-hour assessment 6 90
572, Marshall—For June and July..... 5 60
573, Aberdeen—For July..... 4 00
For supplies..... 2 00
574, Hot Springs—For July..... 12 00
576, San Luis Obispo—For July..... 4 80
578, Coffeyville—For June and July..... 12 00
579, St. Hyacinthe—For July..... 3 20
580, Marion—For July..... 6 80
581, Fort Madison—For July..... 5 20
583, Pasadena—For July..... 13 20
584, Redlands—For June..... 4 00
585, Wausau—For June and July..... 6 80
586, Greeley—For July..... 4 80
587, Guthrie—For July..... 4 00
For supplies..... 25
588, St. Augustine—For July..... 3 60
589, Santa Cruz—For July..... 7 20
590, Park City—For June and July..... 5 60
591, Pekin—For June..... 8 00
592, Fort Collins—For July..... 6 40
593, Brainerd—For July..... 3 60
For Cummings memorial..... 2 75
594, Morris—From April to June..... 12 00
595, Athens—For July..... 2 80
596, Houghton—For July..... 7 60
598, Morgantown—For July..... 5 20
599, Herrin—For July..... 3 20
600, Petaluma—For July..... 2 00
601, Grass Valley—For July..... 4 40
For supplies..... 1 50
602, Greenville—For August..... 2 40
603, Fort Dodge—For July..... 5 20
605, Mitchell—For July..... 9 60
For supplies..... 85
609, Winston-Salem—For May..... 7 20
610, Columbia—For July..... 4 80
For supplies..... 12
611, Reno—For July..... 7 60
For supplies..... 15
612, Appleton, etc.—For July..... 10 80
613, Bellefontaine—For July..... 5 60
For supplies..... 1 78
614, North Yakima—For July..... 4 00
615, Manistee—For June and July..... 8 40
For supplies..... 65
616, Tonopah—For charter and outfit.... 10 00
617, Wallace—For May..... 5 60
618, Watertown—For July..... 4 00
619, Fremont—For July..... 2 40
622, Millinocket—From Feb. to April... 8 40
623, Fitchburg—For July..... 2 80
For supplies..... 1 50
624, San Mateo—For July..... 3 20
625, Salisbury—For July and August.... 8 40
628, Somerville—For July..... 7 20
629, Bowling Green—For June..... 3 60
630, St. Cloud—For July..... 4 40
For supplies..... 09
631, Idaho Falls—From April to July... 15 60
632, Cheboygan—For June and July..... 10 00
633, Sheffield—For July..... 2 40
For eight-hour assessment..... 11 00
634, Lewiston—For June and July..... 11 60
635, Poplar Bluff—For June and July.... 5 20
637, Portsmouth—For June..... 6 40
638, Stroudsburg—For July..... 2 40
641, Ennis—For July..... 2 80
642, Hackensack—For July..... 5 60
643, Waterville—For July..... 4 40
For supplies..... 08
644, Bluefield—For July..... 4 80
645, Elyria—For June and July..... 10 00
For supplies..... 6 00
646, Denton—For July..... 5 20
For supplies..... 1 20
648, Fayetteville—For July..... 2 80
649, Ardmore—For July..... 6 00
650, Long Beach—For June and July.... 6 40

MAILERS.

1, Boston—For July..... 39 60
2, Chicago—For July..... 75 40
For supplies..... 1 75
For Cummings memorial..... 5 00
3, St. Louis—For August..... 30 00

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4, Minneapolis—For June	$2 00
8, Denver—For July	7 20
9, Los Angeles—For June and July	8 00
10, Indianapolis—For July	7 20
12, Cleveland—For June and July	10 40
13, Pittsburg—For June and July	18 00
15, St. Joseph—For July	3 60
16, Louisville—For July	8 00
17, Cincinnati—For July	21 60
18, San Francisco—For July	22 80
For supplies	50
20, ———— —For June and August	10 80
21, Portland—For June and July	2 40
For eight-hour assessment	8 90
24, Buffalo—For March	3 20
25, Butte—For June and July	6 80
26, Albany—For July	2 40
27, Winnipeg—For July	2 80

TYPEFOUNDERS.

1, New York—For July	6 00
3, Chicago—For July	8 80
7, San Francisco—For June and July	8 00

NEWSPAPER WRITERS.

1, Boston—For July	20 00
2, Columbus—For July	12 00
5, New York—For June and July	8 40
For supplies	90
9, Milwaukee—For July	3 60
12, Butte—For July	10 00
18, Dawson—For July	2 80
For supplies	50

MISCELLANEOUS.

Kansas City A. T. C.—For supplies	10 00
Milwaukee A. T. C.—For supplies	18 00
New York A. T. C.—For supplies	6 00
New Orleans A. T. C.—For supplies	5 00
Buffalo A. T. C.—For supplies	15 60
Helena A. T. C.—For supplies	1 40
St. Louis A. T. C.—For supplies	11 50
International Stereotypers and Electrotypers—For June and July	527 30
Fees of applicants from unorganized towns—K. W. Bullion, $2; W. C. Ragland, $2; J. R. Ransom, $2; F. D. Vore, $2; T. L. Carruthers, $2; Alfred Miller, $2; W. Bentley, $2; W. O. Cox, $2; H. S. Watkins, $2; R. W. Pigue, $2; J. W. Hudson, $2; H. J. Freeman, $2; D. A. Pierce, $2; G. F. Upton, $2; W. A. Shock, $2; C. G. Sheets, $2; S. Steele, $2; F. M. O'Connor, $2; L. E. Walker, $2; C. M. Coltrain, $2; Aug. Olson, $2; W. B. Brooks, $2; J. W. Miles, $2; W. F. Sargent, $2; C. C. Wright, $2; H. E. Smith, $2; Bert Wade, $2	54 00
Per capita tax collected on cards—J. C. Colby, $2; T. F. Jones, $2.80; L. D. Stellar, $2.40; W. B. Woodfield, $2.40; H. Ridings, 80c; C. M. Metcalfe, $2.80; C. E. Dibble, $2; J. E. Aurell, $2.40; A. C. McMullen, 40c; R. E. Jacobi, $2.40; T. Z. Richey, $2.40; J. N. Page, $1.20; G. W. St. John, $2; E. N. Hobb, $2; Pearl Kremer, $2.40; E. E. Snow, $2.80; R. E. Olmstead, $1.20; H. Hermann, $1.20; H. W. Haworth, 80c; B. Tipton, $1.60; H. A. Calmelot, $1.20; E. J. Haley, $1.60; E. B. Limpus, $2.40; R. F. Hickman, $3.20; W. H. Coombes, $2.40; C. E. Hughes, $1.20; J. W. Howard, $2.40; A. F. King, $2.40; F. E. West, $2.40; H. E. Armstrong, $2.40; M. M. Carpenter, $3.20; T. B. Smock, $2.40; N. Rapalee, $1.20; W. P. Bryn, $2; J. H. Geduldig, $2.40; A. Bassett, 40c; A. H. McQuilkin, $14.40; R. De Hart, $1.20; J. E. Carey, $1.20; H. E. Berry, $1.20; C. B. Forshee, $2; F. O. Brown, $3.60; N. S. Hasselton, 40c; W. R. Plunkett, $2.40	97 60
General Fund—Sale of buttons and sundry supplies to individuals	116 65
The Typographical Journal—	
Individual subscriptions	$8 70
Advertising	379 14
Total	$107,584 47

EXPENDITURES.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OR DEFENSE FUND.

Cincinnati No. 3—Benefits	$7 00
St. Louis No. 8—Benefits	68 75
Chicago No. 16—Benefits	92 00
Los Angeles No. 174—Order council	600 00
Charlotte No. 338—Benefits	52 25
Pasadena No. 583—Benefits	25 50
Fort Collins No. 592—Benefits	106 50
F. C. Birdsall—Expenses to Fort Collins	21 45
F. J. Bonnington—Services and expenses in San Francisco	288 65
B. G. Brady—Services and expenses in Louisville, and part expenses to Frankfort and Mayfield	285 25
P. J. Boyle—Expenses to Emporia and Abilene	57 42
J. C. Devereux—Expenses to Stillwater, Jamestown, Lindstrom, Faribault, Northfield and Mankato; services and expenses in St. Paul and Minneapolis	184 25
F. H. Dodge—Balance expenses to Van Buren, Dardanelles, Conway, Moulton, etc	8 02
J. E. Fancher—Part expenses to Huron, Watertown, Redfield, Aberdeen, etc	150 00
C. S. Evans—Expenses to Manchester, Coggan, Oelwein, Independence, LaMars, etc	133 84
T. D. Fennessy—Services and expenses in Los Angeles	30 05
G. W. Ficks—Expenses to Victoria	25 95
W. S. Haight—Expenses to Mt. Clemens and New Baltimore, services and expenses in Detroit	61 54
M. S. Hayes—Expenses to Canton and Alliance	14 90
A. E. Hill—Expenses to Charlotte, Murfreesboro and Tullahoma	112 20
J. W. Hays—Expenses to Macon, Jacksonville, Savannah, Augusta, Charleston and Columbia	175 15
W. R. James—Expenses to Kingston	23 00
C. E. Kinskey—Expenses to Niagara Falls, Tonawanda and East Aurora	46 75
H. E. Llewellyn—Expenses to Dixon	5 00
C. L. Leache—Part expenses to San Antonio	50 00
J. E. McLoughlin—Expenses to Troy, Utica, Watertown, Stamford, Somerville and Perth Amboy	159 30
F. E. Neumann—Expenses to Fond du Lac, Oshkosh and Marinette	115 78
R. F. Radley—Expenses to McKinney and Corsicana	40 65
C. T. Scott—Expenses to Cambridge, New Bedford, Portland, Augusta, Concord, Dover, Worcester, etc	265 35
D. M. Wells—Services and expenses in El Paso	36 60
J. J. Williams—Part expenses to Statesville, Gastronia, Morgantown, etc	50 00
W. S. Wardlaw—Services and expenses in Atlanta, $86.40 expenses to Fitzgerald, Tifton, Albany, Thomasville, Americus, Savannah, Augusta, Brunswick, etc., $265.44	351 84
S. T. Woodrow—Expenses to Reading, Lancaster, York, Easton, Allentown, Rahway, Flemington, etc	193 39
E. R. Wright—Expenses to Milwaukee	20 00
T. H. Wheaton—Expenses to Geneva and Hornellsville	69 02
W. B. Wilson—Services and expenses in Grand Rapids	23 90
Eight-Hour Day Committee—Stenographic and clerical work, $250; Hollenbeck Press, 10,000 circulars, 10,000 one-cent stamped envelopes and printing, $193.75	443 75
Postal Telegraph Co.—July messages	139 22
Western Union Telegraph Co.—July messages	10 56

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Canadian Pacific Telegraph Co.—Messages at Toronto..... $5 46

HOME FUND.

Cash transferred J. W. Bramwood, secretary-treasurer 4,639 25

CUMMINGS MEMORIAL FUND.

H. E. Gaman—Part expenses to Toronto convention 50 00

GENERAL FUND.

Nuernberger & Rettig—Labels..... 21 60
Clerk Hire—Five weeks ending August 19 714 25
Remington Typewriter Co.—Box carbon paper 4 00
S. H. East—Five dozen stenographers note books..... 3 30
Indianapolis Book Co.—Invoice book..... 1 75
Indiana Paper Co.—Blotting paper..... 1 00
Bobbs-Merrill Co.—Two dozen letter files, two brushes, one quart ink, 5,000 index cards 11 30
Mayer & Co.—Ballot box and balls..... 1 73
Iliff Stationery Co.—Quart of ink and one dozen erasers 1 10
Indianapolis Light & Power Co.—Light and power for July..... 5 80
Badger Furniture Co.—Zinc ends on rug, bottle of polish..... 1 40
Indiana Electrotype Co.—Labels..... 29 20
Indiana Towel Co.—Office towels for July 2 90
Indianapolis Paint Co.—Pint of Jap-a-lac and two brushes..... 60
R. K. Smith and C. M. Kuhn—Auditing books of Secretary-Treasurer Bramwood 70 00
Power & Son—Dozen boxes matches.... 60
G. J. Mayer—Seals..... 4 30
Hollenbeck Press—1,400 letterheads, two colors, for president, $5.50; 4,000 following sheets, $9.25; 6,000 two-cent stamped envelopes and printing for secretary, $134; 250 cards Organizer Wardlaw, $2.75; 30,000 organizing folders, three kinds, six pages each, $73.50; 400 two-cent stamped envelopes and printing, Organizers Wardlaw and Fancher, $11; 200 two-cent stamped envelopes and printing, Organizer Haight, $5.50; 25,000 stamped working cards, $50; 1,250 pamphlets, Smith case, $71.75; 2,000 remittance notices, $5.25; 1,800 quarterly reports, $15.50..... 384 00
Officers' Reports—Hollenbeck Press stock, composition, press work and binding 1,276 copies..... 650 84
American Federation of Labor—July per capita tax..... 237 17
J. M. Lynch—July salary..... 150 00
J. W. Bramwood—July salary..... 150 00
J. W. Hays—July salary..... 12 50
J. J. Mulcahy—April, May and June salary 12 50
Postage, $76.80; expressage, $37.70; exchange, $13.75 to date..... 128 25

CONVENTION EXPENSES.

J. M. Lynch—Expenses to Toronto..... 87 75
J. W. Bramwood—Expenses to Toronto.. 91 10
J. W. Hays—Part expenses to Toronto... 100 00
Expenses of Headquarters' clerks to Toronto—W. J. Spires, $83.10; Earl McKee, $64.60; Edna Bowling, $79.60; G. D. Smythe, $73.60; W. H. Bonham, $73.85; T. Wamsley, $72.60; Albert Smith, $75.10..... 522 45
Richard Thompson—Handling trunks.... 2 00
Guarantee Trust Co.—Rent safety vault. 1 00
Specialty Mfg. Co.—Three files..... 2 25
Bunker & Son—Ink..... 15
Brown Bros.—Five gross pencils, six bottles paste, one dozen stick files, two boxes rubber bands, three pairs scissors, one 300-page book..... 37 30
Remington Typewriter Co.—Rent of three typewriters, four desks, four chairs, $8.25; box carbon paper, $4..... $12 25
Law Committee—J. M. Johnson, $65; T. J. Creager, $65; J. Vander Perel, $65; W. H. McKee, $65; Horace Johnson, $65 ..... 325 00
Conference Committee with Telegraphers—T. F. Kane, $65; C. J. Buehler, $65; Emmet Whealan, $65; A. H. Blain, $65; W. E. Orser, $65..... 325 00
Officers of Convention—G. J. Knott, assistant secretary, $100; J. M. Kreiter, reading clerk, $50; W. M. Powell, messenger, $25; Earnest Webb, messenger, $25; G. W. Dower, sergeant-at-arms, $25..... 225 00
Galbraith Photo Co.—Convention picture. 1 00
Rossin House—Rooms for headquarters, committees and officers..... 245 78
Mail Job Printing Co.—Part payment daily proceedings..... 800 00
W. B. Burford—Ballot box..... 90
W. Sinclair—Janitor convention hall..... 10 00
Labor Temple Co.—Rent convention hall 240 00
Windsor & Woodley—Tables for convention hall..... 150 00
Hollenbeck Press—2,000 circulars to delegates, two kinds..... 14 50

TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL FUND.

Clerk Hire—Five weeks ending August 19 ..... 247 50
Lily & Stalnaker—Oil..... 15
Indiana Paper Co.—Wrapping and listing paper 25 62
Rapid Addressing Mach. Co.—Twelve rubber rollers..... 9 00
Postage 246 03
Hollenbeck Press — Stock, composition, press work, binding and mailing 43,300 copies No. 2, Vol. XXVII, $2,042.60; printing and inserting 43,300 birdseye view Union Printers' Home, $179.25 ..... 2,221 85

BURIAL FUND.

6185. Muscatine No. 251—On account death Christian Thomsen..... 70 00
6186. Nashville No. 20—Donald Howell.. 70 00
6187. New York Mailers No. 6—Thomas Scholes 70 00
6188. Philadelphia No. 2—I. A. Kurtz.. 70 00
6189. Syracuse No. 55—George Utting... 70 00
6190. St. Louis No. 8—J. A. Clark.... 70 00
6191. St. Louis No. 8—H. Doxey..... 70 00
6192. Chicago Mailers No. 2—William Walker 70 00
6193. Columbia No. 101—W. P. Skelly.. 70 00
6194. Columbia No. 101—D. J. Quinn... 70 00
6195. New York No. 6—J. J. Donohue.. 70 00
6196. New York No. 6—A. L. Clark.... 70 00
6197. Des Moines No. 118—A. W. Meredith 70 00
6198. Vincennes No. 395—S. L. Gray, jr. 70 00
6199. Boston Mailers No. 1—W. H. McCarthy 70 00
6200. Chicago No. 16—Lawrence Doyle. 70 00
6201. Montreal No. 176—E. Leclerc.... 70 00
6202. Philadelphia No. 2—Alfred Anderson 70 00
6203. New York German-American No. 7—William Allmendinger..... 70 00
6204. Fall River No. 161—B. F. Davis.. 70 00
6205. Indianapolis No. 1—T. L. Eaton.. 70 00
6206. Columbia No. 101—H. P. McKevitt 70 00
6207. Atlanta No. 48—H. C. Bass..... 70 00
6208. St. Paul No. 30—J. M. Christie.. 70 00
6209. Albany No. 4—A. K. Yates..... 70 00
6210. Bozeman No. 551—Martin Lundwall, jr..... 70 00
6211. Springfield No. 216—J. F. Henihan 70 00
6212. Columbia No. 101—W. A. Liscom 70 00
6213. Richmond No. 90—J. H. O'Bannon 70 00
6214. Dayton No. 57—C. K. Andrews... 70 00
6215. Denver No. 49—M. B. Plack..... 70 00
6216. Leavenworth No. 45—W. C. Clauser 70 00

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6217.	New York No. 6—E. S. Hill.....	$70 00
6218.	New York No. 6—C. S. Ayres.....	70 00
6219.	New York No. 6—W. D. Duncan..	70 00
6220.	New York No. 6—W. H. Greene..	70 00
6221.	New York No. 6—C. Kaesse.....	70 00
6222.	New York No. 6—George Spellman	70 00
6223.	New York No. 6—L. D. Evans....	70 00
6224.	New York German-American No. 7—Henry Maag.....	70 00
6225.	Springfield No. 177—I. Deutsch...	70 00
6226.	Dallas No. 173—W. H. White....	70 00
6227.	Troy No. 52—O. B. Smith.....	70 00
	Total.....	$20,793 16

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS.

Defense fund.....	$3,876 85
Burial fund.....	3,456 37
General fund.....	2,840 13
Home fund.....	4,639 25
Typographical Journal fund—Subscriptions, $2,319.10; advertising, $379.14...	2,698 24
Special defense fund.....	2,339 20
Cummings memorial.....	373 20
Total	$20,223 24

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES.

Cummings memorial fund.....	$50 00
Defense Fund—Benefits and expenses....	4,550 24
Burial Fund.....	3,010 00
General Fund—Miscellaneous expenses..	5,793 52
Home Fund—Transferred to treasurer...	4,639 25
Typographical Journal Fund.....	2,750 15
Total	$20,793 16

RECAPITULATION.

Balance on hand July 20, 1905, regular funds, $75,740.33; Cummings memorial fund, $11,620.90.....	$87,361 23
Receipts to August 24, 1905.....	20,223 24
Total	$107,584 47
Expenditures	20,793 16
*Balance on hand.....	$86,791 31

*Of the balance on hand, $11,944.10 is in the Cummings memorial fund.

MONTHLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., August 24, 1905.

In compliance with section 3, article v, of the by-laws, the following is published:

REGULAR FUNDS.

Balance on hand July 20, 1905.....	$75,740 33
Receipts to date.....	19,850 04
Total	$95,590 37
Expenditures	20,743 16
Balance	$74,847 21

ASSETS.

Union National Bank, deposit.	$10,000 00	
Fletcher Nat'l Bank, deposit..	32,517 00	
Invested in U. S. bonds.....	31,956 25	
Deposited with postoffice.....	225 00	
Cash on hand.....	148 96	
Total		$78,847 21

CUMMINGS MEMORIAL FUND.

Balance on hand July 20, 1905.....	$11,620 90
Receipts to date.....	373 20
Total	$11,904 10
Expenditures	50 00
Balance	$11,944 10

ASSETS.

Drexel & Co., deposit.....	$5,068 10
American National Bank, deposit.....	6,876 00
Total	$11,944 10

J. W. BRAMWOOD, Secretary-Treasurer.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., August 24, 1905.

State of Indiana, County of Marion, ss:

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of August, 1905. Witness my hand and notarial seal. [SEAL] ALBERT SMITH, Notary Public.

My commission expires August 19, 1908.

THE INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY-TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., August 7, 1905.

James M. Lynch, President International Typographical Union:

DEAR SIR—As the accountants appointed by you to examine the books of the International Typographical Union, from February 1 to July 31, 1905, inclusive, we beg to report our labors completed, the accounts correct, and to submit the following summary of the receipts and expenditures of the International Typographical Union for the period named, as shown by the itemized vouchers on file in the secretary-treasurer's office:

REGULAR FUNDS.

1905. RECEIPTS.

Feb. 1.	Cash balance.....		$56,713 35
July 31.	Cash receipts to date.....		119,897 27
	Total		$176,610 62
	Expenditures		103,169 60
	Balance		$73,441 02

BURIAL FUND.

Feb. 1.	Balance in fund...	$19,904 38	
July 31.	Receipts to date...	21,155 70	
	Total	$41,060 08	
July 31.	Disbursements	20,020 00	
	Balance		$21,040 08

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OR DEFENSE FUND.

Feb. 1.	Balance in fund...	$6,205 05	
July 31.	Receipts to date...	$22,446 48	
	Total	$28,651 53	
July 31.	Disbursements	23,597 28	
	Balance		$5,054 25

GENERAL FUND.

Feb. 1.	Balance in fund...	$355 78	
July 31.	Receipts to date...	17,784 81	
	Total	$18,140 59	
July 31.	Disbursements	15,678 84	
	Balance		$2,461 75

UNION PRINTERS' HOME FUND.

Feb. 1.	Balance in fund...	$212 95	
July 31.	Receipts to date...	28,393 50	
	Total	$28,606 45	
July 31.	Disbursements	28,176 00	
	Balance		$430 45

SPECIAL DEFENSE FUND.

Feb. 1.	Balance in fund...	$28,126 28	
July 31.	Receipts to date...	14,147 31	
	Total	$42,273 59	
July 31.	Disbursements		
	Balance		$42,273 59

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1905. TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL FUND.

Feb. 1.	Balance in fund...	$1,908 91	
July 31.	Receipts to date...	15,969 47	
	Total	$17,878 38	
July 31.	Disbursements	15,697 48	
	Balance		$2,180 90
	Total		$73,441 02

ASSETS.

Fletcher National Bank, deposit.....	$31,191 86
Invested in United States bonds.....	31,956 25
Union National Bank, deposit.....	10,000 00
Deposited with postoffice.....	225 00
Cash on hand.....	67 91
Total	$73,441 02

CUMMINGS MEMORIAL.

1905. RECEIPTS.

Feb. 1.	Balance in fund...	$10,051 27	
July 31.	Receipts to date...	1,761 13	
	Total	$11,812 40	
July 31.	Disbursements	151 30	
	Balance		$11,661 10

ASSETS.

American National Bank, deposit.....	$6,593 00
Drexel & Co., deposit.....	5,068 10
Total	$11,661 10

The condition of the books is excellent, and their appearance indicates that every possible care is taken to insure neatness and accuracy.

C. M. KUHNS,
R. K. SMITH,
Accountants.

State of Indiana, Marion County, ss:
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of August, 1905. Witness my hand and notarial seal. [Seal] ALBERT SMITH,
Notary Public.
My commission expires August 19, 1908.

THE HOME SECRETARY-TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., August 7, 1905.

James M. Lynch, President International Typographical Union:

DEAR SIR—As the accountants appointed by you to audit the books of J. W. Bramwood, secretary-treasurer of the Union Printers' Home, from February 1 to July 31, 1905, inclusive, we beg to report our labors completed, the accounts correct, and to submit the following summary of the receipts and expenditures for the period named, as shown by the itemized vouchers on file in the secretary-treasurer's office:

1905. RECEIPTS.

Feb. 1.	Balance in bank.....	$8,736 45
Feb. 1.	Balance in hands Superintendent Deacon.....	580 54
July 31.	Home fund's portion per capita tax from Secretary-Treasurer International Typographical Union	28,020 85
	Interest on bank deposits.....	99 52
	Transportation of inmates returned	155 15
	Cash from deceased inmates..	18 35
	Rebate on insurance.....	8 92
	Sale of cattle, photos, etc.....	62 25
	Clothing J. T. Gallagher.....	15 00
	Nicholas Harkey, bequest.....	230 27
	Total	$37,927 30

EXPENDITURES.

Groceries and vegetables.....	$4,734 85
Meats	3,647 66
Clothing	1,274 80
Drugs	376 76
Heating and lighting	1,587 01
Hay and grain.....	928 03
Furnishings	1,393 49
Building account	2,976 81
Wines and liquors.....	63 25
Books and stationery used at Home....	217 62
Ice	92 26
Pensions to inmates.....	1,616 00
Burials, cemetery plot.....	1,210 00
Farm expenses.....	203 02
Transportation of inmates.....	669 80
Salaries of Home employes.....	7,005 80
Laundry supplies.....	220 71
Telephone and telegraph.....	68 07
Dentistry	12 50
Spectacles and repairs.....	18 35
Water rent.....	375 00
Postage at Home.....	23 00
Tobacco for inmates.....	36 10
Freight and expressage.....	14 82
Exchange	13 85
Miscellaneous expenses, per superintendent	264 25
Transportation of superintendent.....	110 60
Officers' salaries.....	400 00
Transferred to relatives of deceased inmates	3 00
Insurance premiums.....	89 25
Premium on bond secretary-treasurer...	100 00
Operations on and board Messrs. Waddingham and Weaver.....	108 85
Attorneys' fees account Markey bequest.	20 00
Quartertones and electrotypes Home buildings	50 36
Total	$29,925 87

1905. RECAPITULATION.

Feb. 1.	Balance in fund.....	$9,316 99	
July 31.	Receipts to date.....	28,610 31	
	Total	$37,927 30	
July 31.	Expenditures	29,925 87	
	Balance		$8,001 43

ASSETS.

American National Bank, deposit.....	$1,116 76
Drexel &. Co., deposit.....	6,331 78
Cash in hands Superintendent Deacon (expenditure to be reported).....	552 89
Total	$8,001 43

The books are in excellent shape, and we commend the system of accounting used.

C. M. KUHNS,
R. K. SMITH,
Accountants.

State of Indiana, Marion County, ss:
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of August, 1905. Witness my hand and notarial seal. [Seal.] ALBERT SMITH,
Notary Public.
My commission expires August 19, 1908.

IT is not strange that great things have been done by the common sort of man, because the uncommon sort of man is a fake and a humbug.—Pennsylvania Grit.

SO MANY money-making schemes have grown out of the mystery of death, and yet death remains the same old mystery.—Pennsylvania Grit.

DOCTRINE is a ready-made belief—a beaten path with barbed wires of prejudice on each side.—Pennsylvania Grit.

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International Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union

REPORT OF SECRETARY-TREASURER.

The July receipts were as follows:

1, New York—For July	$180	00
2, Boston—For July	41	70
4, Chicago—For July	49	50
For supplies		60
5, Cincinnati—For July	10	50
6, Kansas City—For July	17	70
7, Philadelphia—For June	15	90
8, St. Louis—For July	16	80
10, Baltimore—For June	8	40
11, Boston—For June	21	00
For supplies	1	00
13, Denver—For July	9	30
14, Columbus—For July	4	80
16, St. Paul and Minneapolis—For June and July	13	20
17, Washington—For June	20	40
18, Newark—For July	3	90
19, Washington—For July	9	60
20, Binghamton—For August	4	20
21, Toronto—For July	14	70
24, Omaha—For July	6	90
25, Buffalo—For July	4	50
26, Baltimore—For June	3	60
27, Hartford, etc.—For July and August	11	70
29, San Francisco—For June	21	00
30, Indianapolis—For July	3	90
31, Cincinnati—For June and July	51	00
32, Louisville—For July	5	40
For supplies	1	15
33, Montreal—For July	3	60
35, Cleveland—For July	6	60
36, St. Louis—For July	20	10
37, Akron—For May and June	6	00
38, Indianapolis—From March to May	20	70
39, Toledo—For June	4	50
40, Des Moines—For July	3	60
For supplies		50
41, Sioux City—For July	3	00
42, Atlanta—For June and July	15	00
45, St. Paul and Minneapolis—For June and July	7	80
46, Utica—For July	1	50
47, Peoria—For June and July	4	20
50, Ottawa—For July	3	00
52, Fall River—For June	2	40
53, Providence—For May and June	12	60
54, Detroit—From June to August	18	90
55, Springfield—For July	3	90
56, Pittsburg—For June and July	22	80
58, Los Angeles—For June	6	60
For supplies	3	30
60, Butte—For July	1	80
61, St. Joseph—For July	1	50
62, Lincoln—For July	4	20
63, Galveston-Houston—For July	5	10
65, Seattle—For July	4	80
66, Richmond—For July	5	10
68, Pittsburg—For July	3	60
69, Elmira—For June and July	3	60
70, Columbus—From January to June	15	30
72, Philadelphia—For June	24	30
St. Louis Woman's Auxiliary	2	00
Total	$794	25

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

GENERAL OFFICERS—EXECUTIVE BOARD.

President—James J. Freel, 1839 Eighty-fifth, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Vice-President—J. Fremont Fry, care News, Indianapolis, Ind.

Jesse W. Moreland, 159 Mount Auburn street, Cambridge, Mass.

M. J. Shea, 44 V street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Secretary-Treasurer—G. W. Williams, 534 Warren street, Boston, Mass.

SECRETARIES OF LOCAL UNIONS.

1, New York (Stereotypers)—G. W. Farnum, 347 East One Hundred and Twentieth.

2, Boston, Mass. (Stereotypers)—G. Fred Moore, box 3350.

3, Chicago, Ill. (Electrotypers)—O. C. Baer, 1596 N. Sacramento avenue.

4, Chicago, Ill. (Stereotypers)—W. N. Julien, 2390 North Forty-second avenue.

5, Cincinnati, Ohio (Stereotypers)—Frank Hegner, 947 West Eighth street.

6, Kansas City, Mo. (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—O. McFarland, care Times stereotyping room.

7, Philadelphia, Pa. (Stereotypers)—B. J. Brady, 1316 N. Hutchinson.

8, St. Louis, Mo. (Stereotypers)—H. Heinz, 224 Walnut.

9, Detroit (Stereotypers)—Herbert O'Connor, 8 Fox.

10, Baltimore, Md. (Stereotypers)—C. M. Schilling, 915 Woodley.

11, Boston, Mass. (Electrotypers)—F. L. Murray, 27 Putnam avenue, Cambridge, Mass.

12, Milwaukee, Wis. (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—G. N. Mihm, 2616 Chestnut.

13, Denver, Colo. (Stereotypers)—H. A. Miller, 529 Twenty-second.

14, Columbus, Ohio (Stereotypers)—W. G. Knopf, 330 St. Clair avenue.

15, Dayton, Ohio (Electrotypers and Stereotypers)—H. C. Pohl, 62 Clover.

16, St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn. (Stereotypers)—W. F. Smith, 1309 Stevens, Minneapolis.

17, Washington, D. C. (Electrotypers)—H. C. Poppe, 17 T, N. W.

18, Newark, N. J. (Stereotypers)—Henry Sander, 51 Lincoln.

19, Washington, D. C. (Stereotypers)—D. J. Murray, The Brunswick.

20, Binghamton, N. Y. (Stereotypers)—E. P. Cahill, 30 Prospect avenue.

21, Toronto, Ont. (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—W. J. Farr, 124 Broadview avenue.

22, Cleveland, Ohio (Stereotypers)—J. E. Hoffman, 157 Yonker avenue.

23, Syracuse, N. Y.—C. F. Sweeney, 531 West Calvin.

24, Omaha, Neb. (Electrotypers and Stereotypers)—S. L. Rowzee, 1502 Ohio.

25, Buffalo, N. Y. (Stereotypers)—J. E. Whitby, 214 Front avenue.

26, Baltimore, Md. (Electrotypers)—Howard Hinkle, 219 West Monument.

27, Hartford, New Haven, Bridgeport and Meriden, Conn. (Stereotypers)—G. W. Languth, box 161, Hartford, Conn.

28, Albany and Troy, N. Y. (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—H. E. Hill, 207 Elm, Albany, N. Y.

29, San Francisco, Cal. (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—William Patton.

30, Indianapolis, Ind. (Electrotypers)—C. F. Markey, 379 N. Colorado avenue.

31, Cincinnati Ohio (Electrotypers)—Henry Boehman, 850 West Liberty.

32, Louisville, Ky. (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—F. J. Burkel, 725 Preston.

33, Montreal, Que. (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—A. Polequin, 3 Cote avenue.

34, Battle Creek, Mich. (Electrotypers)—C. A. Chatfield, 24 Michigan avenue, north.

35, Cleveland, Ohio (Electrotypers)—L. M. Odell, 73 Noyes.

36, St. Louis, Mo. (Electrotypers)—John F. Hoyer, 1311 Sullivan avenue.

37, Akron, Ohio (Electrotypers)—Henry Scheffer, 470 Rhodes avenue.

38, Indianapolis, Ind. (Stereotypers)—W. T. Burke, 117 Kansas.

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39, Toledo, Ohio (Stereotypers)—Charles Fisher, 907 Norwood avenue.

40, Des Moines, Iowa (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—G. F. Lane, 1310 Cottage.

41, Sioux City, Iowa (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—D. D. Gordon, 817 Main.

42, Atlanta, Ga.—A. W. Mehaffey, 174 Pulliam.

43, Springfield, Ill. (Stereotypers)—E. L. James, care Illinois State Journal.

44, Springfield, Mass. (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—H. J. Bagg, 44 Webster.

45, St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn. (Electrotypers)—H. J. Gerrish, 195 Aurora avenue.

46, Utica, N. Y. (Stereotypers)—Thomas O'Neil, 44 Mohawk.

47, Peoria, Ill. (Stereotypers)—F. L. Moore, R. F. D. No. 4.

48, Portland, Ore. (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—M. J. Graham, care Journal stereotyping room.

49, Rochester, N. Y. (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—William Spofford, Rural Home Company, 11 Aqueduct.

50, Ottawa, Ont. (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—A. Riendeau, care Government Printing Bureau.

51, Memphis, Tenn. (Stereotypers) Tom Faughl, 2103 Lenox avenue.

52, Fall River, Mass. (Stereotypers)—Leroy Johnston, 14 Grinnell.

53, Providence, R. I. (Stereotypers)—S. F. Honan, 224 Ives.

54, Detroit, Mich. (Electrotypers)—Joseph Dwyer, 430 Cavalry.

55, Springfield, Ohio (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—Arthur Kirk, 121 South Factory.

56, Pittsburg, Pa. (Stereotypers)—J. O. E. Lawton, 2835 Wylie avenue.

57, New Orleans, La. (Stereotypers)—M. A. Rice, 2109 Callioppe.

58, Los Angeles, Cal. (Stereotypers)—J. W. Butterfield, Colegrove, Cal.

59, Winnipeg, Man. (Stereotypers)—P. W. Bowen, box 376.

60, Butte, Mont. (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—A. O. Ogstead, care Miner.

61, St. Joseph, Mo. (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—Clyde C. Kelley, 712 Warsaw.

62, Lincoln, Neb. (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—A. E. Small, 1840 South Fifteenth.

63, Galveston, Texas (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—H. E. Ketchum, 2024 Avenue L.

64, Fort Wayne, Ind. (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—J. J. Metker, 508 Wallace.

65, Seattle, Wash. (Stereotypers)—P. B. Gilliland, 110 West Main.

66, Richmond, Va. (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—Thomas E. Marshall, 502 N. Thirty-fourth.

67, Colorado Springs and Pueblo, Colo. (Stereotypers)—W. G. Snyder, care Telegraph, Colorado Springs.

68, Pittsburg, Pa. (Electrotypers)—Charles Seth, 121 Rochelle, Knoxville Boro, Allegheny County, Pa.

69, Elmira, N. Y. (Stereotypers)—C. G. Brown, 744 West Church.

70, Columbus, Ohio (Electrotypers)—C. T. McCarthy, 135 East Cherry.

71, Salt Lake, Utah (Stereotypers)—R. E. Tisdale, care Herald stereotype room.

72, Philadelphia, Pa. (Electrotypers)—W. D. Matthews, 2518 South Carlisle.

THE perfect physical man, without mental activity, is almost a mechanical machine.—Pennsylvania Grit.

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Official Directory

INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

Headquarters—Rooms 640-650 Newton Claypool building, Indianapolis, Ind. Long Distance Telephone, Main, 2886.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

President—James M. Lynch, Newton Claypool building, Indianapolis, Ind.

First Vice-President—J. W. Hays, box 522, Minneapolis, Minn.

Second Vice-President—Hugo Miller, Indianapolis, Ind.

Third Vice-President—James J. Mulcahy, 2821 Cass avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Fourth Vice-President—E. J. Bracken, 1137 Highland street, Columbus, Ohio.

Fifth Vice-President—P. G. Nuernberger, 313 Giddings street, Ravenswood, Chicago, Ill.

Secretary-Treasurer—J. W. Bramwood, Newton Claypool building, Indianapolis, Ind.

TRUSTEES UNION PRINTERS' HOME.

President—James M. Lynch, Newton Claypool building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Vice-President—Thomas McCaffery, 11 Boulder Place, Colorado Springs, Colo.

Secretary and Treasurer—J. W. Bramwood, Newton Claypool building, Indianapolis, Ind.

L. C. Shepard, 8 Pleasant street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

H. H. Rogers, 1138 Adams street, Chicago, Ill.

W. J. White, 4053 Twenty-third street, San Francisco, Cal.

Thomas F. Crowley, room 12, Hulbert block, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Agent—George P. Nichols, 535 North Carrollton avenue, Baltimore, Md.

DELEGATES TO FEDERATION OF LABOR.

James M. Lynch, Newton Claypool building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Frank Morrison, 423-425 G street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

M. S. Hayes, Citizen office, Cleveland, Ohio.

Frank Foster, 116 Eliot street, Boston, Mass.

Victor L. Berger, 614 State street, Milwaukee, Wis.

ORGANIZERS.

Beattie, Charles, 29 Montcalm street, Montreal, P. Q.

Bonnington, F. J., room 19, 533 Kearny street, San Francisco, Cal.

Boyle, P. J., 1228 South Eleventh street, Omaha, Neb.

Birdsall, F. C., box 681, Denver, Colo.

Brady, Bert G., 216 The Shiel Flats, Indianapolis, Ind.

Clancy, P. L., 24 Allen street, Halifax, N. S.

Colbert, Michael, 276 Belden avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Devereux, J. C., jr., 915 Thomas street, St. Paul, Minn.

Dolan, T. H., 6 Terrace street, Pittsburg, Pa.

Evans, Carl S., lock box 549, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Faneher, John E., 618 West Twelfth street, Sioux Falls, S. D.

Fennessy, T. D., 831 East Twentieth street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Haight, William S., 55 Eleventh street, Detroit, Mich.

Hayes, Max S., 1 Blackstone building, Cleveland, Ohio.

Hill, Albert E., 313½ Cedar street, Nashville, Tenn.

Hogan, J. W., 162-163 Pennsylvania Block, Butte, Mont.

Howell, G. H., care Oregonian, Portland, Ore.

Hudspeth, H. S., box 1627, New Orleans, La.

James, W. R., box 543, Toronto, Ont.

Kinskey, C. E., 6 Chapin block, Buffalo, N. Y.

Leache, C. L., R. F. D., No. 2, Austin, Texas.

McLoughlin, J. E., 18 Chambers street, New York city, N. Y., or 1271 Bushwick avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Parrish, L. A., 72 N. Terrace avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

Radley, R. F., 135 Twelfth street, Station A, Dallas, Texas.

Rodier, J. A., 384 St. Andre street, Montreal, P. Q.

Rust, F. A., 1506 Second avenue, Seattle, Wash.

Scott, Charles T., 1 Cross street, Beachmont, Mass.

Wardlaw, W. S., box 266, Atlanta, Ga.

Wells, D. M., box 94 or corner Dallas and Montana streets, El Paso, Texas.

Williams, J. J., 616 East Seventh street, Charlotte, N. C.

Wilson, H. B., box 337 Calgary, Alberta, Can.

Wilson, W. B., 269 South Front street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Woodrow, S. T., 3 North Third street, Camden, N. J.

TRADE DISTRICT UNIONS.

Mailers' Trade District Union—Secretary, Robert T. Allen, box 1817, Boston, Mass.

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ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCILS.

LIST OF SECRETARIES.

["In a jurisdiction where more than one trade holds a charter from the International Typographical Union, they shall create a joint standing committee, to consist of three members from each body * * *."—Section 120, General Laws.]

Akron, Ohio—A. R. Sheehan, care Werner Co.

Albany, N. Y.—W. H. Patterson, 126 First street.

Atlanta, Ga.—E. L. Parham, 12½ North Broad.

Baltimore, Md.—Robert A. Williamson, 1315 Mosher street.

Battle Creek, Mich.—George Wilson, 16 Howard street.

Belleville, Ill.—Andrew Schwarz, care St. Clair Printing Company.

Bellingham, Wash.—F. T. Baltuff, 1113 Key street.

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Binghamton, N. Y.—George Irving, care Herald.
Birmingham, Ala.—R. P. Schoppert, 136 Sixtieth street.
Bloomington, Ill.—L. C. Spurgin, 604 West Nill st.
Boston, Mass.—D. J. McDonald, room 19, 82 Water street.
Brockton, Mass.—W. W. Adams, 47 West Rossetter street.
Buffalo, N. Y.—C. E. Kinskey, 6 Chapin block.
Butte, Mont.—L. M. Thayer, care Inter-Mountain.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa—R. G. Stewart, 64 Kimball building.
Charleston, S. C.—M. J. Conklin, box 504.
Chicago, Ill.—L. P. Straube, room 302, 134 East Van Buren.
Cincinnati, Ohio—R. H. Curl, 17 Fisher block.
Cleveland, Ohio—George E. Lee, 1 Blackstone building.
Colorado Springs, Colo.—H. J. Cocks, 718 South Weber street.
Columbus, Ohio—C. W. McCahill, 227 Neil street.
Dallas, Texas—Z. M. Duckworth, 170 Second ave.
Decatur, Ill.—J. H. King, care Hostetler Printing House.
Denver, Colo.—H. E. Garman, box 1447.
Des Moines, Iowa—P. E. Spencer, box 48.
Detroit, Mich.—Joseph Arnold, 82 Henry street.
Duluth, Minn.—John M. McDonald, Duluth Heights.
East Liverpool, Ohio—Alex Wilson, 174 Thompson avenue.
Elizabeth, N. J.—L. B. Mathews, 550 Second avenue, Roselle, N. J.
Elgin, Ill.—R. M. Lord, 313 Center street.
Evansville, Ind.—W. L. Jaus, 400 John street.
Fall River, Mass.—D. F. Shea, 455 Peckham st.
Fort Worth, Texas—R. W. Walker, 406 Fifth ave.
Fresno, Cal.—W. L. Cochran, care Franklin Printing House.
Galveston, Texas—H. E. Ketchum, 2024 avenue L.
Grand Rapids, Mich.—John D. Flanigan, 287 S. Division street.
Hartford, Conn.—George A. Clintsman, box 856.
Helena, Mont.—R. L. Fisk, care Record.
Indianapolis, Ind.—Charles Ruth, care Wood-Weaver Company.
Jackson, Mich.—John A. Welch, 213 Ten Eyck st.
Jacksonville, Fla.—H. A. Jackson, 321 E. Second.
Joliet, Ill.—E. W. Coppage.
Joplin, Mo.—Edward Pickering, 201 North Byers avenue.
Kansas City, Mo.—G. G. Crawford, 3829 Michigan avenue.
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Houghton No. 596—H. H. Weber, box 332.
Jackson No. 99—Carl Worch, suite 8, Allen Bennett block.
Kalamazoo No. 122—G. E. Martin, 819 W. Vine.
Lansing No. 72—President, John E. Willis; vice-president, John G. Richards; financial and corresponding secretary, Ralph L. Ripley, 513 Lenawee, W.; recording secretary, J. C. Welch, 521½ North Saginaw; treasurer, Thomas Hart; sergeant-at-arms, O. A. Minard; assistant sergeant-at-arms, Claud L. Van Deusen.
Manistee No. 615—T. Charles Price, 77 Oak.
Menominee No. 360—William Spiering, 308 Somerville avenue.
Muskegon No. 168—C. V. Gravlin, 88 Myrtle.
Niles No. 514—W. J. Mahon, 704 Broadway.
Owossso and Corunna No. 455—J. D. Estes, 210 Goodhue, Owosso.
Pontiac No. 512—R. V. Henderson, 31 Allison.
Port Huron No. 300—F. G. Rauser, box 1112.
Sault Ste. Marie No. 359—L. S. Laing, 313 Amanda.
Traverse City No. 362—C. L. Davis, 616 W. Tenth.
Valley City No. 50 (Saginaw)—President, R. A. Beyer; vice-president, E. W. McArthur; financial secretary, L. H. Swart, care Courier-Herald; recording secretary, Ray Needham.

MINNESOTA.

Brainerd No. 593—C. H. Sherman, 502 Norwood.
Crookston No. 502—A. L. Berkland, care Journal.
Duluth No. 136—Augustine Murphy, care Herald.
Mankato No. 564—W. H. Cooper, 122 Lincoln.
Minneapolis No. 42—N. C. O'Connor, box 522.
Stillwater No. 432—F. C. Giossi, 404 S. Fourth.
St. Cloud No. 630—George S. Clark, 27 Fifth avenue, South.
St. Paul No. 30—J. H. Wilson, box 311.
Winona No. 246—M. J. Cheslick, 709 E. Third.

MISSISSIPPI.

Columbus No. 309—W. H. Montgomery.
Greenville No. 553—U. S. Hosselton, care Times.
Jackson No. 363—R. H. Wiggin, care Clarion Ledger.
Meridian No. 153—T. T. Merritt, box 115.
Natchez No. 558—F. W. Koops, care Democrat.
Vicksburg No. 427—E. M. Harden, 109 East ave.

MISSOURI.

Chillicothe No. 264—L. M. Estep, care Tribune.
Columbia No. 160—A. E. Rothwell, 1216 Walnut.
De Soto No. 513—H. W. Harris.

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Hannibal No. 88—C. A. Hill, 121 Rock.
Jefferson City No. 119—President, Theo. H. Haar; financial and corresponding secretary, Edgar Hestand, 501 Madison.
Joplin No. 350—J. S. Armstrong, box 336.
Kansas City No. 80—President, F. N. Cleeton; vice-president, L. E. Goodrich; secretary-treasurer, J. M. Rhodes, box 376; office, 825 Central street.
Moberly No. 473—R. S. Cunningham, 702 S. Williams.
Poplar Bluff No. 635—C. R. Hiatt, box 441.
Sedalia No. 206—J. P. Hurtt, box 153.
Springfield No. 158—B. E. Woolsey, 916 N. Grant.
St. Joseph No. 40—Charles Rhode, lock box 748.
St. Louis No. 8—J. J. Early, 408 Burlington building, 810 Olive.

MONTANA.

Anaconda No. 255—President Mark R. King; vice-president, S. B. Salisbury; financial-corresponding secretary, H. A. Denny, box 546; recording secretary, C. B. Shryock; delegates to central trades and labor council, H. A. Denny, A. A. Allburn, P. J. Coogan, John Green. Union meets first Sunday in month.
Billings No. 398—Charles T. Trott, 3521 Montana avenue.
Bozeman No. 551—J. W. Ellickson, 220 S. Eighth avenue.
Butte No. 126—F. W. Freeman, box 585.
Great Falls No. 256—A. E. Cary, box 360.
Helena No. 95—D. C. D. Moore, box 172.
Livingston No. 489—A. E. Morrell.
Missoula No. 277—Edward Killfeather, box 363.

NEBRASKA.

Lincoln No. 209—F. H. Hebbard, 1527 Washington.
Nebraska City No. 462—E. W. Clark, 807 Third avenue.
Omaha No. 190—President, K. S. Fisher; vice-president, J. C. Smith; recording secretary, G. A. Sellenthin; financial and corresponding secretary, V. B. Kinney, box 794; sergeant-at-arms, J. H. Collins.

NEVADA.

Goldfield No. 105—C. O. Glanville, care News.
Reno No. 611—E. L. Sherman, box 251.
Tonopah No. 616—T. J. Cullen, care Sun.
Washoe No. 65 (Virginia City)—John Craise, box 552.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Berlin No. 640—W. A. Boothby.
Concord No. 297—C. T. Allison, 22 Downing.
Dover No. 627—James Marshall, jr., 102 Silver.
Manchester No. 152—William Gilmore, box 83.
Nashua No. 365—J. H. Thompson, 67 Concord.
Portsmouth No. 483—P. R. Jellison, 43 Deer.

NEW JERSEY.

Atlantic City No. 377—Frank Kay, 26 Mt. Vernon avenue.
Camden No. 132—James Myers, 2112 River ave.
Dover No. 433—H. R. Gill, 37 Union.
Elizabeth No. 150—W. S. B. Valentine, 187 Madison avenue.
Hackensack No. 642—Alfred Kastner, 13 Clinton.
Hoboken No. 323—G. H. Weston, 68 Washington.
Jersey City No. 94—K. M. Forbes, 91 Belmont av.
Long Branch and Asbury Park No. 552—J. P. Jeffrey, 23 Fifth avenue, Long Branch, N. J.
Millville, Bridgeton and Vineland No. 607—E. P. Stewart, 626 North Third, Millville.
Morristown No. 522—J. A. Davis, 106 Western av.
Newark No. 103—President, Edward H. Ashton; vice-president, Edward D. Balentine; treasurer, Theodore Kinney; financial secretary, H. E. Vreeland, room 18, No. 189 Market street; recording secretary, L. D. Pruden; sergeant-at-arms, John S. Heun.
New Brunswick No. 307—Robert Mealey, corner Bethany and Somerset.
Orange No. 424—J. M. Hague, 265 Park avenue.
Paterson No. 195—J. C. Sigler, 1084 Main.
Plainfield No. 399—L. W. Niles, Babcock building.
Princeton No. 507—J. H. Stillwell, lock box 86.
Rahway No. 235—Harry Gage, 43 River.
Salem No. 382—W. G. Clark, Olive.
Somerville No. 628—J. M. Lambruskin, 21 Somerset.
Trenton No. 71—W. P. Wilson, box 218.
Union Hill No. 110—R. J. Heustin, 506 Monastery, West Hoboken.

NEW MEXICO.

Albuquerque No. 304—Frank T. Strother, 517 East Coal avenue.
Las Vegas No. 312—S. J. Sansom, care Optic.
Santa Fe No. 405—M. Vigil, lock box 115.

NEW YORK.

Albany No. 4—President, Thomas J. Quinn; vice-president, Thomas F. Drum; treasurer, J. F. Powers; financial secretary, C. H. Magaire, 138 Colonie; recording and corresponding secretary, P. J. Halpen, 24 Morton street.
Amsterdam No. 274—W. J. Meenam, 6 Blood.
Auburn No. 536—J. E. Jacobs, 10 Liberty.
Batavia No. 511—C. A. Benchley, 13 Oak.
Binghamton No. 232—H. V. Casey, 117 LeRoy.
Buffalo No. 9—W. J. McLaughlin, box 502.
Canandaigua No. 396—J. L. Johnson, 271 Gibson.
Cohoes No. 325—W. H. Smith, 76 Mohawk.
Corning No. 549—J. R. Stah, 40 W. Third.
Deposit No. 499—William Hill, box 191.
Dunkirk and Fredonia No. 555—W. C. Persch, 210 Central avenue, Dunkirk, N. Y.
Elmira No. 19—E. S. Spalding, 509 West Clinton.
Fulton County No. 268—John Bordis, 26 South Main, Gloversville, N. Y.
Glens Falls No. 96—E. C. Lance, 5 Charlotte.
Hudson No. 531—E. W. Rogers, 554 Diamond.
Ithaca No. 379—J. W. Tree, 332 E. State.
Jamestown No. 205—Gust Magnuson, 310 Barrett avenue.
Kingston No. 322—Thomas Hyland, 37 Third ave.
Little Falls No. 386—W. H. Nolan, 21 Ward.
Lockport No. 67—M. I. Moran, 302 N. Adams.
Middletown No. 463—Christian Walter, 101-2 Montgomery.
Mount Vernon No. 387—C. F. Moehring, 46 South.
Newburgh No. 305—M. K. Barrus, 21 William.
New York No. 6—J. F. Healy, 18 Chambers.
New York No. 83 (Hebrew-American)—N. Rosenauer, 1456 Webster avenue.
New York No. 131 (Bohemian)—John Hlavacek, 1399 Avenue A.
New York No. 261 (Italian)—V. Zarrelli, 21-23 Hancock.
New York No. 476 (Slavonic)—Emanuel Diamond, Lebanon street, Westchester, N. Y.
Niagara Falls No. 233—J. J. Dwyer, 1016 Main.
Norwich No. 453—W. P. Knapp, box 153.
Olean No. 345—E. W. Hayden, Masonic Temple.
Oneida No. 336—J. C. Bates, 85 Elizabeth.
Oneonta No. 135—J. D. Van Dycke, 18 Pine.
Oswego No. 445—George Herron, 111 W. Bridge.
Peekskill No. 269—W. K. Schwab, care Daily Union.
Poughkeepsie No. 315—A. F. Ostrander, 148 Union.
Rochester No. 15—President, Bert H. Bates; financial secretary, T. F. Moore, box 339; recording secretary, R. A. Driscoll, 333 Frost avenue.
Rome No. 44—G. C. Hossfelt, 210 Jasper.
Saratoga Springs No. 149—G. N. Franklin, 158 Woodlawn avenue.
Schenectady No. 167—C. H. Schwartz, 1016 State.
Syracuse No. 55—G. W. Fitch, box 104.
Tarrytown and Ossining No. 523—William W. Lee, box 32, Scarborough, N. Y.
Troy No. 52—John L. Hartnett, 2649 Sixth ave.
Utica No. 62—A. W. Phillips, 448 Whitesboro.
Watertown No. 308—F. H. Lewis, care Re Union.
Yonkers No. 468—J. D. Hickerson, 2 Colin.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Asheville No. 263—C. W. Welborn, R. F. D. No. 1.
Charlotte No. 338—L. W. Pridgem, care News.
Durham No. 125—J. T. Christian, 730 West Chapel Hill.
Greensboro No. 397—W. P. Turner, box 432.

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Salisbury No. 625—G. Val. Harrison.
Wilmington No. 556—H. D. Stanland, 508 Princess.
Winston-Salem No. 609—H. F. Thompson, 658 Fourteenth.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Bismarck No. 140—F. L. Moule, 415 Second.
Fargo No. 186—President, W. H. Dietrich; financial and corresponding secretary, C. A. Jordan, box 364.
Grand Forks No. 311—A. J. Tagley, room 32, Herald building.
Minot No. 376—Lem Wright, care Reporter.

OHIO.

Akron No. 182—W. H. Salisbury, 31 West York.
Alliance No. 497—Rachael Williams, — Harrison.
Ashtabula No. 474—H. A. Mack, 197½ Prospect.
Bellaire No. 492—A. P. Deafenbaugh, 3021 Union.
Bellefontaine No. 613—Ruby Titsworth, 202 North Madriver.
Bowling Green No. 156—E. N. Grimes, 79½ South Main.
Cambridge No. 208—H. C. Callihan, box 16.
Canton No. 219—Frank J. Ballard, box 416.
Cincinnati No. 3—President, Thomas J. Donnelly; vice-president, William B. Ogden; secretary-treasurer, Robert H. Curl, rooms 17-20 Fisher block; recording secretary, Frank N. Baker. Applications committee meets first Sunday each month. Union meets second Sunday each month.
Cleveland No. 53—George E. Lee, room 1, Blackstone building.
Columbus No. 5—President, Charles E. Whitney, 703 East Long; secretary-treasurer, William E. Bird, 416 Eberly block.
Coshocton No. 364—W. J. Fitch, 750 S. Lawn av.
Dayton No. 57—President, H. G. Keuping; recording secretary, Willard Barringer, 907 River; financial and corresponding secretary, William Hudoff, 434 Forest avenue.
East Liverpool No. 318—M. R. Douglas, 164 Chester avenue.
Elyria No. 645—G. R. Kelley, 920 East avenue.
Findlay No. 260—L. C. Busch, 232 West Hardin.
Fremont No. 619—Charles R. Stoiber, 825 Franklin.
Hamilton No. 290—Earl Uttrich, 124 South D.
Lancaster No. 548—F. G. Benadum, 426 N. Broad.
Lisbon No. 257—W. G. Steele.
Lorain No. 409—H. P. Humbert, care Times-Herald.
Mansfield No. 420—Howard Almy, 106 W. Fourth.
Marietta No. 280—E. J. Berry, South Fifth.
Marion No. 580—A. F. Owens, 169 Leader.
Martins Ferry No. 383—F. R. Barr, box 43.
Massillon No. 298—W. D. Klein, 191 Clay.
Middletown No. 487—H. W. Naegele, Nicholas Hotel.
Newark No. 69—J. T. Collins, 281 North Fourth.
Niles No. 477—Sophia A. Davis, care News.
Norwalk No. 516—May Richey, 28 East Legue.
Painesville No. 569—C. J. Higgins, 114 Courtland.
Portsmouth No. 637—H. O. Merkle, 812 Chillicothe.
Salem No. 441—H. W. McCurdy, 48 East Seventh.
Sandusky No. 237—W. A. Ruemmele, 904 Decatur.
Springfield No. 117—J. F. Morehouse, box 55.
Steubenville No. 238—C. W. Brownfield, 202 S. Fourth.
Tiffin No. 480—Ross Locke, 175 S. Washington.
Toledo No. 63—President, E. M. Stewart; vice-president, George Diebold; secretary-treasurer, H. M. Schmit, 338 Erie; recording secretary, W. S. Brown, box 17; sergeant-at-arms, W. H. Clements. Meetings fourth Wednesday of each month.
Youngstown No. 200—Charles G. Muter, box 236.
Zanesville No. 199—C. W. Dutro, 959 E. Market.

OKLAHOMA TERRITORY.

Guthrie No. 587—G. E. Dunnica, lock box 202.
Oklahoma City No. 283—O. S. Wilson, 32 East Second.
Shawnee No. 490—R. E. Peyton, 733 N. Market.

OREGON.

Albany No. 496—H. E. Crawford, 319 W. Third.
Astoria No. 504—W. F. Gratke, 661 Commercial.
Baker City No. 430—Ellsworth Lentz, 1515 Valley avenue.
Capital No. 210 (Salem)—Frank Jaskoski, box 175.
Eugene No. 528—W. A. Dill, 181 E. Thirteenth.
Multonomah No. 58 (Portland)—President J. J. Price; vice-president, H. L. Torrence; secretary-treasurer, Lor De Yarmond, care Oregonian; sergeant-at-arms, J. L. McCown; doorkeeper, P. P. McCully; executive committee, Will Daly, R. P. Coburn, W. C. Davis, Charles Taylor, Fred Perry; auditing committee, Bruce Laughlin, H. C. Lohmann, W. C. Harris.
Oregon City No. 541—Harry Malon, care Enterprise.
Pendleton No. 214—Ed Weaver, 607 Cosbie.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Allentown No. 534—C. M. Rehrig, Sixth and Walnut.
Altoona No. 240—H. E. Leader, 21½ Washington avenue.
Beaver Valley No. 250—O. F. Johndrew, 531 Thirteenth avenue, New Brighton.
Berwick and Bloomsburg No. 639—J. S. Rudy, 431 East Sixth.
Bradford No. 185—J. G. McCutcheon, box 1711.
Butler No. 415—Ed Donnell, box 365.
Carbondale No. 239—L. D. Davis, 146 S. Terrace.
Columbia No. 610—T. E. White, care Spy.
Connellsville No. 321—Edwin Towzey, box 756.
Du Bois No. 374—F. B. Spencer, 319 E. Weber avenue.
Easton No. 258—J. Albert Jones, 1107 Lehigh.
Erie No. 77—G. E. Noble, 510 Walnut.
Franklin No. 437—Lillie A. Whiteley, 1107 Buffalo.
Greensburg No. 575—J. N. Huber, 119½ S. Main.
Greenville No. 602—L. T. Hatton, 160 Clinton.
Hanover No. 241—H. D. Lynerd, 224 Centennial avenue.
Harrisburg No. 14—C. E. Ripper, 16 S. Court ave.
Hazleton No. 401—J. N. Calloway, 50 S. Laurel.
Johnstown No. 137—Harry Hesselbein, Eighth Ward.
Lancaster No. 70—John C. Haus, 352 East King.
McKeesport No. 225—S. W. Smith, 633 Versailles avenue.
Meadville No. 181—P. P. Moyer, 782 South Grant.
New Castle No. 270—T. J. McCluskey, 5 Fulkerson.
New Kensington and Tarentum No. 452—J. G. Keppel, care Heil Brackenridge, Pa.
Oil City No. 151—P. J. McCann, box 86.
Philadelphia No. 2—President, Alfred D. Calvert; vice-president, T. George Middleton; secretary-treasurer, Charles S. Clayton, 512 Odd Fellows Temple; sergeant-at-arms, Mendel Rabuchin; trustees, Joseph C. Gibbs, Warren Cleaver, Benjamin S. Benner. Union meets third Saturday of each month in Odd Fellows Temple, Broad and Cherry.
Pittsburg No. 7—President, C. M. Leighley; vice-president, J. M. Adams; secretary-treasurer, C. Q. Lafferty, box 644; reading clerk, T. H. Dolan; sergeant-at-arms, William Schaffer; trustees, Charles J. Niblack, Eugene Merz, R. L. Zimmerman; judges of election, Dan Curten, James Cunningham, H. G. Driver. Meetings first Sunday of each month, 314-316 Fifth ave.
Pittston No. 392—T. G. Scott, 186 College, Kingston, Pa.
Pottsville No. 320—E. R. Williams, 618 Schuylkill avenue.
Reading No. 86—Ed S. Bright, 347 Pearl.
Sayre No. 413—J. J. Morrison, 302 Chenning.
Scranton No. 112—President, M. H. Millard; vice-president, M. W. Walton; recording and corresponding secretary, C. A. Kellar, box 226; secretary-treasurer, Jay H. Eaton, box 226; sergeant-at-arms, H. Scholl.
Sharon No. 351—L. C. Crone, 84 Elm.
Stroudsburg No. 638—W. J. Huntington.
Titusville No. 289—J. J. O'Neil.
Sunbury No. 400—C. B. Lyon, 314 Front.

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Warren No. 428—R. O. Brigham, box 843.
Washington No. 456—J. M. Lydic, box 34.
West Chester No. 466—G. O. Foraker, 105 South Walnut.
Wilkes Barre No. 187—W. S. Mellick, box 136.
Williamsport No. 141—S. H. Alter, 937 Erie ave.
York No. 242—C. W. Bastian, 335 South Duke.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Manila No. 626—Frederick Power, lock box 628.

PORTO RICO.

Mayaguez No. 422—Julio Aybar, box 35.
San Juan No. 478—Rafael Alonso, box 807.

RHODE ISLAND.

Newport No. 295—M. L. Vincent, 12 Congdon av.
Pawtucket No. 212—W. H. Bussey, 106 West ave.
Providence No. 33—William Abell, 93 Abbott.
Woonsocket No. 245—A. W. Gleason, 51 Collins.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Charleston No. 43—M. J. Conklin, box 504.
Columbia No. 34—J. P. Selby, 1428 Taylor.
Greenville No. 385—R. L. Chandler, 919 Hampton avenue.
Spartanburg No. 341—W. A. Riggs, box 485.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Huron No. 561—Emma E. Cawood, box 317.
Lead, Deadwood and Central City No. 458—C. T. Martin, 39 Taylor avenue, Deadwood, S. D.
Mitchell No. 605—W. J. Herzog.
Pierre No. 562—A. L. Thorne.
Sioux Falls No. 218—F. T. George, 607 South Dakota avenue.

TENNESSEE.

Bristol No. 426—Ralph Crossman, 53 Third.
Chattanooga No. 89—John O'Brien, 820 Georgia avenue.
Clarksville No. 436—W. J. Binkley, 212 Forrest.
Jackson No. 24—C. T. Russell, 132 Stoddert.
Knoxville No. 111—J. J. Henry, box 546.
Memphis No. 11—President, W. S. Wells; vice-president, J. C. Caruthers; secretary-treasurer, Horace Johnson, box 103; recording secretary, E. C. Brookshire; fund trustee, W. H. Johnson.
Nashville No. 20—President, A. E. Hill; vice-president, O. J. Thrasher; financial and corresponding secretary, H. J. Loser, 1603 Buena Vista; recording secretary, Ira Boylin; treasurer, W. H. Jordan; sergeant-at-arms, A. G. Bostick; auditing committee, J. A. Aul, T. J. Dougherty, J. Eagan; chairman business committee, O. J. Thrasher.

TEXAS.

Abilene No. 494—W. J. Hurst, 1403 S. First.
Austin No. 138—President, C. L. Leache; secretary, W. L. Holland, lock box 414.
Beaumont No. 339—A. Marchbanks, box 974.
Cleburne No. 303—Lonnie Adams, 905 Clara.
Corsicana No. 234—Eugene Birdsall, care Sunlight Publishing Co.
Dallas No. 173—Z. M. Duckworth, 170 Second av.
Denison No. 333—F. R. Lawhon, box 414.
Denton No. 646—S. M. Richardson, care Record and Chronicle.
El Paso No. 370—H. B. Lawson, box 852.
Ennis No. 641—M. M. Hamlin, box 148.
Fort Worth No. 198—President R. E. McLeary; recording secretary, Marvin D. Evans; secretary-treasurer, C. H. Smith, box 167.
Galveston No. 28—President, G. H. Slater, care Tribune; secretary-treasurer, G. H. Kunz, 1606 Tremont street; executive committee, C. W. Galloway, J. Sandilands, James Prendergast, A. C. Williams, B. L. Appleby.
Greenville No. 509—A. A. Clark, care Banner.
Houston No. 87—J. S. Swope, 1720 Jackson.
Marshall No. 572—W. A. Adair.
Mineola No. 482—A. J. Soule.
Palestine No. 472—W. E. Langston, lock box 222.
San Angelo No. 559—Fannie Struthers.
San Antonio No. 172—E. G. Koerps, 706 Montana.
Sherman No. 471—W. S. McCaulley, care Courier.
Tyler No. 404—J. S. Lee, care Tyler Printing Company.
Waco No. 188—P. A. Richards, box 637.

UTAH.

Ogden No. 236—Thomas Chatland, box 325.
Park City No. 590—W. A. Raddon, box J.
Salt Lake City No. 115—A. Thompson, box 474.

VERMONT.

Barre No. 402—Philip Ellis, care Daily Times.
Burlington No. 346—W. H. Deshaw, 18 Decatur.
Montpelier No. 384—M. E. Mack, 19 First avenue.
Rutland No. 326—C. E. Allen, 10 Elm.

VIRGINIA.

Lynchburg No. 510—B. H. Wear, 210 Harrison.
Newport News No. 353—T. B. Verrell, 634 Twenty-ninth.
Norfolk No. 32—E. F. Moore, box 192.
Petersburg No. 26—W. H. Doughty, 15 W. Tabb.
Richmond No. 90—Henry Meyer, box 16.
Roanoke No. 60—C. S. Gookin, 512 Campbell ave.
Winchester No. 519—Stewart L. Forney, 506 South Market.

WASHINGTON.

Aberdeen No. 573—J. B. Hickin, 18 Dabney building.
Bellingham No. 355—G. H. Gray, box 26.
Everett No. 410—E. Marcuson, 1418 Pacific ave.
North Yakima No. 614—Wm. Vetran, S. Ahtanum.
Olympia No. 142—N. R. Bridges, 1311 Franklin.
Seattle No. 202—U. S. A. Panchott, box 556.
Spokane Falls No. 193—John Anderson, box 755.
Tacoma No. 170—Charles Perry Taylor, 420 California building.
Walla Walla No. 388—J. M. Baldwin, box 13.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Bluefield No. 644—W. M. Gaither, 114 Bluefield avenue.
Charleston No. 146—J. J. Emerick, 224 State.
Clarksburg No. 372—C. M. Ward, 104 Robinson avenue.
Hinton No. 554—W. E. Price, box 35.
Huntington No. 533—J. L. Boswell, box 258.
Morgantown No. 598—W. S. Roberts, care Acme Publishing Company.
Parkersburg No. 357—J. L. Marlow, 512 Tenth-and-a-half.
Wheeling No. 79—President, George B. Barr; vice-president, Frank Carlin; secretary-treasurer, W. C. Jones, 63 Indiana street; executive committee, I. N. Wyckoff, Ned Sims, W. C. Jones, William T. Miller, George Dolan, Robert Johnston, Wilbur Carlin.

WISCONSIN.

Appleton, Neenah and Menasha No. 612—P. F. Arens, 234 Chute, Menasha, Wis.
Ashland No. 147—Al Siebensohn, 813 Eleventh avenue, West.
Eau Claire and Chippewa Falls No. 530—H. E. Olson, 622 Congress, Eau Claire.
Fond du Lac No. 31—Herman Graessle, 152 East Arndt.
Green Bay No. 344—Olaf Olsen, 1220 N. State.
Janesville No. 197—S. A. Cooper, 2 E. Milwaukee.
Kenosha No. 116—M. F. Zens, 456 Lake avenue.
La Crosse No. 448—J. J. Serres, 1007 S. Sixth.
Madison No. 106—Walter Reiner, 518 E. Main.
Manitowoc No. 431—Alex. M. G. Dusold, 623 Jay.
Milwaukee No. 23—A. J. Welch, care Federated Trades, 318 State, upstairs.
Oshkosh No. 211—J. W. Kircher, box 236.
Racine No. 324—F. A. Parker, 1133 Center.
Superior No. 163—R. C. Colburn, 1722 Banks ave.
Watertown No. 618—Emil Doerr, 506 Division.
Waukesha No. 545—John Birkenheier, 611 Oakland avenue.
Wausau No. 585—W. R. Jaeger, care News.

WYOMING.

Wyoming No. 184—Leslie Scott, 102 East Sixteenth, Cheyenne.

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1, Philadelphia, Pa.—Peter Voigt, 1628 N. 27th.
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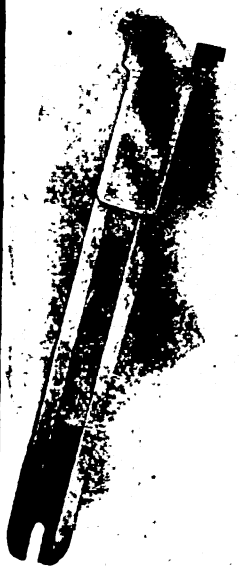

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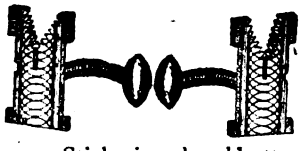

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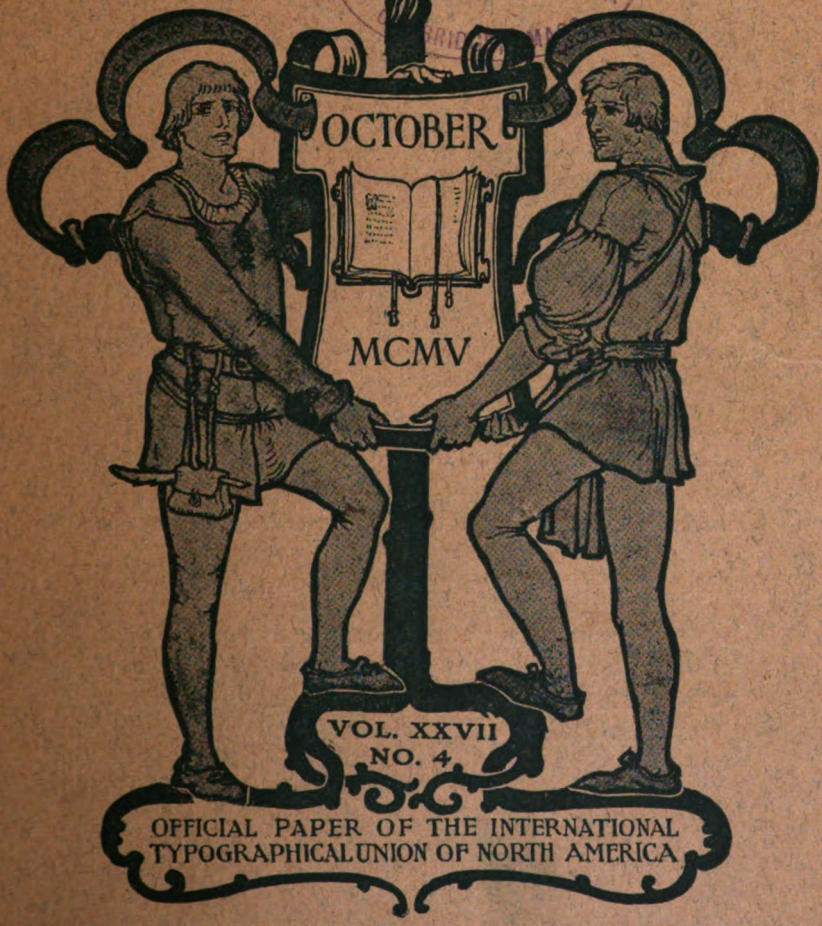

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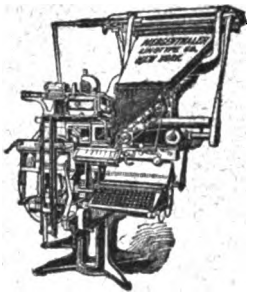

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MEN AND THEIR METHODS.

BY JOHN EDWARDS.

SO far as is possible the consumer should purchase articles known to have been made under proper conditions. Such conditions imply the right to use the union label, and it is incumbent on all good union men that they act up to the moral obligation. They should do as they would like to be done by. It is unfortunate that this duty weighs lightly upon large numbers of otherwise good union men, who persist in buying in the cheapest market and thus aid in keeping up the conditions in other trades that they have been the bitter opponents of in their own. This is an anomaly that is passing strange in these days of militant unionism —militant because it has to fight for what it gets.

There is no excuse for neglecting this duty of patronizing the man who uses the union label or those who observe the rules and regulations of a trade in places where the label is not in vogue or where it is not feasible to use it. Why clamor for union conditions for one's self and not aid in securing them for the man who would like them? Why give union made goods the go by and buy things that tell by their looks that they have been turned out of sweat shops? It is a curious commentary on the ways of human nature that it requires protection for its own interests and is not willing to extend similar help to others.

Theoretically the free trader should be a non-unionist, but what do we find? The union man who is a free trader, so far as concerns the political economy of his country, is the strongest advocate of protectionism when his wages and hours of labor are in question. Why? Because if he did not protect his interests his employer would seek to buy his services for about one-third or one-half what the union says he must receive. It is up to the unionist who is also a free trader that he shall patronize his fellow unionist who may favor protection in union and in political economy. There are many free traders who are forced to acquiesce in the protection theory when the question of wages arises. The open shop will naturally tend to the cheapening of labor, in which case we shall see a quick acceptance of the idea that it is better to have a little protection in certain cases.

Preferential dealing means patronizing the man who can show the union label. It may also be defined as the practice of buying goods only from men who observe properly the standard rules and regulations of each trade. Of course, the standard rates may occasionally vary; they have been on the upward path for the past fifty years, and it is evident to all that in many cases desperate efforts are being made to force them down. As a consequence it may be said that the standard regulations for any one trade mean the best that can be obtained at a certain time in a particular locality.

The importance of public opinion, or rather its moral pressure, is generally admitted, or should be. The influence of trade unions has been an important and necessary factor in securing the improvements that have been made. So has the labor legislation enacted in the various states. But the

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efficiency of these improvements depends in the main upon the existence of a well-informed public opinion which is in turn inspired by a sense of its responsibilities socially. How often do we not see that this social force is lacking, or that the chief requirement of the condition of things is that it should be exerted actively so that the laws should be more thoroughly carried out. From time to time evasions of the law are noted by the press, evasions which are sometimes remedied, but more often are not.

The law and public opinion are not everything in these matters. The latter can support the former, but in turn it asks that those whom it has helped by its support shall do the right thing by others. In all the outcry about the evils of the sweating system one thing stands out clearly—the blame for the system lies upon the general body of consumers. Consequently, it is indeed strange—to say the very least—that the upholders of unionism should tolerate and aid the system by purchasing goods made in sweat shops. In plain English, such actions mean kicking your brother workman good and hard when he is down, helping to keep him down, and also injuring the maker and seller of union made goods. Nothing can be plainer. Yet it is done every week by the union man or by his better-half—who is satisfied that her husband shall get union wages but proceeds to buy in the cheapest market. The good soul may have heard of the union label, but forgets all about it when buying goods. There are plenty of stores whose proprietors observe the standard rules of the trades their employes work at, and who consequently deserve the first consideration from those benefited by the unions, yet who are passed by because others sell (non-union) goods cheaper.

The consumer who buys in the cheapest market generally—one might almost say always—gets stuck. The union man or his wife who patronizes the trading stamp store is a loser. Why not buy in the shop that sports the other and more legitimate stamp —the union label? The trading stamp is a detriment to wage earners, who should by now be tired of being the tools of a lot of grafters, and should show their disapproval of this mode of fleecing. Some unions have denounced the scheme by resolutions. The cost of the trading stamp scheme, like that of most other schemes, no matter how theoretically plausible, is necessarily borne by the customer, either by increased cost on merchandise or by the lowering of the quality of the merchandise. The scheme means that money is extracted from the merchant at the expense of the customers on the pretense of giving them something for nothing. This subject is referred to because it is simply inconceivable that those who are benefited by the union label—which is an altogether different kind of trading stamp—give it the cold shoulder and buy of those who are willing, with the aid of another stamp, to do them.

The intense competition among retailers and other kinds of middlemen is due mainly to their anxiety to attract customers by dangling bargains before them as lures. In the desire to get something cheap it is sometimes forgotten that it may turn out to be nasty. One should not delude one's self, however, into thinking that because the common methods of buying and selling are not illegal they are therefore justifiable morally. Too much emphasis can not be laid upon the fact that those people who buy goods in a store for their own use are indirectly the employers of those who have made the articles, and are consequently largely responsible for the conditions under which they work. Furthermore, it is thought that all honorable tradesmen, storekeepers and the like, would readily adopt a standard in regard to such matters as hours and conditions of employment, wages, overtime and apprenticeship in order that their workpeople should have a decent living, if they could trust the public to protect them from the unfair competition of less scrupulous rivals. Then let the union man show the public the way in this matter. He will be thought all the better of if he sticks to his creed practically.

In some industries it has been found convenient and practical to publish lists of those business men who observe the requirements of the unions. There are, of course, certain obvious difficulties in preparing such lists, but proper care will se-

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cure accuracy and perfect fairness of treatment to all concerned. It may also be necessary to observe certain legal and technical proprieties in getting up such lists. In some cases such work is done by auxiliary bodies. How widely different in character these auxiliaries may be is found in two cases which are illustrations of the statement. The printers of the United States have auxiliary federations of women—their wives and sometimes female fellow members—who do effective work of this sort. In England the Christian Social Union countenances the lists issued by trade and labor councils for the use of that union and the public in general. The Christian Social Union endeavors to develop and give expression to a social conscience, possessing a sense of moral responsibility in regard to the purchase of goods, and then appeals to the practical men of business, both employers and employed, to provide information as to fair and proper standards. Indeed in two cities, London and Glasgow, the local branches of the Christian Social Union undertook the responsibility of issuing such lists. The work called for careful investigation of the working conditions in each trade, the formulation of a code of rules, and consultations with bosses and workmen in regard to the practical effect of the regulations proposed. This method has been successful. The experience gained shows how much can be done even by a small group of people who are really in earnest about their Christianity, who have been at some pains to see how their principles are meant to apply to the conditions of industry and commerce, and who are prepared, if necessary, to make some personal sacrifice in order to be true and just in all their economic dealings. It appears, therefore, that it should hardly be necessary to impress on the union man that he ought to support unionism not by word of mouth but by deed. As an observer of the conditions of life it is regretfully admitted that numbers of union men are somewhat lax in carrying out the principles of their creed once out of sight of the union's meeting place—a laxity which it has been attempted in some trades to correct by means of fines—but much could be done toward bringing them to a realization of what is due from them in this respect. It is hoped that this appeal will have some effect on those unthinking men who forget to see that the union label is on the goods they buy.

It will interest the large number of union printers who are able to read or can speak French to learn that strenuous efforts are being made in Paris to simplify the orthography of that language, but some of the authorities are bitterly opposed to all changes suggested, among them François Coppée. French is practically a sealed language, inasmuch as the academy passes upon all changes and additions about every ten years, and is loath to allow the introduction of new words or words from other languages. We take up anything and everything from foreign tongues, provided we have the necessity.

Last year, in this column, in referring to Russia, it was suggested that perhaps the advance guard of modern civilization was seated on the Japanese gun carriage. All the world knows now that there was some truth in the idea. Word comes that unionism, comparatively a recent growth in Russia, is spreading rapidly. There are now strong organizations in various industries, not alone in the large cities but in regions where one would hardly expect to see or hear of unions. Organized effort has led to considerable improvement in conditions of labor. May the good work go on! When the workmen secure the political advantages that we enjoy—which they undoubtedly will—there will be no necessity to compel the printers to leave their employment, as was done several times during the strikes last winter in St. Petersburg. There is little doubt that the Russian workman is thirsting for freedom of speech and press.

There is nothing at which some of our non-union friends will stop when they want to cast a slur on unionism. In commenting on light weight book paper made from esparto, the New York Evening Post, a bitter opponent of unionism and manned by non-unionists, said that certain publishers were asked why such paper was not utilized more generally by the makers of books in

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America, and that one of them declared "that difficulty had been experienced with the union printers who declined to use the new (sic) material for their work as it had not been approved by their organization." This is an astute way of poisoning the mind of the public against the union printer. Why the Post should give currency to such a barefaced lie is inconceivable. The union printer does not care a continental what his employer uses in the way of paper. It is, of course, useless to ask such a paper to undo the damage it has done in this respect.

Recently some interesting facts concerning pensions, etc., in Germany were printed in this column. The man who reads and studies the article referred to will hardly be unprepared to hear that there are no tramps or hoboes in Germany. When the German workman becomes old or an invalid the state pensions him. The tramp does not haunt the highways and byways and make a general nuisance of himself, as with us and some other countries. Every loafer is required to give an account of himself, and has no inducement to remain idle. True to its paternal instincts the government puts him at such hard work that the would-be idler finds it incumbent on him to seek some other—more congenial—employment as soon as possible.

The world's growth in the printing and publishing of newspapers is strikingly shown by some recently published figures which it were well to reprint in THE JOURNAL. It appears that Germany stands at the head of Europe in the number of newspapers, it having over 5,500, of which 800 are dailies. England is second with some 3,000, of which 809 are dailies. France comes third with 2,800, of which a quarter appear daily, bi or tri weekly. Italy has 1,400, while in order follow Austria, Spain, Russia, Greece and Switzerland. These figures refer only to newspapers. It is not so long ago that Paris boasted of 3,000 publications of all sorts, the dailies numbering 140, the weeklies 781, and the monthlies 933. In the provinces there were 3,849 "journals." The patriarch of French publications is the Gazette de France, founded in 1631. Of the 140 Paris dailies it should be stated that some exist only in title, for in several cases the same matter is utilized under different names.

In the United States there are 20,879 newspapers—more or less since the census was taken. The first six states, in the number of their newspapers, rank as follows: New York, 1,936; Illinois, 1,726; Pennsylvania, 1,393; Ohio, 1,218; Iowa, 1,082; Mississippi, 1,045. Alaska has two dailies (one of which lately installed a linotype) and the Philippines four. We don't make such a bad showing, do we? Besides, we publish newspapers abroad. All the newspaper reading world knows of the Paris edition of the New York Herald, and of the Paris edition of the New York Times, published during the last exposition in la ville lumière. It will be news to many that Galignani's Messenger is dead; it died last year. It was the oldest newspaper printed in English on the European continent—ninety-one years old. It had many rivals—ephemeral with one exception, the Paris edition of the New York Herald, started in the late eighties. It is stated that Mr. Bennett negotiated for the purchase of the Messenger, and in fact controlled it for a month, but a restriction involving the retention of the name Galignani led to the failure of the negotiations. Mr. Bennett thereupon acquired the Morning News, which was transformed into the European edition of the Herald, an up-to-date American newspaper.

John I. Davenport, day editor of the New York Tribune when Amos J. Cummings was night editor, and Greeley was in his editorial prime, was, like Cummings, a rare raconteur of Greeley stories. One that Davenport loved to tell was about an error for which Greeley himself was responsible. Greeley, an authority on election figures, one day went into the Tribune office, overjoyed that the republicans had carried Westchester county in a local election. He wrote an editorial on the subject, and put a comparative table, taken from the Tribune Almanac, in the article. When the paper appeared the figures were misplaced, the republican vote appearing in the democratic column and vice versa. Greeley was in an

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awful temper and vowed, after much blankety-blanking, that he would kick the proofreader out of the place. He would not be made a fool of in that way, etc. This in the editorial room. Upstairs he told the proofreader that he ought to be kicked from one end of the composing room to the other. The man thus berated hunted up the copy and held it before Greeley with but one remark: "Read that, sir." Greeley read it; and then his face assumed a look of mingled contempt and disgust. The error was Greeley's. Then he turned his back to the proofreader, lifted his coat-tails and said loudly: "Here, Sam, kick me, and kick me till I holler."

One of our daily contemporaries, appealed to by some one as to the advisability of becoming a printer, utters a great deal of truth. It says that it would not advise any young man to take up a trade like printing, simply because it is too limited. "Once a printer, always a printer. This is not literally true, perhaps, but it comes near enough the truth to warrant second thought before entering such a trade." The applicant was further advised to take some position that would give him more elbow room; anything but to become a machine before he was twenty. This is very good advice in its way and should be spread widely. The intelligent compositor always remains a printer. What is it in the business that keeps a man in it once he has learned it? Unless one has capital one always remains an employe; the exceptions prove the rule. There are few other trades in which a man requires so much capital wherewith to start in business, that is, in the larger cities. And our reading tells us that many a printer has wished that he had been brought up as a farmer. Or some other gainful occupation.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE HYPHEN.

BY JAMES ARMSTRONG, JR., SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

"Brevity is the soul of wit."—Shakespeare.

THE essence of all progress is brevity. Its chief object is the economy of time and labor. This truth is equally manifest throughout the whole of human affairs. The law of development may be broadly generalized as that process which tends to a minimum expenditure of energy and a maximum achievement of results.

The object of syntax, which is the government of language by certain and invariable rules, is to reduce the time and energy to be devoted by the listener or reader to an understanding of it to a minimum; and the laws of speech find a counterpart in the laws of society, whose desirable aim is the reduction of the time and energy to be devoted by the individual to selfsupport to a minimum. Ungrammatical speech, therefore, is in a sense unethical speech; and unethical laws may in a sense be said to be ungrammatical legislation. The fundamental evil of both bad grammar and bad legislation is that they entail alike a waste of time and energy upon those whom they affect.

Punctuation, which comes after grammar in the order of linguistic evolution, finds the generic root of its utility in the same thing that syntax and government do. From the primitive picturewriting of savages to the hieroglyphics of such semicivilized races as the ancient Egyptians there was vast progress, and from hieroglyphic-writing to the alphabetical-writing of such more highly civilized peoples as the Greeks and Romans there was still greater progress. In the natural order of orthographical evolution picturewriting came first. It was followed by symbolwriting, which was essentially an abbreviated form of its predecessor. Then came alphabetwriting, which so far is the highest form of thought transmission.

When men first began to represent ideas with pictures, and with pictures I include the rudest kinds of signs, it is reasonable to

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believe that the pictures were placed together as closely as possible. In removing a load of brick from a wagon to the pavement, it is natural to place them close together. It is both laborsaving and timesaving. A series of pictures representing an idea was not separated from another series representing another idea, on the same papyrus. The writer economized his time and labor by placing them indiscriminately together. What the writer gained, however, was lost to the reader, upon whom was thus imposed the double labor of deciphering the pictures as a whole, and then segregating the various ideas contained in the whole. We know that such was the case with the ancient WRITTEN languages. Both the Greeks and the Romans began with the first letter and ended with the last, between which there was not only no punctuation, but not even a segregation of the letters into words. His Commentaries, as Cæsar set them down, ran thus:

omniagalliadivisaestintrespartesunamquarumbelgaeincolunt, etc.

A book written in that manner taxed the time of the reader to the utmost. There was progress when it was written thus:

omnia gallia divisa est in tres partes unam quarum belgae incolunt, etc.

The segregation of the letters into words, however, was not enough. And after awhile there occurred the idea of a further elucidation of the text by a separation of words representing a complete idea from those representing another complete idea; and the period was invented. The segregation of completed ideas was an advance. Next came the subdivision of sentences, or the segregation of two or more ideas combined to make a single idea. "All of Gaul is divided into three parts" is a complete idea—"one of which is inhabited by the Belgians" is another; and there is a priori evidence to think that the colon or its equivalent followed the period. Then came the semicolon and then the comma. The exclamation-interrogation-and-hyphen-points came last of all. Passing over any reference to the exclamation-and-interrogation-points, let us see if this can not be illustrated. I will set down a sentence without punctuation, save the period, and then introduce the colon, semicolon, comma and hyphen in the evolutionary order they must occur for the fullest elucidation of the meaning of the sentence. Thus:

At the one extreme we have those war like tribes which subsisting mainly by the chase make the appliances for dealing with enemies serve for procuring food and have sustaining systems represented only by their women who are their slave classes while at the other extreme we have the type as yet only partially evolved in which the agricultural manufacturing and commercial organizations form the chief part of society.

Attempting to represent the evolutionary process which I conceive that punctuation has undergone, I would place a colon before "while" and a semicolon after "food" and "society." Such are the main divisions of the sentence, and by the introduction of the colon and semicolon the reader is enabled to grasp its meaning more readily. And now introducing the comma to subdivide the main divisions, I would write it:

At the one extreme we have those war like tribes which, subsisting mainly by the chase, make the appliances for dealing with enemies serve also for procuring food; and have sustaining systems represented only by their women, who are their slave classes: while, at the other extreme we have the type, as yet only partially evolved, in which the agricultural, manufacturing and commercial organizations form the chief part of society.

The only words in the sentence above which at all call for the hyphen are "war like" and "slave classes." Written as two words, there is some mental confusion, however slight, in grasping their correlated meaning, and a consequent waste of the reader's time. They should therefore be either hyphenated or consolidated. I would consolidate them, and in order to fully illustrate my conception of the function of the hyphen, I will substitute "belligerent resembling" for "warlike" and "working man elements" for "slaveclasses," and hyphenate them thus: belligerent-resembling-tribes and workingman-elements.

In the evolution of language the simple words preceded the compound, and the hyphen was not invented until it was suggested that the slight mental confusion, which inevitably arises when two or more words representing a single idea are disjoined, might be eliminated. By way of example take the sentence: "The smoke creating quality of coal." There is a possible

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momentary misconstruction of the word "creating." Perhaps a second is lost. Such phrases occur in nearly every page of any largesized book, and in the aggregate there would be considerable loss of time, hence something should be done to economize the second. Perhaps the thought occurs to consolidate the words thus: The smokecreatingquality, etc. But this is more wasteful of time than when written as three words. It has the fault of presenting too many letters to the eye at once to be segregated into words that may be seen at a glance. Consolidated, it is seen at once that they stand for a single thing or idea, but the reader has to disintegrate them mentally and reconsolidate them before he grasps their meaning. Such loss of time suggests the possibility of presenting it to the eye as at once connected and disconnected, and the hyphen is invented and we write it: The smoke-creating-quality, etc. There can now be no confusion, for the hyphen is a sign that the meaning of the words compounded must be mentally suspended until the final hyphen is reached. If we write "smoke creating quality" the mind is confused just as the eye is confused if we write it "smokecreatingquality." Herein we see that the only function of the hyphen is the avoidance of both optical and mental confusion, the endurance of which entails a loss of time to the reader.

The hyphen itself, however, is capable of producing, under another form, the very evil it was designed to correct. It takes up room, and if used unnecessarily it inevitably causes books to be more expensive both to publisher and reader, thus indirectly entailing a loss of time on both producer and consumer. Typographically, it takes as much time to pick up a hyphen as it does a letter; and the unnecessary hyphens in any largesized book represent so much work at the case. Suppose you have a library of 1,000 volumes of 500 pages each that cost $1 a book. Say there are ten unnecessary hyphens on every page. There are 5,000,000 hyphens in your books. Two hyphens make an em. With composition at 10 cents per 1,000 ems, there is an additional original cost to the publisher of $250 for typesetting. Another result is that the book is larger than it might be, which entails an expense for unnecessary paper. In a word, the book for which you pay $1 should be sold for at least 90 cents. The extravagant use of the hyphen alone, to say nothing of other punctuation-extravagances, has cost you $100, which in my case would represent twentyfive days' labor. I would, therefore, eliminate the hyphen as much as possible, and would write "the smokecreating-quality," etc.

There is no economy in writing today and tomorrow, etc., with the hyphen. It should also be dispensed with in words compounded of nouns and participles, and adjectives and participles, regardless of whether the noun or adjective is the first or second word, as almsgiving, broadminded, publicspirited, etc., as well as those made up of two nouns, as typesetter, fishmonger, fellowman. This rule should hold in all compounds when the first or last word is not greater than a trisyllable, as everybody, boardinghousekeeper, etc. When both the first and the last words are trisyllables and multisyllables they should be hyphenated, as linotype-operator, automobile-station, torpedoboat-destroyer, etc. And the hyphen should be omitted in all words compounded of "over," "under," "ex," etc., as overproduction, underconsumption, undergraduate, expresident, etc. The same should hold good with all words made up of "trans," and "inter," "sub," etc., as transcaspian, transsiberian, interstate, etc.

The basic idea of my conception of the use of the hyphen is the utmost economy of the reader's time and energy. This is primary, and secondary is the same thing on behalf of the publisher. In accordance with this idea, the following would be a rule at once easy and without exception: Hyphenate all words compounded of simple and other compound words which contain six or more than six syllables. On account of the many silent letters in the English language this rule will seem merely technical at times, but in such cases the language should be blamed rather than the rule. For instance: Typewritermaker and typewriter-repairer seem eccentric, as there is a difference of only three letters in the two words. A phonetic system of spelling would almost wholly eliminate this objection. Again, there is as much reason as

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there is little custom for consolidating several English words meaning different things into one word meaning one thing, as there is for doing the same thing with foreign words. We do not object to "anthropomorphic," "hieroglyphic," etc., which are made up of Greek trisyllables and dissyllables, and there is absolutely no reason why English words made up of English compound words should not be consolidated in exactly the same way.

It is contended by many printers that the standard of newspaperwork should not be as high as that of bookwork. The wish of the linotype-operator is to have as many spacebands in a line as possible. The cause of this is apparent, whether he is working under a timescale or a piecescale. It is to avoid handjustification, which in the former case calls for extra exertion for which he gets no pay, while in the latter case it tends to shorten his string and thus lessen his earnings. Indolence on the one hand and thrift on the other, therefore, on the part of the printer both militate against a proper use of the hyphen. Nor is this all. The proprietor is not so much interested in the niceties of punctuation as he is in the most type for the least money. He stands in the same relation to the public that the employe stands to him, and he exhibits the same kind of human nature in dealing with the public that the employe exhibits in dealing with him. He wishes all he can get for the least he is forced to give. As the printer is not especially interested in economizing for the proprietor, neither is the proprietor especially interested in economizing for the public; and proprietor and printer together care nothing about the time that the reader may lose in rereading matter that is made obscure by the omission of the hyphen. The proofreader also comes in for his share of the blame, since he is not inclined to mark any more errors than the occasion demands. And what is true of the hyphen is true of all other punctuation.

And now, remembering that the newsgatherer and other writers of the morning daily are made of the same clay as the printer, proofreader and proprietor, each and all cultivating habits of carelessness through both indolence and thrift, it will be seen that the daily newspaper both typographically and editorially can not be other than semibarbaric. The editorial-writer must have two columns a day regardless of whether he has anything really worth saying or not. The general motto is quantity, rather than quality. The reporter must produce a maximum of copy in a minimum of time. The printer must do the same in regard to typesetting. The proofreader is demanded to be speedy rather than accurate. In every department where the copy is handled before it reaches the proofreader, there is the same hasty and consequent faulty construction of English, with the result that he has time alone to mark only the more glaring of typographical errors.

The proprietor justifies himself for his share of blame by citing the demands constantly made upon him by the competitive system, under which he is living. The editor, reporter, telegraph-editor, copyreader, compositor and proofreader justify themselves by citing the demands the proprietor makes upon them for quantity rather than quality, a result of the competitive system. The general public accepts the competitive system as the best and most permanent of social institutions. The proprietor, therefore, has no motive for the reversal of his motto of quantity rather than quality, and until he demands a reversal of it, the same motto will continue to be the inspiration of every department of the paper.

The corollary which is to be drawn from the foregoing remarks that seemingly are of little relevancy is that the proofreader on a morning newspaper must compromise between the absolutely correct and the relatively correct. To punctuate it correctly he would frequently have to rewrite an entire item, while to insist upon the absolute use of the hyphen, he would be compelled to rephrase many parts of an item. For all practical purposes, therefore, he will omit the hyphen as much as possible in newspaperwork. The greater part of the public that reads newspapers is not spirited enough to notice or care whether it is printed public spirited or public-spirited or publicspirited. It is not familiar with any but the English of overworked reporters, and since such

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English is nearly always of uniform impropriety, the public is used to it and readily understands it. It will make no difference if typesetter is one word and coal miner two. If the printer makes it looking glass, running board, drinking water, etc., don't change it, as neither the mind nor the eye of the average reader is trained to an appreciation of typographical exactness. Permit the compositor to get all the spacebands in a line that he can, otherwise he will class you as a "sharpshooter" and try to make it unpleasant for you. The chief thing that John Smith is interested in is to see his name spelled correctly and that when his daughter gets married none of the costumes or weddingpresents is left out of the writeup. Let his wife give a card party of four handed euchre or a cardparty of fourhanded-euchre, according to the bias of the printer who gets the "take;" but don't let it appear Ara- for Isa- bella or pean de sou for peau de soie. "Country society," almost illegibly scrawled by various and sundry rustic ignorami, should be read carefully, for it is nearly all of a personal nature, and there is the same vanity about names and weddingpresents, etc., while a piece of reprint about the heliocentric or some other equally interesting theory may be railroaded fearlessly. I say this without sarcasm, as illustrative of the practical side of proofreading.

When I first began proofreading, some years ago, I had six machines to look after. Not knowing at that time any more about the business than how to mark such errors as I happened to find, I read everything by copy from the markets to the editorial. The effect of reading aloud against the noise of a composingroom for eight hours was extremely fatiguing. Upon turning over in sleep a pain through the chest would often awaken me. That was six years ago. Now there are nine machines for me to look after, and the "ads" have increased proportionately. The volume of work has increased 50 percent, while my exertions have decreased in the same ratio. I have been forced to protect myself against the competitive system. I make no attempt, under existing conditions, to read proof absolutely well, but only relatively well. Like water, my moral standard rises to the level of the moral standard of those about me, from the proprietor to the galley-boy. To attempt to rise above the general moral standard would be an injustice to the proofreader in many ways. He is absolutely under no obligation to do something that nobody else does. Moreover, he is not encouraged to do so by his fellow-unionists. The local scale for proofreading is $4 a day, regardless of the number of hours, with no overtime for afternoon composition. The operator gets 50 cents an hour straight. The scalecommittee failed to protect the foreman, machinist and proofreader, hence they must protect themselves. Again, the proprietor fails to give the proofreader sufficient and efficient assistance, another injustice. Just as a railway superintendent, as was once confessed to me, will neglect to repair a bridge until a wreck occurs, so does the proprietor neglect to adjust the work to the capacity of the employe until he discovers through the repeated failure of individuals that he must so adjust it. Why then should the proofreader do himself the injustice of trying to maintain a high standard of work, when it is neither appreciated nor paid for?

The Philosophy of the Hyphen must therefore give way to the Philosophy of the Individual. "Unto thine own self be true and it will follow as the night the day thou canst not be false to any man."

Some stories and "pomes" have been going the rounds lately concerning pi. One of the best is about Joel Chandler Harris, the author, and his definition of pi and pie. The story runs that Uncle Remus had been bothered considerably by three ladies with whom he was playing whist, who had been plying him with foolish questions. Finally one asked him the real difference between pi and pie. Mr. Harris said that pie was the foundation of New England's wealth and the basis of indigestion; pi was the raison d'être of profanity and the sine qua non of dialect stories. Young men in the business will do well to make a note of this definition. Most of them are fonder of pie than of pi.

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THE EIGHT-HOUR CONTEST.

RESULTS UP TO SEPTEMBER 27, 1905.

OFFICIAL BATTLE CRY OF THE I. T. U.

We propose to sell to the employer eight hours out of twenty-four, and we will do as we please with the remaining sixteen.

THOUGH the result of the contest for eight hours that has waged since September 8 is set forth in the "What We Are Doing" columns in this issue of THE JOURNAL, it is deemed advisable at this time to present a statement of the accomplishments in this direction since the inauguration of the movement. The data appearing herewith includes a list of the unions having the eight-hour day prior to September 8, 1905; those that had arranged for it prior to that date; a list of unions that have secured eight-hour contracts with all offices within their jurisdiction since September 8, and the names of unions that have secured contracts covering a portion of their members and that are now engaged in a strike affecting the offices refusing to sign eight-hour agreements.

In the latter column Chicago and St. Louis are included, although official reports show that in the former city some 241 firms, employing some 2,000 book and job members of No. 16, have signed an eight-hour agreement, leaving but 550 members on strike. In St. Louis only 88 members were on strike when this article was written, agreements having been signed with offices employing seven-eighths of the book and job members of No. 8. With few exceptions, the situation in the two cities named is a fair index of the conditions elsewhere.

Gains are being made daily, and our members are confident of success. In several instances local unions have informed the International officers that no International assistance would be required, as the locals were in position to amply finance the fight.

Unions That Had the Eight-Hour Day Prior to September 8.

11, Memphis, Tenn.
21, San Francisco, Cal.
36, Oakland, Cal.
49, Denver, Colo.
58, Portland, Ore.
74, Belleville, Ill.
82, Colorado Springs, Colo.
83, New York Hebrew.
86, Reading, Pa.
95, Helena, Mont.
97, Peru, Ind.
102, Ottawa, Ont.
105, Goldfield, Nev.
108, Hagerstown, Md.
112, Scranton, Pa.
126, Butte, Mont.
134, Paducah, Ky.
138, Austin, Tex.
142, Olympia, Wash.
144, Fresno, Cal.
163, Superior, Wis.
167, Schenectady, N. Y.
170, Tacoma, Wash.
175, Pueblo, Colo.
180, Sioux City, Iowa.
188, Waco, Texas.
193, Spokane, Wash.
195, Paterson, N. J.
198, Fort Worth, Texas.
199, Zanesville, Ohio
200, Youngstown, Ohio
201, Victoria, B. C.
202, Seattle, Wash.
207, Eureka, Cal.
210, Salem, Ore.
214, Pendleton, Ore.
226, Vancouver, B. C.
227, Cripple Creek, Colo.
251, Muscatine, Iowa.
255, Anaconda, Mont.
262, Uniontown, Pa.
270, New Castle, Pa.
271, Boise, Idaho.
275, Victor, Colo.
277, Missoula, Mont.
282, Sterling, Ill.
304, Albuquerque, N. M.
306, Alton, Ill.
318, East Liverpool, Ohio.
320, Pottsville, Pa.
321, Connellsville, Pa.
323, Hoboken, N. J.
330, Chicago Bohemian.
335, Rossland, B. C.
337, Nanaimo, B. C.
347, Wabash, Ind.
348, Girard, Kan.
351, Sharon, Pa.
355, Bellingham, Wash.
358, Greenwood, B. C.
370, El Paso, Texas.
410, Everett, Wash.
422, Mayaquez, P. R.
434, Trinidad, Colo.
441, Salem, Ohio.
468, Yonkers, N. Y.
470, Pittsburg, Kan.
491, Pocatello, Idaho.
523, Tarrytown, N. Y.
550, Windsor, Ontario.
573, Aberdeen, Wash.
590, Park City, Utah.
626, Manila, P. I.
3, St. Louis Mailers.
5, Toronto Mailers.

German-American.

1, Philadelphia, Pa.
2, Cincinnati, Ohio.
4, Buffalo, N. Y.
5, Rochester, N. Y.
6, Cleveland, Ohio.
7, New York, N. Y.
8, Newark, N. J.
9, Chicago, Ill.
11, Baltimore, Md.
12, Louisville, Ky.
14, Indianapolis, Ind.
16, Pittsburg, Pa.
18, Belleville, Ill.
19, Columbus, Ohio.
21, Detroit, Mich.
24, Toledo, Ohio.
25, Wheeling, W. Va.

Unions That Had Arranged for the Eight-Hour Day Prior to September 8.

5, Columbus, Ohio.
52, Troy, N. Y.
54, Raleigh, N. C.
65, Virginia City, Nev.
69, Newark, Ohio.
76, Terre Haute, Ind.
79, Wheeling, W. Va.
115, Salt Lake, Utah.
129, Hamilton, Ontario.
143, Danbury, Conn.
146, Charleston, W. Va.
147, Ashland, Wis.
150, Elizabeth, N. J.
161, Fall River, Mass.
164, Kewanee, Ill.
179, Leadville, Colo.
184, Cheyenne, Wyo.
211, Oshkosh, Wis.
213, Rockford, Ill.
217, Murphysboro, Ill.
230, Danville, Ill.
231, San Jose, Cal.
232, Binghamton, N. Y.
256, Great Falls, Mont.
260, Findlay, Ohio.
280, Marietta, Ohio.
286, Marion, Ind.
293, Pensacola, Fla.

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294, Waukegan, Ill.
305, Newburgh, N. Y.
307, New Brunswick, N. J.
315, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
332, Muncie, Ind.
334, Clinton, Iowa.
353, Newport News, Va.
369, Taylorville, Ill.
379, Ithaca, N. Y.
388, Walla Walla, Wash.
395, Vincennes, Ind.
415, Butler, Pa.
456, Washington, Pa.
461, Cairo, Ill.
465, Tucson, Ariz.
473, Moberly, Mo.
476, New York Slavonic.
479, Centralia, Ill.
489, Livingston, Mont.
493, Henderson, Ky.
498, Lead, Deadwood and Central City, S. D.
509, Greenville, Texas.
511, Batavia, N. Y.
512, Pontiac, Mich.
513, Desoto, Mo.
515, Iowa City, Iowa.
524, Freeport, Ill.
542, Shelbyville, Ind.
568, Lake Charles, La.
571, Chickasha, Ind. Ter.
576, San Luis Obispo, Cal.
581, Fort Madison, Iowa.
591, Pekin, Ill.
603, Fort Dodge, Iowa.
605, Mitchell, S. Dak.
615, Manistee, Mich.
643, Waterville, Maine.

Unions That Have Secured Contracts for the Eight-Hour Day, With All Offices, Since September 8.

4, Albany, N. Y.
19, Elmira, N. Y.
22, Dubuque, Iowa.
50, Saginaw, Mich.
51, Lawrence, Mass.
64, Lafayette, Ind.
67, Lockport, N. Y.
73, Ottumwa, Iowa.
75, Burlington, Iowa.
81, Bay City, Mich.
100, Norwich, Conn.
110, Union Hill, N. Y.
121, Topeka, Kan.
124, Bloomington, Ill.
125, Durham, N. C.
129, Hamilton, Ont.
131, New York Bohemian.
149, Saratoga Springs.
151, Oil City, Pa.
158, Springfield, Mo.
168, Muskegon, Mich.
177, Springfield, Ill.
188, Waco, Texas.
194, Joliet, Ill.
205, Jamestown, N. Y.
221, San Diego, Cal.
229, Crawfordsville, Ind.
235, Rahway, N. J.
236, Ogden, Utah.
237, Sandusky, Ohio.
257, Lisbon, Ohio.
265, Ottawa, Ill.
267, Frankfort, Ky.
272, Chicago Norwegian-Danish.
274, Amsterdam, N. Y.
285, Ansonia, Conn.
289, Titusville, Pa.
303, Cleburne, Texas.
316, North Adams, Mass.
322, Kingston, N. Y.
324, Racine, Wis.
344, Green Bay, Wis.
345, Olean, N. Y.
356, Jacksonville, Ill.
362, Traverse City, Mich.
364, Coshocton, Ohio.
373, Durango, Colo.
378, Brantford, Ont.
381, Boone, Iowa.
387, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
390, Pontiac, Ill.
391, Guelph, Ont.
392, Pittston, Pa.
401, Hazelton, Pa.
414, Marshalltown, Iowa.
425, Canon City, Colo.
433, Dover, N. J.
439, Bakersfield, Cal.
450, Columbus, Ind.
480, Tiffin-Fostoria, Ohio.
492, Bellaire, Ohio.
505, Clinton, Ill.
514, Niles, Mich.
522, Morristown, N. J.
527, Oelwein, Iowa.
555, Dunkirk, N. Y.
566, Salida, Cal.
578, Coffeyville, Kan.
596, Houghton, Mich.
599, Herrin, Ill.
615, Manistee, Mich.
625, Salisbury, N. C.
638, Stroudsburg, Pa.
640, Berlin, N. H.
658, Perth Amboy, N. J.

Unions That Have Secured Partial Contracts and Where Strikes Exist.

1, Indianapolis, Ind.
3, Cincinnati, Ohio.
8, St. Louis, Mo.
9, Buffalo, N. Y.
15, Rochester, N. Y.
16, Chicago, Ill.
18, Detroit, Mich.
29, Peoria, Ill.
39, Grand Rapids, Mich.
40, St. Joseph, Mo.
47, New Haven, Conn.
48, Atlanta, Ga.
55, Syracuse, N. Y.
59, Quincy, Ill.
60, Roanoke, Va.
63, Toledo, Ohio.
87, Houston, Texas.
88, Hannibal, Mo.
90, Richmond, Va.
94, Jersey City, N. J.
103, Newark, N. J.
117, Springfield, Ohio.
122, Kalamazoo, Mich.
127, Hartford, Conn.
154, Ann Arbor, Mich.
159, New London, Conn.
167, Schenectady, N. Y.
172, San Antonio, Texas.
173, Dallas, Texas.
187, Wilkes Barre, Pa.
191, Winnipeg, Man.
218, Sioux Falls, S. D.
233, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
266, Elkhart, Ind.
291, Aurora, Ill.
308, Watertown, N. Y.
310, Lowell, Mass.
338, Charlotte, N. C.
397, Greensboro, N. C.
419, Anniston, Ala.
510, Lynchburg, Miss.
524, Freeport, Ill.
653, Jamestown, N. D.

NEWS FROM THE FRONT.

Winnipeg, Man.—Free Press, Telegram and Tribune signed. Fifty-nine men and eleven apprentices now out. Thirteen offices now out. Prospects brighter for early settlement.

Toledo, Ohio—Typothetæ broken. Fifteen offices signed up. Seven offices, four of them small, still out. Union offices increasing forces daily.

New Haven, Conn.—Fifty-two people now on strike. Sixteen offices have signed.

Peoria, Ill.—Five offices signed, ten refused; twenty-five men out.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—Five offices signed, fourteen refused; seventy-eight men out.

Syracuse, N. Y.—Thirty-six men out in seven offices; twenty-three offices signed, three of these affiliated with typothetæ.

Richmond, Va.—Ninety-eight men on strike. Members firm and confident.

Jersey City, N. J.—Thirty-seven men on strike in American Typefounders Company and Jersey City Printing Company offices. Twenty offices signed contracts.

Newark, N. J.—Strike occurred in twelve offices, involving eighty men. Signed agreement with one of the typothetæ offices.

Niagara Falls, N. Y.—Strike in three offices. At last reports a few men had been secured to take places of strikers. Union firm and determined to win.

San Antonio, Texas—Strike on since August 15. Men determined to win. Typothetæ is making desperate effort to break strike.

Ann Arbor, Mich.—Ten men on strike. Agreements have been signed with nine offices.

Sioux Falls, S. D.—Agreements signed with three offices; twenty-four men out. Union issuing paper.

Aurora, Ill.—Three newspapers and one job office signed. The Beacon secured four non-unionists. Pictorial, largest office, tied up completely. Thirty-one men on strike. Union firm.

Lowell, Mass.—Five offices signed; four completely tied up. Victory assured.

Watertown, N. Y.—Every office in city struck

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except one. Fifty-one out. No effective help has been secured. Union making gallant fight.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Twenty-six men on strike. Contracts signed with three of the largest typothetæ offices, and prospects bright for the remaining seven.

Houston, Texas—Eight-hour agreements signed with all but one office, and expect to sign this soon.

Detroit, Mich.—About 175 men on strike. Strike now in sixth week, and not one desertion from our ranks. Union just as enthusiastic as when strike began.

Lynchburg, Va.—Strike on in all job offices.

Springfield, Ohio—Ten offices signed contracts; two offices out. Crowell Publishing Company (Woman's Home Companion) secured injunction.

Elkhart, Ind.—Strike on in five of six offices.

Greensboro, N. C.—All offices signed up except three; only one of latter of consequence. Only five men out, and these will be employed by new paper October 1.

Wilkes Barre, Pa.—Twenty-one offices signed. Strike on in one office, involving eleven men.

Dallas, Texas—Strike took place which tied up all the offices. Large typothetæ office agreed to sign and later broke agreement. Prospects good.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Thirty-eight men out; prospects fine.

Hartford, Conn.—Forty-two men out. Ffteen offices, employing thirty-five men, signed contracts.

Schenectady, N. Y.—Men out General Electric Company's printing office. All others signed up.

Hannibal, Mo.—Eight men on strike.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Twelve typothetæ offices out.

Chicago, Ill.—Two hundred and forty-one contracts have been signed by offices employing 2,000 members of No. 16. Five hundred and fifty men now out in twenty-three offices. Many union members securing work in eight-hour offices, owing to increased patronage of these offices.

Cincinnati, Ohio—Seventy-two offices, employing 175 men, have signed eight-hour agreements. Thirty-seven offices, employing 130 men, refused, and the men are out. The list of offices signed includes some of the largest in Cincinnati.

St. Louis, Mo.—Ninety-seven offices signed. But eight offices now out. Men on strike, 88.

Rochester, N. Y.—Seventy-eight members out. Fourteen agreements signed. Twelve offices involved.

El Paso, Texas—Two typothetæ offices have signed.

Atlanta, Ga.—Franklin Company signed. But twenty-five members now out. Prospects bright to sign all.

Charlotte, N. C.—Two offices signed. Five refused. Thirty-nine men out. Prospects good.

Jamestown, N. D.—Two offices signed.

WHAT is your union doing to keep the label in the public eye?

Trade Union Benefits.

At the recent convention there was considerable discussion on the subject of making membership in the International Typographical Union more desirable by an extension of the beneficial features of the organization. Many arguments were presented on both sides of the question, the editor of THE JOURNAL taking the position that the proposition was commendable, but that it would be impossible to put it into effect until the membership became educated to the idea of higher dues. At the same time it is rather interesting to know what other organizations are doing in this line. Joseph R. Buchanan, the veteran labor editor of the New York Journal, says:

In this connection it is interesting to consider what one British trade union has done and is doing in the way of extending benefits to its members. We have some unions in the United States which have records to be proud of, when their age and the obstacles against which they have to contend are considered. But the engineers' society of Great Britain has shown the magnitude to which such a feature of unionism may be made to grow.

All the paying members of the engineers' society are entitled to share in the benefit features of the organization.

For the past quarter, ending with June 30, the following sums were paid out by the engineers under the various heads recognized as union benefits: Donation, $123,445; sick, $61,440; superannuation, $141,820; funeral, $19,975; contingent, $6,070; benevolence, $4,970. Thus a total of over $357,000 was paid out in three months in benefits to its members by the engineers' association, and the reserve fund at the time of the report amounted to $3,049,140.

There are many other organizations which have beneficial adjuncts of a like nature, but we know of none with a record like the above.

"NOT in Any Trust" is a catchline used by a number of firms to boost the sale of their goods. Several of the concerns using this are notoriously non-union, but seek to create the impression that they are for the "common people" by the use of the phrase quoted. A man need not be in a trust to run a scab shop. It's a cheap appeal, and unless it is backed up with the union label, it should be disregarded.

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Note and Comment

OFFICIAL BATTLE CRY OF THE I. T. U.

We propose to sell to the employer eight hours out of twenty-four, and we will do as we please with the remaining sixteen.

THE Crowell Publishing Company, of Springfield, Ohio, has announced its intention of establishing an open shop, and is advertising in a number of papers for non-unionists. The Crowell company publishes The Woman's Home Companion, and Farm and Fireside. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

SECRETARY MACINTYRE, of the United Typothetæ of America, in his report to the recent typothetæ convention at Niagara Falls, said he deemed it "unwise" to go into the details of the San Francisco fight on the union shop and eight-hour day, which was conducted by him. "Embarrassing" would have been a better word.

THE employer in the small town who was inveigled into sending his $10 to John Macintyre, secretary of the United Typothetæ, must feel somewhat similar to the rural visitor to Chicago who "bought" the Masonic Temple from a pleasant stranger, at a bargain. In neither case were the goods delivered. If the employer in the small town thinks the typothetæ is going to waste any strikebreakers on him, he is badly mistaken—there don't seem to be enough to go around.

IN the review of the Toronto convention in the September JOURNAL the proposition by Delegate Crosman, of Boston, was referred to as a "resolution endorsing single tax." In the correspondence department of this issue Delegate Crosman points out where the editor of THE JOURNAL was in error in so classifying the resolution. In the same review it was stated that "Delegate" Goodkey, of Washington, introduced a proposition, when it should have been "Mr." Goodkey, as the gentleman was not a delegate.

HUMPHREY O'SULLIVAN, the "rubber heel" man, recently presented Lowell (Mass.) Union with a check for $500, as his first installment to help the union gain the eight-hour day. Mr. O'Sullivan is an oldtime member of Big Six and has for a number of years been engaged in the rubber heel business. He announced that there "was more where this comes from." While it may not be customary, the editor of THE JOURNAL would like to announce that Mr. O'Sullivan makes fine rubber heels.

THE secretary of York (Pa.) Union No. 242 asks THE JOURNAL to request all secretaries to write to Dr. Wilbur F. Crafts, 206 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C., secretary of the International Reform Bureau, asking him to have the label appear on all his religious literature. The firm which does his work is working ten hours a day, and the bulk of its work is for Dr. Crafts.

THE Colorado State Federation of Labor, at its recent meeting, passed resolutions endorsing the demand of the printers for an eight-hour day and pledging support to that end. John E. Collett, president of Denver Typographical Union, and a delegate from No. 49 to the Birmingham convention in 1901, was unanimously elected president of the state federation.

THE Montana State Federation of Labor, at its recent session held at Great Falls, passed resolutions endorsing the eight-hour campaign of the International Typographical Union and pledged support to the printers in the shorter workday movement.

THE Labor day edition of the Labor Journal of Rochester, N. Y., contained a section devoted to the labels of various organizations. This part of the paper was printed in colors, and is worth keeping.

THE Toledo (Ohio) Printing Press Assistants' and Feeders' Union is sending out circulars to all the locals of that body urg-

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ing the immediate termination of the contract of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America with the United Typothetæ of America. The circulars set forth the narrowness of the contract, depriving the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, as it does, of the right to lend assistance to any organization in the printing trades. It is also asserted that the agreement is manifestly unfair, because "on and after January 1, 1906, it will reduce the wages of the members of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America, because the International Typographical Union will eventually secure the eight-hour day, and we will be compelled to work eight hours with a reduction in wages or nine hours, as the employers see fit." The matter contained in the circular was endorsed by Toledo Printing Pressmen's Union.

If an employing printer closes his shop for seven weeks rather than meet the eight-hour demand, he is as much loser in time on the year as if he had granted the shorter day. And some of them have done this. They have said the eight-hour day would ruin them. Yet they are willing to close down for a length of time amounting to much more in a year than the difference between the nine-hour day and the eight-hour day. Consistency, thou art a jewel.

Do you remember, dear reader, the fit thrown by a writer in the Bloomington Pantagraph recently, on the question of the shorter workday, in which he characterized the demand for the eight-hour day as a "crime against heaven"? Well, the Pantagraph Company has signed an agreement with Bloomington Union, conceding the eight-hour day. That's all.

According to the New York papers, Paul Kelly, the motorman on the elevated train which plunged to the street and caused the death of so many people in that city recently, was a strikebreaker in the interborough strike there some months ago. He came from St. Louis at that time to take the place of unionists who were out. Immediately after the awful catastrophe he disappeared. "By their works ye shall know them."

The man who sets the scare headlines for the yellow newspaper is a believer in the policy of the big stick.

The Peterborough (Ont.) Trades and Labor Council has pledged its moral and financial support to the printers in their fight for the eight-hour day.

The call for the twenty-fifth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor has been issued. The sessions this year will be held at Old City Hall, in the city of Pittsburg, beginning at 10 o'clock Monday morning, November 13.

The indignation of the average political worker at the sight of a card without the union label on it during campaign time, and his utter indifference to the label the rest of the time, are but a few of the many funny things in the world.

The Hollenbeck Press, of Indianapolis, the office printing The Journal, was one of the first in the city to sign an eight-hour contract. It is the second largest establishment in the Hoosier capital. Please put The Journal in the eight-hour list.

Secretary Gavitt, of Pueblo (Colo.) Union No. 175, writes The Journal that September 15 was the last day for giving notice of a desire for a change in the book and job scale of that union. As no notice was received, the contract will stand until October 15, 1906. The employers are evidently pleased with the shorter workday there.

The recent convention of the International Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union at Chicago adopted resolutions favoring the present law excluding Chinese, and advocating a much stricter law as regards immigration generally. Copies of these resolutions are being sent to all subordinate unions with the intention of obtaining as many endorsements as possible.

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Peaceable Persuasion Declared the Same as Violence.

It remained for a Cincinnati judge—Judge Hosea, of the circuit court—to take the all but final step in the matter of injunctions.

The iron molders' union of that city had a strike on against a local firm. Non-unionists were being imported to fill the places of the strikers. An injunction was issued by the court ordering the unionists to refrain from:

(1) Hindering, obstructing or stopping any of the business of plaintiff in this city, county or elsewhere.

(2) In any manner interfering with the plaintiff company in carrying on its business in the usual and ordinary way.

(3) Going, either singly or collectively, to the homes of the employes of the plaintiff company, or any or either of them, for the purpose of and in such a manner as to intimidate, coerce or unlawfully persuade any of said employes to leave the employment of the plaintiff company.

(4) Compelling or inducing, by threats, intimidation, force, violence or unlawful persuasion, from freely continuing in the service or employment of the plaintiff company.

According to the evidence, two members of the union peaceably went to two of the imported strikebreakers and asked them if they desired to join the union, offering to have them initiated and to furnish railroad tickets to another city for themselves and wives, together with a sum of money. The proposition was agreed to, and the strikebreakers joined the union and left the city.

The two members of the union were then haled before the court and fined $100 each for violating the injunction, the court in effect asserting that in peaceably inducing the strikebreakers to join the union and leave the city, the business of the firm was injured as much as if violence had been used.

It will not be a very far cry from this decision to one in which unions are denied the right to solicit members at any time, as such action would be inimical to the interests of firms that desire to employ none but non-unionists.

The editor of the Iron Molders' Journal says:

The strikers or their agents in this opinion were "actuated by an unlawful purpose," in endeavoring,, by peaceful means, to protect their wage rate, after a combination of foundrymen had entered into a compact to force a reduction. It follows logically, therefore, that any peaceful act on the part of a trade union to protect or advance the interests of its members, provided it is considered injurious to the employer, is unlawful. Truly, this is becoming interesting! If any act on the part of workmen should force an employer to pay higher wages, thereby decreasing his profits, then the act is unlawful, because it has caused the employer an irreparable loss, at least such are the conclusions reached by reading His Honor's learned opinion. The trouble with the court is that it holds the antiquated legal opinions as to the property right in labor. We do not believe that Judge Hosea had any intention of being unjust, even though a gross injustice was done, for he had evidently given much time and study to the writing of his opinion, and cited a number of precedents to support his decision. He took occasion to say that he had reviewed the law as to the relations of employer and employed in order to show that the jurisdiction of the court in the matter was based upon ancient precedents of the English law and a few citations were given, reference being made of the statute of laborers. As no more unjust or one-sided class laws were ever passed, it is small wonder that the employers, in the court's estimation, may enjoy rights not allowed to workmen.

The editor of THE JOURNAL is of the opinion that the injunction evil will ultimately work out its own destruction. Each succeeding order of the court seems to be more drastic and radical than the preceding one, and the time will surely come when an outraged public opinion will wipe out the whole infamous system of lawmaking by judges.

Notice to Secretaries.

Under date of September 8, secretaries of subordinate unions were furnished with blank forms for reporting the vote of their members on the proposed amendments to the constitution. The amendments were published in THE JOURNAL of September.

The circular issued in this connection sets forth that these amendments should be discussed by subordinate unions, and the propositions voted upon by the membership on or before October 21, 1905, that being the time fixed by the executive council for the taking of the vote, in accordance with article xvii of the International constitution. The result of the vote on the propositions must be in the hands of Secretary-Treasurer Bramwood on or before October 31, 1905.

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Returns should be made under seal of the union, be signed by the proper officers, and should indicate the number of votes cast for and against the different propositions.

Ballots have been prepared for the use of members, showing the subject-matter of each proposition. In view of the importance of the amendments, and the necessity for each member becoming familiar with the matters upon which he or she is asked to vote, it is suggested that each union procure a number sufficient to furnish each member with a copy. To this end it is requested that the matter be brought before the union as early as practicable. The ballots will be furnished in lots of fifty or less, for twenty cents; 100 or more, thirty-five cents per hundred; in lots of 500, $1.50; 1,000 or more, $2.50 per thousand. This includes postage or expressage.

President Gompers on Our Eight-Hour Movement.

The following editorial appears in the current number of the American Federationist, the official organ of the American Federation of Labor:

The International Typographical Union at its convention at Toronto in August reiterated its determination to demand the enforcement of the eight-hour day January 1, 1906, and directed its officers to meet and confer with the typothetæ (employers' association in the book and job trade), with the purpose of an amicable arrangement for its inauguration. The executive council of the International Typographical Union went to the typothetæ convention in September, but the friendly overtures were met with scant courtesy. The convention declared that it would not consider any phase of the eight-hour workday.

In view of the fact that at the instigation of the employers' association a guerrilla warfare has been inaugurated in several places against the local unions of the International Typographical Union—that is, local employers have provoked strikes by insisting on anti-union conditions—the executive council of the International Typographical Union has declared that wherever local printers' unions are not bound by agreements to the contrary they shall demand of their employers that an agreement be entered into providing for the enforcement of the eight-hour day January 1, 1906, and, should this be refused, the printers are authorized to cease work.

The executive council is entirely justified in this course. It is the evident policy of the typothetæ to attack a few widely-separated unions at a time, and, under the impression of unpreparedness, thus prematurely to break the force of a simultaneous movement of the printers, should that be necessary, to enforce the eight-hour day.

The attacks which caused the strikes at San Francisco, Chicago, Albany, N. Y., and other points, are clearly in line with the employers' policy. The first and last and several other of the strikes have already been won, and the one at Chicago and other points will be won in due time.

Thus the executive council of the International Typographical Union has met the challenge of the typothetæ, and all the aid, sympathy, and cooperation of the men of organized labor, and the earnest, right-thinking people of our country are with the printers in their great effort for the enforcement of the eight-hour workday, the proper, scientific and natural division of the day—eight hours for work, eight hours for rest, eight hours for moral, mental and physical improvement.

Success to the printers of America!

Society of Journal Correspondents.

The proceedings of the second annual meeting of the Society of Typographical Journal Correspondents, held at Toronto, have been received. At this meeting the following members were present: Allen, Alter, Cantwell, Chinn, Cooke, Dirks, Fear, Garman, Hartnett, Henderson, Knott, Kreiter, Lovett, Meade, Saltus, Weiner and Waudby. In the absence of President Coombs, First Vice-President James Monroe Kreiter presided. A communication was read from the president, expressing his regret at being unable to be present, and extending his wishes for the success of the meeting. The secretary, J. J. Dirks, made a detailed report of the work of organization and submitted a financial statement showing the society to be in good condition. The offices of secretary and treasurer were consolidated under the title of secretary-treasurer. The rate of dues was decreased from $1 to 50 cents per annum, effective January 1, 1906. The secretary-treasurer was instructed to issue a circular to be sent to correspondents, inviting them to join the society. Editor Bramwood accepted an invitation to address the meeting, and, according to the printed minutes, "gave the writers a touching recital of the troubles of the editor." It was declared to be the sense of the meeting that each writer devote part of his monthly letter to the eight-hour cause until its final success. Election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, Herbert W. Cooke, Boston, Mass.; first vice-president, Charles

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W. Fear, Kansas City, Mo.; second vice-president, H. D. Henderson, Rochester, N. Y.; secretary-treasurer, J. J. Dirks, St. Louis, Mo. After having a photograph taken of the correspondents in attendance, the society adjourned, to meet in Colorado Springs in 1906.

A Printers' Ink Editorial.

The following extract from a Printers' Ink editorial may prove interesting:

ADVERTISING PHYSIOLOGY.

Science has nothing quite so wonderful as the advertising physiology upon which adwriters build health arguments for the breakfast foods. Patent medicine physiology, which is often derided, may be called tame in comparison.

Not long ago in a magazine ad for the Post products the following information was set before the public:

"Hot to cool. A person can keep the body eight to ten degrees cooler in hot weather by sensible breakfast. Try a little fruit, two pieces of very hard toast, a cup of well-made Postum and a dish of not more than four teaspoonfuls of Grape Nuts and cream. You can enjoy any kind of weather and feel well nourished. 'There's a reason.'"

Now, had the man who wrote that simply taken the trouble to look into the encyclopedia under the heading "Temperature of the Body in Health and Disease" he would have learned what no doubt thousands of his readers know—namely, that the normal temperature of the human body is uniformly ninety-eight and four-tenth degrees Fahrenheit; that a variation of one degree either way means a variation of ten pulse beats; and that if there is a persistent variation above ninety-nine and five-tenths or below ninety-seven and three-tenth degrees some form of disease is certainly indicated. If this "health breakfast" was capable of accomplishing what it is advertised to do the persons who ate it would be entertaining subjects for a clinic.

Physiological advertising arguments are, in the case of breakfast foods, rather dangerous things. For all breakfast foods are made of wheat or other grain, and, therefore, the real physiology of one is the physiology of all.

* * *

Breakfast food physiology may be picturesque, but nine times in ten it is imaginary. With hundreds of thousands of school children studying physiology in our public schools it would be far safer for the breakfast food advertising man to confine himself to the "rich nutty flavor" which all breakfast foods have. Health arguments are admittedly effective in advertising, but the food value of wheat is general rather than specific.

* * *

Physiological lies are dangerous. Too many readers of the magazines and newspapers nowadays have a knowledge of elementary physiology.

Shelby Smith Apologizes.

The following communication is self-explanatory:

PHILADELPHIA, September 19, 1905.

I deeply regret the publication of the statements made in the Trades Union News of February 9, 1905, concerning the members of the executive council of the International Typographical Union.

I did not mean to intimate that the International officers had entered into agreements with the rats or rat employers of Philadelphia.

I had no purpose to assail the personal character of the members of the executive council.

The above is submitted as my apology for the publication by me, in the Trades Union News, of the article complained of.

(Signed) SHELBY SMITH.

The Toronto convention of the International Typographical Union, when expelling Mr. Smith as a delegate and declaring his seat vacant, instructed Philadelphia Union No. 2 to immediately expel him "from membership in that organization," such expulsion to "remain in effect until such time as Shelby Smith shall make a full and ample public apology to the members of the executive council of the International Typographical Union, such apology to be published in THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL and Trades Union News of Philadelphia, and given such other publicity as may be deemed necessary."

The members of the executive council are of the belief that as the foregoing apology was tendered and accepted prior to the expiration of the thirty days' time allowed No. 2 in which to take action, the intent and purpose of the Toronto convention in fixing the extreme local penalty has been complied with.

With the publication of the above, as prescribed by the convention, the incident is closed so far as the executive council is concerned.

THE special sheriffs and policemen who served during the late teamsters' strike in Chicago have formed a union and will ask for a raise of $1.50 per day during the next labor troubles in which they participate. The Chicago Tribune is responsible for this statement.

DURING the last month fifteen charters were issued from International headquarters. Watch us grow.

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The Funny Man of the Typothetæ.

Our readers are no doubt familiar by this time with the open shop ads that are being run in papers all over the country, for printers to take the places of union men on strike for shorter hours. One of our members in North Dakota, out of curiosity, answered one of the ads, and received the following bit of "come-on" literature:

NORTHWESTERN MASTER PRINTERS' ASSOCIATION.
St. Paul, Minn., August 22, 1905.

Mr. ———.

Dear Sir—In acknowledgement of your reply to our recent advertisement for a first-class compositor, we can use at the present time a limited number of men of that craft who are willing to engage strictly on their merits.

The ruling rate of wages in Chicago at the present time is $19.50 per fifty-four-hour week.

No man having confidence in his ability and who is willing to work in open shops need hesitate to go to Chicago, and, while we do not hold out any extraordinary inducement, should you feel disposed to make a change at this time, I am positive that you will find in Chicago opportunities not found in your locality, and, furthermore, that this office will use every effort at its command to secure you employment immediately, provided you are willing to accept and work harmoniously on the following lines:

1. That there shall be no limitation as to the amount of work a man shall perform during his working day.
2. That there shall be no restriction of the use of machinery or tools.
3. That there shall be no restriction of the use of any manufactured material, except prison-made.
4. That no person shall have the right to interfere with the workingmen during working hours.
5. That the use of apprentices shall not be restricted.
6. That the foreman shall be the agent of the employer.
7. That all workmen are at liberty to work for whomsoever they see fit.
8. That all employers are at liberty to employ and discharge whomsoever they see fit.

If this meets with your favorable consideration, kindly fill out the enclosed blank, giving at least two references, and forward to 109 National German-American Bank Building.

Yours respectfully,
EMPLOYING PRINTERS' LABOR BUREAU.
Charles Paulus, Secretary.

The blank referred to asks whether you are married or single, union or non-union, references, the color of your hair, etc.

There are several points in the above gem that will warrant consideration for a moment. Take the first stipulation regarding limitation of output. Did you ever hear of that before? We all have. It's the myth that is always brought forward by the union haters in times like this. As far as the International Typographical Union is concerned, there is no such thing as limitation of output, and the employers know it as well as we.

The funny man of the typothetæ also states: "The ruling rate of wages in Chicago at the present time is $19.50 per fifty-four-hour week. Notice his careful choice of words—"at the present time." He doesn't say what the "ruling rate" will be in case the open shop can be established. And he does not state how $19.50 came to be the ruling rate and how the fifty-four-hour week came to be the ruling hours for printers.

The rest of the stipulations only show the hand of the taskmaster. The discrimination against prison-made goods is evidently a grandstand play. Or it may be that the open shoppers, intending to run prisons themselves, wish to remove competition.

Then the funny man requires at least two references from applicants for work in open shops. They never asked union printers for references.

The Northwestern Master Printers' Association will have all it can do to attend to its own knitting before this number reaches our readers. Either that, or the eight-hour day will be conceded.

New Jersey Eight-Hour Conference.

The August meeting of the New Jersey eight-hour committee was held at Atlantic City, N. J., on August 27. The following delegates were present: A. Guenther, P. A. Miller, Edward Lannen, Orange, N. J.; A. Johnston, F. L. Kresge, Trenton, N. J.; Elmer Throssel, H. J. Gottlob, Newark, N. J.; Allan Ball, F. N. Cornell, John S. Fisher, Jersey City, N. J.; G. Mowen, L. W. Niles, J. Kermode, Plainfield, N. J.; R. D. Uhler, Rahway, N. J.; S. T. Woodrow, Camden, N. J.; J. H. Price, L. A. Gilbert, F. Kay, E. G. Miller, Atlantic City, N. J.; N. F. Doyle, Perth Amboy; H. W. Thomas, New Brunswick, N. J.; Ernst Kreft, Philadelphia, Pa.; P. W. Van Skiver, Union Hill, N. J., and Organizer McLoughlin and Special Representative C. E. Hawkes, of Philadelphia, Pa. The reports from the va-

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rious unions in the jurisdiction were very encouraging, and it was the opinion of the delegates that little trouble would be experienced in putting the union workday into effect. The conference considered various ways and means of pressing the campaign.

SEPTEMBER SESSION.

The September session of the conference was held in Jersey City, N. J., with the following delegates present: J. N. Griffiths, Camden, N. J.; G. F. Miller, W. J. Burke, Elizabeth, N. J.; Louis E. Keller, Hoboken, N. J.; K. M. Forbes, J. Fisher, F. N. Cornell, A. Ball, Jersey City, N. J.; R. H. Throssel, R. H. Hill, H. J. Gottlob, Newark, N. J.; H. E. Austin, H. W. Thomas, New Brunswick, N. J.; A. Guenther, E. Lannen, P. F. Miller, Orange, N. J.; N. F. Doyle, Perth Amboy, N. J.; G. Mowen, J. Kermode, L. W. Niles, Plainfield, N. J.; R. D. Uhler, Rahway, N. J.; F. Halstead, J. Lambruskin, J. Van Pelt, E. Drobny, Somerville, N. J.; F. L. Kresge, Trenton, N. J.; J. A. Rank, P. W. Van Skiver, Union Hill, N. J.; and Organizers Woodrow and McLoughlin. The reports for the month were even more encouraging than those for the previous month. Several eight-hour contracts were reported. The meeting adjourned to meet in Newark, in October.

An Amendment.

The resolutions adopted by the mass meetings of employers at Boston, Atlanta and other places contained this:

> The proposed reduction of hours is not required for the physical comfort, moral, mental or religious improvement of the people whom it is thought to affect thereby.

And at the recent convention of the United Typothetæ of America at Niagara Falls the foregoing was changed to read this way:

> Said proposed reduction of hours is not a necessity for the health and comfort of said compositors.

It will be noted that the "moral, mental and religious improvement" portion was dropped. Wonder why.

THE rain may fall on the just and the unjust, but the fact remains that the unjust are generally provided with umbrellas.

The Honorable Business of Strike Breaking.

In the current number of the Business Men's Magazine, J. L. Steele has an article on "Strike Breaking on the Southern Railway." In this article Mr. Steele describes at length the spy system, under which "special agents" are hired to join unions and report the action of these bodies to the employers. Our members are fairly familiar with this dishonorable method of obtaining information, as described from time to time in the daily press, but the article of Mr. Steele goes into the details of the business in a most interesting manner. In part he says:

> In Detroit the Edward Smith Company has its headquarters. Its business is peculiar. It has completely wiped out some of the strongest labor unions in the country; it has reorganized the mechanical departments of great corporations in a wonderfully effective manner and unearthed frauds in the management where they were never imagined to exist; and all with a finesse and precision that was startling to the guilty parties. A few unknown men of average intelligence, properly used, have been the only weapons necessary to accomplish this.
>
> The operatives are handled in the following unique way:
>
> First, in placing a special agent in a shop, that agent seeks employment in the same manner as does the ordinary man. Second, this agent is a skilled mechanic in the work he is to be placed at. Third, if the shop is unionized he is a member of the union, and, as such, attends all their meetings. Fourth, he is a good correspondent, and reports weekly or semi-weekly all the items of interest that he sees.
>
> Thus agitators are reported to the company and to the proprietors and quietly dropped, undesirable help dismissed, incompetent officials forced to resign and erring ones put under discipline. There is no limit placed on the extent of the agent's criticisms; all the glaring details of the conditions are placed before the management in the plain, cold truth, devoid of frills or delicate treatment. The special agents are men of peculiar mechanical genius, wide experience and steady habits, and they work under contracts, which, though rigid, spur them on to do their utmost.
>
> The force of this system, when employed in breaking up a tenacious labor struggle, is well illustrated by the rapid-fire work it accomplished for the Southern Railway in May, 1901. At that time the International Association of Machinists made a bold attempt to throttle the railroads of the country, by endeavoring to force them to concessions, including the nine-hour day and other equally unjust demands.

Then follows a long account of how the

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machinists' union was beaten through the efforts of three or four men, who wormed their way into the confidence of the unionists, became members of the organization, took an active part in the business of the union—and all the while were making daily reports to the management of the road. After being out for a while the men became discouraged, and, according to Mr. Steele, the "special agents" immediately seized their opportunity. "They boldly denounced the men in charge of the strike, and in an outpouring of vindictive wrath raked up all their grievances, and concluded by imploring the men to tear up their worthless union cards and throw them away. The men were so deeply impressed by the appeal that they followed the advice. Then back to the shops they flocked, humbled and anxious to resume their work."

In concluding his article, Mr. Steele says:

To break up this big strike, which extended over 6,741 miles of railroad, just three Edward Smith agents were used, and they stopped it in a little over a month.

The Union Pacific, with its 3,020 miles of railroad, fought the strikers of the boilermakers' and machinists' unions for almost a year, aided by a small army of Pinkerton detectives, and then finally had to concede to the demands of their employes to gain peace. Three men were killed during this strike, and the loss the Union Pacific sustained ran into the millions.

Treasurer Donnelley on Overtime.

In a late number of "System" T. E. Donnelley, treasurer of the United Typothetæ of America, has an article on the subject "Does It Pay to Run a Factory Overtime?" The article displays a cold-blooded disregard for men and a lust for profit that is entirely in accord with the methods of a lover of the open shop and all the "freedom and independence" it is supposed to possess. Mr. Donnelley is an earnest believer in overtime. He says "the additional wear and tear, power and light, is insignificant. * * * There is no addition to those bigger items of general expense—superintendence, rent, interest on investment." But—and here is shown the great humanitarianism of some men—"Men should not be worked after nine P. M. and never on Sunday. Without one day of rest or change in seven, men become fagged." Continuing, Mr. Donnelley says: "Farming out work in such exigencies is unsatisfactory; it has to be followed up, watched and supervised too closely; others will not do the work as well as those who are trained and experienced in the work."

We wonder if those now composing this gentleman's rat crew are "trained and experienced in the work." Mr. Donnelley has much to learn, and he is learning.

Their Printer Is In Line.

The Mechanic, a trades union magazine published in New York city, recently inquired of the firm that does its printing how it stood on the eight-hour question. The following answer was received:

OFFICE OF
THE TECHNICAL PRESS,
13 and 15 Vandewater Street,
New York, September 1, 1905.

Mr. Joseph A. Mullaney, Editor and Publisher The Mechanic:

DEAR SIR—In reply to your request of August 31 that we define our position on the question of the eight-hour day, we beg permission to place the following information under your hat:

The three stockholders who comprise the corporation known as "The Technical Press" are now, and have been for many moons, members in good standing of Typographical Union No. 6 and are unalterably in favor of the eight-hour day.

The Technical Press juggles the type, whirls the presses, flip-flaps the folding machines and horses the mail for eighty-one publications per month. It has a very husky ghost to do the pedestrian act for seventy-four of the most artistic printers that God ever pumped breath into, and we are workers ourselves. We make a satisfactory profit even though we do share liberally with our employes, and we intend to do all in our power to help them improve their condition.

Yours very truly,
THE TECHNICAL PRESS,
S. ROSENTHAL, President.

It wouldn't be a bad idea for all trade union publications, or other publications friendly to labor, to make inquiries of their printer. Every little bit helps.

THE interesting news comes from Buenos Ayres that at a conference between the employing printers and their employes the eight-hour day was agreed on.

FORGET the "unfair list" once in a while just long enough to boost the "fair list."

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From One Who Wished He Hadn't.

The following was received from Minneapolis, Minn., September 7. It speaks for itself:

CHICAGO, ILL., September 4, 1905.

N. C. O'Connor, Minneapolis, Minn.:

DEAR SIR—Some time ago I got a letter from you asking me to join the union, and telling me not to respond to the advertisements for non-union help. I did not take your advice and here I am in Chicago without a friend and without a dollar.

I answered the Chicago advertisement and was given a situation and promised $19.50 per week. I went to work and after three days they came and told me that they could only pay me $16 per week, and the second week they said I was only worth $12, and that was all I could get. Now they make me work ten and eleven hours and I would give ten years of my life if I were back in the country.

If any one wants to know what this non-union business is, let them ask me. Tell any one inquiring that it is nothing but slavery here. As soon as I get money enough I will go back to Minnesota and join your union.

Jessie Brookes, of Anoka is in town.

EUGENE E. MORTON.

P. S.—They take your railroad fare out of your wages at the rate of $3 per week. You don't get that free transportation.

Words of Encouragement.

The United Mine Workers' Journal, the official organ of the United Mine Workers of America, has the following to say in regard to the shorter workday campaign of the International Typographical Union:

The movement for an eight-hour workday has been one continuous struggle with organized capital. The improvement in machinery has greatly increased the productive capacity of man. He can produce more in four hours now than he could produce in twelve hours a century ago. Notwithstanding this fact the employers of labor continually fight the introduction of a shorter workday. It makes no difference to them that the workmen are under a greater nervous strain by the introduction of machinery; that the continued repetition of the same piece of work, hour in and hour out, is monotonously wearisome.

He must have his profits, and immense profits at that; he fails to realize that the modern machine is the accumulation of the mechanical genius of the ages in which the workingman is as much the heir as the employer of labor; as such he is entitled to some of the benefits that come from the introduction of labor-saving machinery.

He is asking for some of that benefit in the form of shorter hours, and he is justly entitled to it.

The International Typographical Union is at present making preparations to secure an eight-hour workday on the first day of January next. It is one of the oldest unions in existence in the United States; it has long been noted for the conservatism of its policies. It has been patient, though persevering, in its efforts to secure an eight-hour workday.

The honorable manner in which it has treated employers in the printing trade; the sacredness with which it has maintained its contracts, and the conservatism with which it has moved should entitle its demands at this time to favorable consideration at the hands of the employing printers, and yet in many portions of the country the employers in the printing trade are organizing for the purpose of defeating the movement of the typographical union.

Let us hope that the union will win out in this movement to secure an eight-hour workday.

How to Obtain "Individual Liberty."

The individual contracts which the employes of the Nunemacher Press, of Louisville, Ky., are compelled to sign contain the following clause:

Article III. It is expressly understood that the party of the second part reserves, and shall have, the right to withdraw from this contract and quit the service herein agreed upon if sick, incapacitated or ill-treated, but that he shall not so quit this employment during the life of this agreement in order to accept higher wages elsewhere.

Just let that last clause have your attention for a while. It will give you an insight into the methods of the open shopites in their efforts to obtain "individual liberty" for the workingmen.

Favors the Decent Workday.

The Memphis (Tenn.) News-Scimitar, in the course of a lengthy editorial on the coming eight-hour day, presents the following, which is respectfully referred to the consideration of those employing printers who seem to think they have a God-given right in the labor of their employes:

The working printers are demanding an eight-hour day, and a strike has been inaugurated which may reach all over the country. The eight-hour movement may not win today or tomorrow, but it will win ultimately. It will win because it ought to win. In time, and not so remote as some may think, the seven-hour law will win and the six-hour law will win. Then all men will find work; no one will be overworked; no worker will be taxed to support the idle and non-productive. In a state of nature all men like all animals have to provide for themselves. This is God's law. Society is progressing and rapidly gravitating toward a return to the observance of God's law. And those who work will receive a more adequate division of

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the product of their labor. The multi-millionaire will be less frequently seen. The few will not be allowed to gather together and claim empire over what the many produce. Men will not be permitted to grow rich by paying young women $2.50 to $3 a week for nine or ten hours' work. Merchants and manufactures who can not pay more than this must go out of business. The sweat shop must go. Workers must have pleasant and sanitary surroundings. "Piece work," through which the unthinking impose slavery upon themselves and their fellows, must be abandoned. To accomplish these things will require time and a readjustment of much that is now supposed to be firmly fixed. But the change will come—is sure to come.

The employer's imperious superiority and complacent self-sufficiency may be slightly shocked or temporarily disconcerted by the discovery; but he will be brought to a realizing sense of the equality of men and of the immanency and indwelling of God in all creatures created in His image.

The consciousness of this fact is humanizing and sublimating. It bridges the chasm between our fictitious and unnatural classifications and divisions among men. It makes for an acknowledgment of a common brotherhood under a common fatherhood and the drawing closer together of man to man and the realization that each is his brother's keeper.

A shorter working day, more leisure and the dying out of drudgery are necessary to the welfare of the human family, and they are coming, and only the foolish will set themselves against their approach.

Bryan on the Shorter Workday.

One of the principal speakers at the Labor day demonstration in Omaha was William Jennings Bryan. Mr. Bryan delivered a lengthy address, in which he pointed out the right and justice in the organization of workers. In speaking of the things that he thought the laboring man should demand, he said:

There are certain things which the laboring man has a right to ask of society. Let me enumerate a few of these. First, he has the right to ask for reasonable hours, and I believe that the eight-hour day is a reasonable request. When we remember that eight hours are required for sleep and something like an hour and a half for eating and a considerable time for going to and from labor and removing from the person the effects of labor, it will be seen that an eight-hour day does not, after all, give a man an unreasonable time with his family.

The wage-earner is not a beast of burden; he is a human being. He has his family, and time must be given for association with his family. Besides, he is an intelligent being, and time must be allowed for mental recreation. He is a political factor also, and time must be allowed him for preparation for the fit discharge of his political duties. He is also a moral being and a member of society, and he has the right to claim a sufficient time for the discharge of his obligations to his fellow man and to his Creator.

We can not expect the laboring man to be what he ought to be physically, mentally, morally, socially and politically if he is driven from his couch to the shop and from the shop back to his couch. While this question primarily affects the laboring man, it in a broader sense affects us all, for we are so knit together that we can not separate ourselves from each other or subject any portion of the community to injustice.

The Deadly Parallel.

Newspaperdom gives a couple of pages of the current issue to the employing printers' side of the eight-hour contest. The article is full of misstatements, but the following parallel is drawn to show its general inconsistency. The extracts given below are taken from Newspaperdom's account of the trouble and are not in any way garbled:

ALBANY, N. Y.—All standing firm. Will win out (From typothetæ bulletin.) * * * Since the foregoing bulletin was sent out information has reached the typothetæ headquarters that the strike so far as Albany is concerned is at an end. An amicable agreement was reached between the employers and their men by which it is understood the former will give way to the eight-hour-day clause. This can not be regarded as a victory of the union over the typothetæ, however, as ALBANY IS NOT REPRESENTED BY THE LATTER ORGANIZATION, NO CHARTER EVER HAVING BEEN GIVEN TO THE CITY.	THE ALBANY TYPOTHETAE voted unanimously at a recent meeting not to sign the eight-hour agreement proposed by the International Typographical Union.

All in the same article, if you please. The small caps are ours. And in this same article the following startling information is handed out to the dear reader:

The employers have an advantage in modern methods of printing. Much of it is machine work, and even typewriters can be converted into machine operators with fair success, under the guidance of expert machinists. The bulk of the printing can be turned out with comparatively unskilled labor.

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Factory Employes in Parry's Town.

Two thousand three hundred manufacturing plants in Indianapolis, employing 33,000 people and paying $15,000,000 in wages annually.—Extract from pamphlet issued by Indianapolis Commercial Club.

By taking the above figures and engaging in the simple mathematical process of division, we find that the average wage for these factory employes is about $454 per year, or less than $8.75 per week. The same commercial club that publishes the above statement is also inviting manufacturing plants to locate there, saying that the city is "remarkably free from labor disturbances." To a man up a tree it looks as if a few "labor disturbances" would not do a great deal of harm in the Hoosier capital.

Shorter Workday a Success.

The following from the Caxton Magazine, a prominent English printing trades magazine, is interesting just now:

In 1894 the hours of labor of about 43,000 workpeople in certain government factories and workshops were reduced to an average of forty-eight per week.

The war office establishments affected by the change were the Ordnance Factories, Ordnance Store Department, Inspection Department, Small Arms Inspection Department and Royal Army Clothing Department. The reduced hours affected 18,641 workpeople in 1894, whose working time was reduced five and three-fourths hours per week on the average. The bulk of the workpeople were employed at Woolwich.

A recent communication from the war office states that when the forty-eight-hour week was first adopted it was anticipated that there would be a saving of time in stopping and restarting work at the breakfast hour, work not beginning till after breakfast under the new system, and also a saving of light and fuel.

It was also expected that a later hour of starting work would insure greater regularity of attendance, that there would be an improvement in the physical condition of the men and an increase in their power of production.

The fact that the reduction in the hours of work had not reduced the output, or increased the cost of it, in private factories in which the experiment had been tried, also led the war office to assume that the cost of production would not be increased in their work shops.

IT IS STATED THAT THESE ANTICIPATIONS HAVE BEEN JUSTIFIED, AND THAT IT IS CLEAR THAT NO EXTRA COST HAS BEEN INCURRED BY THE PUBLIC ON ACCOUNT OF THE REDUCTION OF HOURS, NOR HAS THE OUTPUT OF WORK BEEN DIMINISHED. On the other hand, the majority of the workmen being on piece-work, THE AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS PER MAN HAVE NOT BEEN SENSIBLY ALTERED, ALTHOUGH PIECE-WORK PRICES HAVE NOT BEEN INCREASED. The day-workers received an increased hourly rate of pay to make their earnings per week of forty-eight hours equal to those per week of fifty-four hours. IT WAS NOT FOUND NECESSARY TO INCREASE THE NUMBER OF DAY-WORKERS.

The admiralty establishments affected were H.M. Dockyards at home, the Royal Naval Ordnance Depots, and H.M. Victualling Yard. The number of workpeople involved in the change of hours in 1894 was 24,263, and the average reduction of working time was two and one-half hours per week.

A Good Word.

The August number of the official journal of the Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers says:

The movement entered into by the International Typographical Union for the establishment of uniform working hours, the eight-hour day, all through the country, on January 1, 1906, has our fullest sympathy and moral support. Our local unions and district councils should appoint committees to wait on the firms doing their printing, and unless satisfactory assurance is given by these firms that they will enter, or have entered, into an agreement with the International Typographical Union, guaranteeing the eight-hour workday in their printing offices, the local unions and district councils should withdraw their patronage. Be particularly careful from now on that your printing bears the label of the International Typographical Union, and don't do any business with printing firms not entitled to same.

IF a union man tells a contractor he will not work with a non-union man, and if, as a result, the non-union man is discharged and is unable to secure employment on account of the attitude of the union toward him, the union is not liable for damages to the non-union man. This is the substance of a decision rendered in the superior court at Chicago recently by Judge Gary, when instructing a jury to find a verdict of not guilty in favor of Local No. 147 of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, which organization had been sued by John P. Burgher, a non-union man, for $35,000 damages.

ST. PAUL Typographical Union No. 30 has made Secretary Wilson its business agent, and hereafter he will devote his entire time to the affairs of the union.

HELP boost the "union workday."

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Please Help the Blind.

At last the secret's out! After a couple of years of apparently aimless, maudlin and hysterical indulgence in the luxury of newspaper space in placing his "Proclamations of Freedom" before the American public, Charles W. Post, of gripenuts fame, has emerged from cover. Lo, the mountain has labored and brought forth a mouse! The long tirades C. W. has inflicted upon the reading public have been nothing more nor less than a carefully concocted advertising scheme. In a quarter-page "Report to the People" Mr. Post now requests all readers to send him one dollar each. Fifty cents of the dollar is to be held by C. W. as an initiation fee to the Citizens' Industrial Association, and the other fifty cents pays for a year's subscription to Post's magazine, "The Square Deal." It is not stated whether the "Square Deal" is given you as a premium for joining the association or whether the membership is a premium given with the "Square Deal."

Union Shop vs. Non-Union Shop.

A writer in a recent issue of The Public sharply defines the so-called open shop as follows:

No term has come into vogue for establishments which exclude unionists from employment. The reason probably is that no employers make this exclusion. The issue they raise is between the "closed shop," which employs only unionists, and the "open shop," which employes unionists and non-unionists without discrimination. And the reason why employers, however inimical to labor organizations any of them may be, never insist upon excluding unionists for being unionists, is because freedom to employ non-unionists is, in present conditions, sufficiently destructive of unionism.

Both sides to the labor controversy realize that the issue of "closed shop" versus "open shop" practically involves the issue of union or no union. Consequently "open shop" or "closed shop" has become the issue over which workingmen's unions and employers' unions are struggling.

Without taking the space at this time to discuss the question of moral right or wrong, of freedom or coercion, of liberty or autocracy, which the issue of "open shop" versus "closed shop" involves, we invite an impartial comparison simply of the probable industrial results of either policy.

Much that is being said and written about the inherent right to work is for the most part pure hypocrisy, when not crass ignorance. Those who say it and write it are usually not worth arguing with, because in their hearts and heads they don't mean it. What they do mean is that non-unionists have an inherent natural right to work—when employers want to use them to break strikes.

The Farmers Organizing.

The following press dispatch should prove of interest to trade unionists:

Lawton, Okla., July 27.—Chiefly through the influence and assistance of J. Harvey Lynch, of this city, the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Association of America, in session for Oklahoma-Indian Territory division at Tishomingo last week, adopted a union label that must be placed on farm products and also a union card, both after the order of those used by the trades unions. This is in substance a union of the laboring and farming interests. Any question affecting the right of a member of either organization must be referred to a joint council of members from each organization. Mr. Lynch is secretary-treasurer of the Twin Territorial Federation of Labor and general organizer for the American Federation of Labor. He is a man of national prominence, and his influence in bringing about a union of interests like this in other states will be felt throughout the country.

Mention was made a short time ago by a JOURNAL correspondent of the organization work being done among the farmers of Texas. The farmer is fast coming to realize that his interests are linked with those of the wage worker of the city. We hope the farmers of the whole country will follow the lead of their progressive brothers in the south and join hands with the trade unions to better conditions for the workers.

In the Good Old Days.

The following is taken from the columns of The Printer, of September, 1859:

The first printing press in North America, as we learn from Coggeshall's Newspaper Record, was established at the City of Mexico about the year 1600. The first press "worked" in American colonies was "set up" at Cambridge, Mass., in 1629. The Rev. Jesse Glover procured this press by "contributions of friends of learning and religion" in Amsterdam and in England, but died on his passage to the new world. Stephen Day was the first printer. In honor of his pioneer position government gave him a grant of 300 acres of land.

Pennsylvania was the second colony to encourage printing. William Bradford came to Pennsylvania with William Penn in 1686 and established a printing press in Philadelphia. In 1692 Mr. Bradford was induced to establish a printing press in New York. He received forty pounds per annum and the privilege of printing on his own account. Previous to that time there had been no

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printing done in the province of New York. His first issue in New York was a proclamation bearing the date of 1692.

It was nearly a century after a printing press had been set up in New England before one would be tolerated in Virginia.

The southern colonists had no printing done among them till 1727.

There was a printing press

At Cambridge, Mass	1629
At Philadelphia, Pa	1686
At New York, N. Y	1692
At New London, Conn	1709
At Annapolis, Md	1726
At Williamsburg, Va	1729
At Charleston, S. C	1730
At Newport, R. I	173-
At Woodbridge, N. J	1752
At Newbern, N. C	1755
At Portsmouth, N. H	1756
At Savannah, Ga	1762

The first printing press established in the Northwest Territory was worked by William Maxwell, at Cincinnati, in 1793. The first printing executed west of the Mississippi was done at St. Louis in 1808, by Jacob Hinkle.

There had been a printing press in Kentucky, in 1786, and there was one in Tennessee in 1793; in Michigan in 1809; in Mississippi in 1810. Louisiana had a press immediately after her possession by the United States.

Printing was done in Canada before the separation of the American colonies from the mother country. Halifax had a press in 1751, and Quebec boasted of a printing office in 1764.

In 1725 there were five newspapers printed in the United States; in 1775 there were 34; in 1800 about 200; in 1825 about 600; in 1830 about 1,000; in 1840 about 1,400; in 1850 about 2,300. In 1860 there will be at least 5,000.

In accordance with a call issued by Reading (Pa.) Union No. 86, a conference of the eight-hour committees of all the typographical unions in the eastern district of Pennsylvania met in the city of Reading on August 20. Reports were made by the representatives of the different unions relative to the eight-hour situation in their jurisdictions, and these reports were distinctly optimistic. Stirring resolutions were adopted and a plan of campaign outlined. The following officers were elected: President, William Corless, of Scranton; vice-president, Fred A. Woerner, of Reading; secretary-treasurer, J. Albert Jones, of Easton; secretary, William J. Grouchy, of Reading. The conference then adjourned to meet in Lancaster on September 10.

Every little bit helps.

Law Breaking on the Other Side.

As some of the daily papers of the country seem to be a little disappointed over the fact that there is no violation of law on the printers' part in the eight-hour fight, thus depriving them of a "news" feature, The Journal calls their attention to the following press dispatch, sent out by the Associated Press from Winston, N. C. Of course they will all publish this:

GOES FOR PRINTERS, LANDS IN PRISON.

ROANOKE LABOR AGENT GETS INTO TROUBLE DOWN IN WINSTON, N. C.—FAILED TO PAY TAX.

(By Associated Press.)

WINSTON, N. C., Sept. 16.—W. L. Woodward, a labor agent from Roanoke, Va., was arrested here today on a warrant charging him with attempting to entice labor from this state, without paying the tax of $200 required.

Woodward was sent to Winston to employ printers to take the places of those now on strike at Roanoke.

Mr. Ellis Still Insists.

President Ellis, of the United Typothetæ of America, still insists that the book and job men do not want the shorter workday. In his address to the recent typothetæ convention, after recounting the enthusiastic manner in which the eight-hour demand had been reaffirmed at Toronto, he said:

> This statement, made first by the president, considered and reported by the eight-hour committee, and unanimously passed by the convention, would seem to settle emphatically the position of the International Typographical Union. That it does not reflect the views of a large number of the members of that union who are employed in the book and job branch, those of us who are familiar with the views of our employes are well aware.

The unanimity with which the book and job men quit work to secure the eight-hour workday in over one hundred cities should put Mr. Ellis to shame. His assertion that the book and job employes do not want eight hours may have impressed some of his hearers a few months ago, but it has certainly been refuted by recent events. And there was never any doubt on that score.

Don't forget that the products of the Washburn-Crosby Milling Company are still on the unfair list of the American Federation of Labor.

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Some Funny Things You See.

American Industries, the organ of the National Association of Manufacturers, fills out a couple of short columns with the following "correspondence":

LEAVING GOVERNMENT EMPLOY TO SETTLE THINGS.

EDITOR AMERICAN INDUSTRIES—This week witnesses the convention of the typos, about forty of whom have gone from here, most of them holding a most agreeable situation under the government and under oath to support and serve it, going into the territory of a foreign government to settle the conditions under which those with private capital invested shall do business in the United States. You should protest against this action on the part of any government employe and demand that they stop intermeddling with private business

Washington, August 14. AFTER THEM.

UNION POLITICS IN GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

EDITOR AMERICAN INDUSTRIES—A situation in the government printing office, as at present manipulated, is a reward of merit to the officious labor union holder-up. Investigation will show that three-fourths of the foremanships and a majority of the preferred situations are held by ex-delegates, ex-presidents, etc., either of the Washington local or some other one. There is in the office an ex-delegates' association having over 150 members.

Washington, August 1. "UNIONIST."

A Few Questions for Mr. Ellis.

The Progressive Printer, in the course of a leading editorial in this month's issue headed "Meeting the Crisis," pays attention to the oft repeated statement of President Ellis, of the United Typothetæ, that he is in favor of the eight-hour day but does not think the time propitious. Continuing, the Progressive Printer says:

Then on what plea does Mr. Ellis want to put it off? If it has got to come shortly why not let it come now? These are prosperous years, and the time in that sense is propitious. And now for a question to Mr. Ellis. What relation is it that you hope to establish between the employing printers and their customers a little later, which will make the eight-hour day a more acceptable proposition to them than it can be made now? If they will not stand for advanced prices now, what reason have you to suppose or know they will later? All contracts made now for work in process after January 1, 1906, could be made to take care of the increased per cent of expense that is claimed. Will it not be better to confer and compromise or even concede than to precipitate a general strike with its engendering of bitterness between employers and employes, its disappointment and cost to customers and loss to contending forces? And one of the greatest expense items would be the number of private printing plants started by large customers to do their own work. Is there really enough principle involved to prompt the sacrifice?

THE United Textile Workers of America have issued a letter addressed to the different bodies of organized labor of the country, thanking them for their assistance in the great Fall River strike.

A CIRCULAR letter has been issued by the American Federation of Labor officials, calling the attention of all unionists to the struggle between the Shirt Waist and Laundry Workers' International Union and the Shirt and Collar Manufacturers' Association, of Troy, N. Y. All contributions should be sent to John J. Manning, Box 11, Station 1, Troy, N. Y.

NON-UNIONISTS who are such as a matter of principle are few and far between. The non-unionist is generally outside the organization of his trade through ignorance, and nothing else. There are men, many of them occupying high places in the institutions of learning of the country, who are opposed to the aims and purposes of labor unions. But the non-union worker—the man who goes out on strikebreaking expeditions—is not of this class. He is actuated by no high and mighty ideas about the "sacred right to work," "individual liberty," etc. He has probably never given a thought to these things, and wouldn't recognize "individual liberty" if he were to meet it on the street. It is notorious that about the first thing a gang of strikebreakers does, when put to work, is to organize to obtain more money or better conditions. All this fine talk about the "independence" of the man who scabs comes from people who know very little about actual conditions in the industrial world. Do you think for an instant that the non-union man is responsible for any of these rantings about the "sacred right to work," "freedom and independence," etc.? Can you find a single article ever written by a non-unionist—an actual non-unionist, working outside the organization of his trade—in support of his position? Do you remember ever hearing a non-unionist successfully defend his attitude in an argument with a union man? You never will.

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What We Are Doing

On September 7 President Lynch and Vice-President Hays, acting under instructions from the International eight-hour committee, and pursuant to the action of the Toronto convention, attended the convention of the United Typothetæ of America at Niagara Falls, and attempted to get a hearing on the eight-hour day proposition from the assembled employers. The members are by this time pretty well informed of the results of this attempt. The reception given President Lynch and Vice-President Hays was in striking contrast to the reception and hearing given President Ellis and Chairman Green, of the typothetæ, by our Toronto convention. Instead of being at once invited to address the convention, our representatives were allowed to meet the typothetæ's executive committee only, and were not informed that the convention had formally opened the way for a hearing until the typothetæ had acted negatively on the eight-hour proposition submitted by the union representatives.

The Niagara Falls convention of the United Typothetæ of America not only declined to consider the shorter workday, but resolved to go home and establish open shops and boycott the label.

Realizing that the plan of the typothetæ was to start trouble in different cities where they seemed to think they had a chance to win, the executive council of the International Typographical Union, acting in accordance with the action of the Toronto convention, at once notified a number of unions which were not bound by contracts to immediately demand the shorter workday, to take effect on the first of next January. Such instructions were wired to ten unions in Indiana, nineteen unions in Ohio, eighteen unions in Illinois, and nine unions in Michigan. These instructions were afterward sent to additional unions in various parts of the country where the local unions were not bound by contracts.

Without exception the various unions obeyed instructions, and presented eight-hour contracts to the book and job employers. Quite a number of unions had contracts expiring October 1, and these were instructed to present the shorter workday contracts at that time. As The Journal goes to press before that date, the members have probably been informed ere this, by bulletin, of the success attained.

On the day after the instructions were wired to the local unions eight-hour contracts began to arrive at International headquarters, and are being received constantly. A glance at the list of complete and partial victories given below will be enough to convince the most skeptical that we are winning. Some very remarkable victories have been achieved by a number of unions. In the city of Albany, N. Y., the men were called out of all the largest offices in the city, about 300 men being involved. In less than one week every member was back at work; every office in the city, including many members of the typothetæ, having signed the shorter workday contracts.

Racine (Wis.) Union not only achieved the shorter workday, but secured a 30 per cent increase in the book and job scale and a 40 per cent increase in the machine scale.

In Indianapolis, Ind., 102 men came out on the refusal of eight typothetæ offices to sign. All the independent shops, fifty in number, signed immediately. On the first day of the negotiations the Pratt company, a typothetæ shop, broke away from that organization and signed. After one week the Burford company, employing thirty-nine members, and the Sentinel Printing Company, employing eight members, withdrew from the typothetæ and signed. The head of the Sentinel company, W. S. Fish, was the president of the local typothetæ, and W. D. Pratt and W. B. Burford were the delegates from the local typothetæ to the Niagara Falls convention of that body. Fifteen of the locked-out men have been absorbed by the fair firms, leaving but twenty-six members at present on the strike roll. Work in the struck shops practically at a standstill, and early settlement looked for.

Almost as complete a victory as could be desired resulted in St. Louis. In that

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city all but eight offices, employing eighty-eight members, have agreed to the eight-hour day. Many of the firms agreeing to the eight-hour schedule were members of the typothetæ. Indications are that others will sign shortly.

It should be remembered that the strike in Chicago, Detroit and San Antonio was started by the typothetæ before the time President Lynch sent out the instructions of the executive council to the various unions. The lockout in these cities was started by the introduction of non-unionists in a number of offices.

Chicago has thus far obtained 241 contracts for the eight-hour day, covering 2,000 members of No. 16. Many of these firms were members of the typothetæ. Five hundred and fifty members are now out in twenty-three offices. No more non-unionists are being obtained, and those that are working in the struck offices are entirely incompetent, and, as President Wright says, "the rag-tag and bobtail of the International jurisdiction."

Detroit Union is standing like a stone wall. Not a single desertion has occurred in the seven weeks the strike has lasted. There are exactly forty-six non-unionists at work in Detroit in place of the 170 men on strike. These figures are absolutely correct, and are the result of a census taken by union sympathizers in the unfair shops. A break in the typothetæ ranks will come soon, as thousands of dollars' worth of work is being taken to the fair firms. No. 18 is making a gallant and winning fight.

In San Antonio, Texas, conditions are practically unchanged. Sixteen members of No. 172 and six offices are involved in the dispute. Our members are presenting a solid front and are determined to win.

Atlanta (Ga.) Union promptly answered the call of the executive council, and seventy-two members were called out of seven offices that refused to sign. Twelve shops signed at once. One day later the Franklin Printing Company, the largest establishment in the city, signed, and put forty-seven members back to work. Indications are that the other shops will sign in a short time.

The summary herewith presented shows the status of the struggle up to and including Wednesday, September 27. It must be remembered that the letters appearing in the correspondence columns were sent in before September 20, and are therefore hardly up to date. Great changes have taken place since the letters were received, and it is the effort of the editor of THE JOURNAL to give in the following brief summary the status of the eight-hour campaign in the cities that are in the front rank of the movement. Bulletins are being constantly sent out by the International eight-hour committee to officers, eight-hour committees and ex-delegates of local unions, in an endeavor to keep the membership informed of the progress of the fight.

Complete Victories.

Eight Hours will prevail on and after January 1, 1906, in all offices under the jurisdiction of Elmira (N. Y.) Union. Agreements were signed by all employers since September 8.

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Eight Hours will prevail on and after January 1, 1906, in all offices under the jurisdiction of Lafayette (Ind.) Union. Agreements were signed by all employers since September 8.

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Eight Hours will prevail on and after January 1, 1906, in all offices under the jurisdiction of Lockport (N. Y.) Union. Agreements were signed by all employers since September 8.

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Eight Hours will prevail on and after January 1, 1906, in all offices under the jurisdiction of Ottumwa (Iowa) Union. Agreements were signed by all employers since September 8.

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Eight Hours will prevail on and after January 1, 1906, in all offices under the jurisdiction of Springfield (Ill.) Union. Agreements were signed by all employers since September 8.

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Eight Hours will prevail on and after January 1, 1906, in all offices under the jurisdiction of Ottawa (Ill.) Union. Agreements were signed by all employers since September 8.

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Eight Hours will prevail on and after January 1, 1906, in all offices under the jurisdiction of Frankfort (Ky.) Union. Agreements were signed by all employers since September 8.

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Eight Hours will prevail on and after January 1, 1906, in all offices under the jurisdiction of Cleburne (Texas) Union. Agreements were signed by all employers since September 8.

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Eight Hours will prevail on and after January 1, 1906, in all offices under the jurisdiction of Olean (N. Y.) Union. Agreements were signed by all employers since September 8.

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Eight Hours will prevail on and after January 1, 1906, in all offices under the jurisdiction of Jacksonville (Ill.) Union. Agreements were signed by all employers since September 8.

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Eight Hours will prevail on and after January 1, 1906, in all offices under the jurisdiction of Traverse City (Mich.) Union. Agreements were signed by all employers since September 8.

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Eight Hours will prevail on and after January 1, 1906, in all offices under the jurisdiction of Coshocton (Ohio) Union. Agreements were signed by all employers since September 8.

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Eight Hours will prevail on and after January 1, 1906, in all offices under the jurisdiction of Mount Vernon (N. Y.) Union. Agreements were signed by all employers since September 8.

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Eight Hours will prevail on and after January 1, 1906, in all offices under the jurisdiction of Pontiac (Ill.) Union. Agreements were signed by all employers since September 8.

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Eight Hours will prevail on and after January 1, 1906, in all offices under the jurisdiction of Marshalltown (Iowa) Union. Agreements were signed by all employers since September 8.

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Eight Hours will prevail on and after January 1, 1906, in all offices under the jurisdiction of Canon City (Colo.) Union. Agreements were signed by all employers since September 8.

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Eight Hours will prevail on and after January 1, 1906, in all offices under the jurisdiction of Tiffin-Fostoria (Ohio) Union. Agreements were signed by all employers since September 8.

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Eight Hours will prevail on and after January 1, 1906, in all offices under the jurisdiction of Clinton (Ill.) Union. Agreements were signed by all employers since September 8.

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Eight Hours will prevail on and after January 1, 1906, in all offices under the jurisdiction of Oelwein (Iowa) Union. Agreements were signed by all employers since September 8.

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Eight Hours will prevail on and after January 1, 1906, in all offices under the jurisdiction of Dunkirk (N. Y.) Union. Agreements were signed by all employers since September 8.

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Eight Hours will prevail on and after January 1, 1906, in all offices under the jurisdiction of Coffeyville (Kan.) Union. Agreements were signed by all employers since September 8.

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Eight Hours will prevail on and after January 1, 1906, in all offices under the jurisdiction of Houghton (Mich.) Union. Agreements were signed by all employers since September 8.

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Eight Hours will prevail on and after January 1, 1906, in all offices under the jurisdiction of Berlin (N. H.) Union. Agreements were signed by all employers since September 8.

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Eight Hours will prevail on and after January 1, 1906, in all offices under the jurisdiction of Titusville (Pa.) Union. Agreements were signed by all employers since September 8.

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Eight Hours will prevail on and after January 1, 1906, in all offices under the jurisdiction of Herrin (Ill.) Union. Agreements were signed by all employers since September 8.

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Eight Hours will prevail on and after January 1, 1906, in all offices under the jurisdiction of Pittston (Pa.) Union. Agreements were signed by all employers since September 8.

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Eight Hours will prevail on and after January 1, 1906, in all offices under the jurisdiction of Oil City (Pa.) Union. Agreements were signed by all employers since September 8.

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Eight Hours will prevail on and after January 1, 1906, in all offices under the jurisdiction of Amsterdam (N. Y.) Union. Agreements were signed by all employers since September 8.

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Eight Hours will prevail on and after January 1, 1906, in all offices under the jurisdiction of North Adams (Mass.) Union. Agreements were signed by all employers since September 8.

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Eight Hours will prevail on and after January 1, 1906, in all offices under the jurisdiction of Rahway (N. J.) Union. Agreements were signed by all employers since September 8.

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Eight Hours will prevail on and after January 1, 1906, in all offices under the jurisdiction of Lawrence (Mass.) Union. Agreements were signed by all employers since September 8.

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Eight Hours will prevail on and after January 1, 1906, in all offices under the jurisdiction of Kingston (N. Y.) Union. Agreements were signed by all employers since September 8.

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Eight Hours will prevail on and after January 1, 1906, in all offices under the jurisdiction of Morristown (N. J.) Union. Agreements were signed by all employers since September 8.

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Eight Hours will prevail on and after January 1, 1906, in all offices under the jurisdiction of Guelph (Ont.) Union. Agreements were signed by all employers since September 8.

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Eight Hours will prevail on and after January 1, 1906, in all offices under the jurisdiction of Columbus (Ind.) Union. Agreements were signed by all employers since September 8.

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Eight Hours will prevail on and after January 1, 1906, in all offices under the jurisdiction of Bellaire (Ohio) Union. Agreements were signed by all employers since September 8.

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Eight Hours will prevail on and after January 1, 1906, in all offices under the jurisdiction of Jamestown (N. Y.) Union. Agreements were signed by all employers since September 8.

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Eight Hours will prevail on and after January 1, 1906, in all offices under the jurisdiction of Crawfordsville (Ind.) Union. Agreements were signed by all employers since September 8.

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Eight Hours will prevail on and after January 1, 1906, in all offices under the jurisdiction of Ansonia (Conn.) Union. Agreements were signed by all employers since September 8.

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Eight Hours will prevail on and after January 1, 1906, in all offices under the jurisdiction of Sandusky (Ohio) Union. Agreements were signed by all employers since September 8.

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Eight Hours will prevail on and after January 1, 1906, in all offices under the jurisdiction of New York Bohemian Union. Agreements were signed by all employers since September 8.

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Eight Hours will prevail on and after January 1, 1906, in all offices under the jurisdiction of Saratoga Springs (N. Y.) Union. Agreements were signed by all employers since September 8.

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Eight Hours will prevail on and after January 1, 1906, in all offices under the jurisdiction of Bay City (Mich.) Union. Agreements were signed by all employers since September 8.

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Eight Hours will prevail on and after January 1, 1906, in all offices under the jurisdiction of Waco (Texas) Union. Agreements were signed by all employers since September 8.

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Eight Hours will prevail on and after January 1, 1906, in all offices under the jurisdiction of Muskegon (Mich.) Union. Agreements were signed by all employers since September 8.

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Eight Hours will prevail on and after January 1, 1906, in all offices under the jurisdiction of Topeka (Kan.) Union. Agreements were signed by all employers since September 8.

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Eight Hours will prevail on and after January 1, 1906, in all offices under the jurisdiction of Saginaw (Mich.) Union. Agreements were signed by all employers since September 8.

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Eight Hours will prevail on and after January 1, 1906, in all offices under the jurisdiction of Chicago Norwegian-Danish Union. Agreements were signed by all employers since September 8.

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Eight Hours will prevail on and after January 1, 1906, in all offices under the jurisdiction of San Diego (Cal.) Union. Agreements were signed by all employers since September 8.

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Eight Hours will prevail on and after January 1, 1906, in all offices under the jurisdiction of Racine (Wis.) Union. Agreements were signed by all employers since September 8.

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Eight H [illegible] will prevail on and after January 1, 1906, in al[illegible] ices under the jurisdiction of Bloomington (Ill.) Union. Agreements were signed by all employers since September 8.

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Eight Hours will prevail on and after January 1, 1906, in all offices under the jurisdiction of Albany (N. Y.) Union. Agreements were signed by all employers since September 8.

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Eight Hours will prevail on and after January 1, 1906, in all offices under the jurisdiction of Bakersfield (Cal.) Union. Agreements were signed by all employers since September 8.

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Eight Hours will prevail on and after January 1, 1906, in all offices under the jurisdiction of Salida (Colo.) Union. Agreements were signed by all employers since September 8.

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Eight Hours will prevail on and after January 1, 1906, in all offices under the jurisdiction of Boone (Iowa) Union. Agreements were signed by all employers since September 8.

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Eight Hours will prevail on and after January 1, 1906, in all offices under the jurisdiction of De Soto (Mo.) Union. Agreements were signed by all employers since September 8.

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Eight Hours will prevail on and after January 1, 1906, in all offices under the jurisdiction of Joliet (Ill.) Union. Agreements were signed by all employers since September 8.

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Eight Hours will prevail on and after January 1, 1906, in all offices under the jurisdiction of Norwich (Conn.) Union. Agreements were signed by all employers since September 8.

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Eight Hours will prevail on and after January 1, 1906, in all offices under the jurisdiction of Manistee (Mich.) Union. Agreements were signed by all employers since September 8.

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Eight Hours will prevail on and after January 1, 1906, in all offices under the jurisdiction of Perth Amboy (N. J.) Union. Agreements were signed by all employers since September 8.

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Eight Hours will prevail on and after January 1, 1906, in all offices under the jurisdiction of Brantford (Ont.) Union. Agreements were signed by all employers since September 8.

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Eight Hours will prevail on and after January 1, 1906, in all offices under the jurisdiction of Hazelton (Pa.) Union. Agreements were signed by all employers since September 8.

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Eight Hours will prevail on and after January 1, 1906, in all offices under the jurisdiction of Niles (Mich.) Union. Agreements were signed by all employers since September 8.

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Eight Hours will prevail on and after January 1, 1906, in all offices under the jurisdiction of Hamilton (Ont.) Union. Agreements were signed by all employers since September 8.

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Eight Hours will prevail on and after January 1, 1906, in all offices under the jurisdiction of Lisbon (Ohio) Union. Agreements were signed by all employers since September 8.

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Eight Hours will prevail on and after January 1, 1906, in all offices under the jurisdiction of Durham (N. C.) Union. Agreements were signed by all employers since September 8.

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Eight Hours will prevail on and after January 1, 1906, in all offices under the jurisdiction of Ogden (Utah) Union. Agreements were signed by all employers since September 8.

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Eight Hours will prevail on and after January 1, 1906, in all offices under the jurisdiction of Green Bay (Wis.) Union. Agreements were signed by all employers since September 8.

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Eight Hours will prevail on and after January 1, 1906, in all offices under the jurisdiction of Stroudsburg (Pa.) Union. Agreements were signed by all employers since September 8.

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Eight Hours will prevail on and after January 1, 1906, in all offices under the jurisdiction of Springfield (Mo.) Union. Agreements were signed by all employers since September 8.

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Eight Hours will prevail on and after January 1, 1906, in all offices under the jurisdiction of Burlington (Iowa) Union. Agreements were signed by all employers since September 8.

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Eight Hours will prevail on and after January 1, 1906, in all offices under the jurisdiction of Union Hill (N. J.) Union. Agreements were signed by all employers since September 8.

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Eight Hours will prevail on and after January 1, 1906, in all offices under the jurisdiction of Dubuque (Iowa) Union. Agreements were signed by all employers since September 8.

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Eight Hours will prevail on and after January 1, 1906, in all offices under the jurisdiction of Durango (Colo.) Union. Agreements were signed by all employers since September 8.

* * *

Eight Hours will prevail on and after January 1, 1906, in all offices under the jurisdiction of Dover (N. J.) Union. Agreements were signed by all employers since September 8.

The Scene of Conflict.

Eight-Hour contracts have been signed since September 8 by 5 book and job offices under the jurisdiction of Peoria (Ill.) Union; 10 offices refused to sign; number on strike, 33, including apprentices; membership of union, 102.

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Eight-Hour contracts have been signed since September 8 by 5 book and job offices under the jurisdiction of Grand Rapids (Mich.) Union; 15 refused to sign; number on strike, 86, including apprentices; membership of union, 157.

* * *

Eight-Hour contracts have been signed since September 8 by 23 book and job offices under the jurisdiction of Syracuse (N. Y.) Union; number on strike, 36, including apprentices; membership of union, 225.

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Eight-Hour contracts have been signed since September 8 by 3 book and job offices, employing 12 members of Toledo (Ohio) Union; 5 offices refused to sign; number on strike, 36, including apprentices; membership of union, 180.

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Eight-Hour contracts have been signed since September 8 by 6 book and job offices under the jurisdiction of Richmond (Va.) Union; 13 offices refused to sign; number on strike, 98, including apprentices; membership of union, 179.

* * *

Eight-Hour contracts have been signed since September 8 by 20 book and job offices under the jurisdiction of Jersey City (N. J.) Union; 2 offices refused to sign; number on strike, 37, including apprentices; membership of union, 119.

* * *

Eight-Hour contracts have been signed since September 8 by 10 book and job offices (1 typothetæ) under the jurisdiction of Newark (N. J.) Union; 12 refused to sign; number on strike, 80, including apprentices; membership of union, 300.

* * *

Eight-Hour contracts have been signed since September 8 by 3 book and job offices under the jurisdiction of Niagara Falls (N. Y.) Union; 3 refused to sign; number on strike, 27, including apprentices; membership of union, 37.

* * *

Eight-Hour contracts have been signed since September 8 by 9 book and job offices under the jurisdiction of Ann Arbor (Mich.) Union; 1 office refused to sign; number on strike, 14, including apprentices; membership of union, 36.

* * *

Eight-Hour contracts have been signed since September 8 by 3 book and job offices, employing 6 members of Sioux Falls (S. D.) Union; 4 offices refused to sign; number on strike, 26, including apprentices; membership of union, 45.

* * *

Eight-Hour contracts have been signed since September 8 by 4 book and job offices under the

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jurisdiction of Aurora (Ill.) Union; 2 offices refused to sign; number on strike, 33, including apprentices; membership of union, 48.

* * *

Eight-Hour contracts were presented to the book and job employers under the jurisdiction of Watertown (N. Y.) Union and all refused to sign; number on strike, 51, including apprentices; membership of union, 51.

* * *

Eight-Hour contracts have been signed since September 8 by 53 book and job offices under the jurisdiction of Indianapolis (Ind.) Union; 5 offices refused to sign; number on strike, 26, including apprentices; membership of union, 470.

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Eight-Hour contracts have been signed since September 8 by 241 book and job offices, employing 2,000 members of Chicago (Ill.) Union; 23 offices refused to sign; number on strike, 550, including apprentices; membership of union, 3,300.

* * *

Eight-Hour contracts have been signed since September 8 by 4 book and job offices under the jurisdiction of Detroit (Mich.) Union; 23 refused to sign; number on strike, 176, including apprentices; membership of union, 521.

* * *

Eight-Hour contracts have been signed since September 8 by 13 book and job offices under the jurisdiction of Atlanta (Ga.) Union; 4 offices refused to sign; number on strike, 25, including apprentices; membership of union, 221.

* * *

Eight-Hour contracts have been signed since September 8 by all but 3 book and job offices under the jurisdiction of Lynchburg (Va.) Union; number on strike, 15, including apprentices; membership of union, 24.

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Eight-Hour contracts have been signed since September 8 by 11 book and job offices under the jurisdiction of Springfield (Ohio) Union; 2 offices refused to sign; number on strike, 23, including apprentices; membership of union, 111.

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Eight-Hour contracts have been signed since September 8 by 5 book and job offices under the jurisdiction of Lowell (Mass.) Union; 4 offices refused to sign; number on strike, 38, including apprentices; membership of union, 94.

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Eight-Hour contracts have been signed since September 8 by 16 book and job offices under the jurisdiction of New Haven (Conn.) Union; number members on strike, 52, including apprentices; membership of union, 137.

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Eight-Hour contracts have been signed since September 8 by 1 book and job office under the jurisdiction of Elkhart (Ind.) Union; 5 offices refused to sign; number on strike, 11, including apprentices; membership of union, 23.

* * *

Eight-Hour contracts have been signed since September 8 by all but 2 book and job offices under the jurisdiction of Greensboro (N. C.) Union; number members on strike, 6, including apprentices; membership of union, 21.

* * *

Eight-Hour contracts have been signed since September 8 by 97 book and job offices under the jurisdiction of St. Louis (Mo.) Union; 8 refused to sign, number on strike, 80; membership of union, 1,065.

* * *

Eight-Hour contracts have been signed since September 8 by 21 book and job offices under the jurisdiction of Wilkes Barre (Pa.) Union; 1 office refused to sign; number on strike, 11, including apprentices; membership of union, 91.

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Eight-Hour contracts were presented to the book and job offices under the jurisdiction of Dallas (Texas) Union; 8 offices refused to sign; number on strike, 60, including apprentices; membership of union, 194.

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Eight-Hour contracts have been signed since September 8 by all but 9 book and job offices under the jurisdiction of St. Joseph (Mo.) Union; number on strike, 38, including apprentices; membership of union, 90.

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Eight-Hour contracts have been signed since September 8 by 14 book and job offices, employing 35 members of Hartford (Conn.) Union; 14 offices refused to sign; number on strike, 100, including apprentices; membership of union, 184.

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Eight-Hour contracts have been signed with all book and job offices under the jurisdiction of Schenectady (N. Y.) Union, except one; number on strike, 21, including apprentices; membership of union, 74.

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Eight-Hour contracts have been signed since September 8 by 14 book and job offices under the jurisdiction of Rochester (N. Y.) Union; 12 offices refused to sign; number on strike, 110, including apprentices; membership of union, 312.

* * *

Eight-Hour contracts have been signed since September 8 by 3 book and job offices under the jurisdiction of Winnipeg (Man.) Union; 13 offices refused to sign; number on strike, 70, including apprentices; membership of union, 217.

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Eight-Hour contracts have been signed since September 8 by 5 book and job offices under the jurisdiction of Kalamazoo (Mich.) Union; 5 offices refused to sign; number on strike, 30, including apprentices; membership of union, 68.

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Eight-Hour contracts have been signed since September 8 by all but 2 book and job offices under the jurisdiction of Roanoke (Va.) Union; number on strike, 15, including apprentices; membership of union, 39.

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Eight-Hour contracts have been signed since September 8 by 72 book and job offices, employing 175 members of Cincinnati (Ohio) Union; 37 offices refused to sign; number on strike, 130, including apprentices; membership of union, 600.

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Eight-Hour contracts have been signed since September 8 by all but 6 book and job offices under the jurisdiction of San Antonio (Texas) Union; number on strike, 16, including apprentices; membership of union, 91.

* * *

Eight-Hour contracts have been signed since September 8 by 3 book and job offices under the jurisdiction of Hannibal (Mo.) Union; 1 office refused to sign; number on strike, 8, including apprentices; membership of union, 18.

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Eight-Hour contracts have been signed since September 8 by 10 book and job offices under the jurisdiction of Houston (Texas) Union; 1 office refused to sign; membership of union, 119.

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Eight-Hour contracts have been signed since September 8 by all but 2 book and job offices under the jurisdiction of Freeport (Ill.) Union; number on strike, 17, including apprentices; membership of union, 43.

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Eight-Hour contracts have been signed since September 8 by all but one of the book and job offices under the jurisdiction of Anniston (Ala.) Union; number on strike, 1; membership of union, 14.

* * *

Eight-Hour contracts have been signed since September 8 by 2 book and job offices under the jurisdiction of Rome (Ga.) Union; 4 refused to sign; number on strike, 11, including apprentices; membership of union, 22.

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Eight-Hour contracts have been signed since September 8 by all but 3 book and job offices under the jurisdiction of New London (Conn.) Union; number on strike, 7; membership of union, 34.

* * *

Eight-Hour contracts have been signed since September 8 by 2 book and job offices under the jurisdiction of Charlotte (N. C.) Union; 5 refused to sign; number on strike, 39, including apprentices; membership of union, 46.

* * *

Eight-Hour contracts have been signed since September 8 by 2 book and job offices under the jurisdiction of Jamestown (N. D.) Union.

Eight-Hour contracts have been signed since September 8 by 20 book and job offices under the jurisdiction of Buffalo (N. Y.) Union; 12 offices refused to sign; number on strike, 115; membership of union, 402.

Mr. Dooley on the Typothetæ.

(With apologies to Peter Finley Dunne.)

"Whut is all this talk of th' phrinter byes about th' tee-po-thee-te?" asked Mr. Fennessey as he blew the foam from a bowl and hitched his foot into its accustomed place on the rail. "Shure, don't ye know, Finnissey?" said Mr. Dooley, ringing up the nickle and putting the screen over the lunch. "Why, th' tee-po-thee-te is th' bosses' union." "Th' bosses' union!" said Mr. Fennessey, "an' do they have stroikes loike th' rist of th' union lads?" "Of course not," said Mr. Dooley, "but ye must remimber, Finnissey, they are young yet. Whin they are older ye can expict to see in th' papers headlines loike this: 'Fifty Bosses Walk Out and Refuse t' Boss Their Min,' or 'Carload of Bosses Arrives t' Take th' Place of th' Striking Employers,' or ye will foind ads in th' papers loike this: 'Wanted—Non-union bosses fer open shops. We pay th' bosses' scale.' Ah, those will be gr-rate toimes, Finnissey. Think of th' bosses' pickets in toime of stroikes. Imagine th' walkin' delegate of the bosses' amalgamated associashun jumpin' from his autymobile an' smashin' th' plug hat of some scab boss. And reflict, if ye can, Finnissey, for a moment on th' glorious spectacle ov th' bosses' union marchin' grandly down th' sthreet in th' La-abor day pa-rade. Wid their shiney silk hats, their gold-headed canes, their patent leather shoes an' their kid gloves. An' their banner inscribed: 'Local No. 711, Amalgamated Bosses' Union ov North Ameriky—Demand th' Union Car-rd Whin Hiring Iny Bossin' Done.'" "It sounds moighty nice," said Mr. Fennessey, "but d' ye think it will iver be a success?"

"Ov course not, Finnissey, but I'm not goin' t' let on. Let thim foind it out fer thimselves."

THE member who stays away from the meetings of his union waives all his rights of protest against any legislation enacted at the meetings.

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President's Paragraphs

RECENT HISTORY AND PRESENT WARFARE.

Well, the eight-hour battle is on, and to date we have done well. While we regret that there is to be warfare, we are in the contest to win, and win we will. Everything that it was possible to do to insure industrial peace was done—except to completely abandon our eight-hour demand, as the United Typothetæ insisted we should do. In order that the membership may understand eight-hour developments since the adjournment of the Toronto convention, a brief review is given herewith. It will be recalled that representatives of the United Typothetæ, including the president of that organization, were present at and addressed our Toronto convention, acting on invitation from the executive council. These representatives on entering and leaving the convention hall were enthusiastically applauded. The typothetæ president was attentively listened to, and he was accorded an ovation on conclusion. In a letter to the convention eight-hour committee, the typothetæ officers announced: "That the United Typothetæ of America will resist any attempt on the part of the International Typographical Union to reduce the present hours of labor." Notwithstanding this ultimatum, the convention adopted the following: "We believe that this convention should clothe the International eight-hour committee with power to negotiate with representatives of the United Typothetæ of America if opportunity for negotiation occurs prior to January 1, and we so recommend, in order that the declaration of the referendum, 'That we again declare our entire willingness to negotiate with the United Typothetæ of America for an agreement under which the eight-hour day will become operative, and so instruct our eight-hour committee,' may not be impaired. We further recommend that the executive council be empowered to protect unions, where the local or national typothetæ precipitate trouble, by requesting unions in contiguous territory to order strikes whenever the council may deem necessary for the protection of the unions involved."

AT THE TYPOTHETAE CONVENTION.

In accordance with the convention's instructions, and despite the absence of invitation from the United Typothetæ, the International eight-hour committee designated the president and vice-president to proceed to Niagara Falls, where, on September 6 and 7, the United Typothetæ of America met in annual convention. On September 7 these officers met the typothetæ executive committee. After conferring for some time, the executive committee informed the International Typographical Union representatives that the only proposition the committee would make or that the committee believed would be acceptable to the convention was for a three-year contract, based on a fifty-four-hour week and an open shop provision. As a counter proposition the International representatives submitted this: "That if the convention is in a receptive mood, that is, if the convention desires to approach the question with the intention of adjusting it so as to eventually reach the eight-hour day, we are here to negotiate on that basis." The word "eventually" was used advisedly, and only after full consideration. It was believed that the proposition allowed the widest field of choice to the typothetæ, and that it also showed beyond question that the International Typographical Union was willing to go to the limit in order to preserve industrial peace. The proposal was taken before the typothetæ convention, and its position is set forth in the following letter, handed to the International president by the chairman of the typothetæ executive committee:

CONVENTION UNITED TYPOTHETAE OF AMERICA.
NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., September 7, 1905.

Messrs. Lynch and Hays, Representing the Eight-Hour Committee of the International Typographical Union:

GENTLEMEN—Concerning the following proposition, presented by you this morning: "That if the convention is in a receptive mood, that is, if the convention desires to approach the question with the intention of adjusting it so as to eventually reach the eight-hour day, we are here to negotiate on that basis."

The convention instructs the committee to inform you that it is unable to consider any agreement leading toward the eight-hour day.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM GREEN,
Chairman.

After the above action was communicated to the International president, he was informed by the typothetæ chairman that the latter had been subjected to some criticism because the president had not been invited to address the convention. He was informed that an opportunity to address the convention, prior to its action, would have been taken advantage of. "It would have accomplished nothing," said the executive committee chairman.

AS VIEWED BY THE PROGRESSIVE PRINTER.

The Progressive Printer, which has all along advocated a peaceable adjustment of the eight-hour day, contains in its September number this review of the work of the typothetæ convention: "The three days' meeting of typothetæ printers at the Falls, September 5 to 7, inclusive, was a coming together for review and ratification. The past year had been a trial one under the reconstructed constitution pledging the organization, through the exercise of powers given the executive committee, to a platform which would place it in an independent relation to unions. There had been an anti-union and open shop spirit at work in the typothetæ for several years, being gradually strengthened until finally it assumed well rounded and formidable shape during the past year under the new constitution and the committee chosen to enforce it. The demand of the International Typographical

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Union for an eight-hour day the beginning of 1906 only anticipated the typothetæ inevitable a little and afforded a stepping stone to an action it was facing through its own policies. So the meeting at Niagara was merely a rehearsal of and adding to committees for the continuance of the drama begun long ago and now in its serious parts. Routine business was taken care of, there were some amendments proposed and passed and an election of officers, but what claimed the thought and action of the typothetæ, the things objective, were the anti-eight-hour day and the open shop movements with attending consequences. The stand of the typothetæ already taken against any further shortening of the workday and in favor of open shops was repeated in resolutions declaring for the open shop; the right to employ whomsoever they saw fit; freedom to buy and sell at will; uniform action in resisting encroachments on these rights; for fifty-four hours per week for day work; favoring a uniform contract with workmen; against private or local agreements and against the union label. President Lynch and Vice-President Hays, of the Typographical Union, were there to confer with the typothetæ on the issue, and presented their proposition for a conference, which was rejected in the following communication:

" 'Gentlemen—Concerning the following proposition presented by you this morning, that if the convention is in a receptive mood, that is, if the convention desires to approach the question with the intention of adjusting it so as to eventually reach the eight-hour day, we are here to negotiate on that basis.

" 'The convention instructs the committee to inform you that it is unable to consider any agreement leading toward the eight-hour day. Signed. Very truly yours, William Green, chairman.'

"SOMETHING WORTHY OF ITS AMBITION."

"It is difficult to see how the typothetæ reconciles this stand with the declaration of many of its members, some of them prominent, that the eight-hour day is coming, but they are opposed to its introduction now. 'Freedom to buy and sell at will' must be conceded to employers, but if there be any will to welcome the arrival of the shorter workday at any time, 'eventually reaching the eight-hour day' ought to be regarded a conciliatory measure. This action, with affairs at Chicago and Detroit as they have been for a time, precipitates the crisis, and a general strike seems inevitable now, instead of at the date fixed by the union, January 1, 1906, with all its attending misfortunes, distress and money loss to employers, workmen and customers. There were no entertainment features; all outings, sight seeings, and the banquet being only memories of halcyon days. The typothetæ has placed itself on the firing line absolutely, and it would seem now to have something worthy of its ambition, a real engagement. In point of attendance and interest in the proceedings the convention was all that could have been desired. Officers were elected as follows: President, George H. Ellis, Boston; vice-president, William Green, New York; secretary, John Macintyre, New York; treasurer, Thomas E. Donnelly, Chicago; executive committee, William Green, chairman, New York; A. R. Barnes, Chicago; I. H. Blanchard, New York; John E. Burke, Norfolk, Va.; J. S. Cushing, Norwood, Mass.; E. B. Woodward, St. Louis; Franklin Hudson, Kansas City; Wilson H. Lee, New Haven; C. W. Lloyd, Detroit; O. W. Miller Minneapolis; F. C. Nunemacher, Louisville; William Golder, Pittsburg; E. A. Kendrick, Buffalo; G. H. Buchanan, Philadelphia; F. I. Ellick, Dallas, Texas; W. V. Foote, Atlanta, Ga.; Fred Smith, Minneapolis; Samuel Rees, Omaha."

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL ACTS.

Immediately following the burning of its bridges by the United Typothetæ of America, the executive council met and canvassed the situation in all its phases. It was realized that those in control of the destinies of the typothetæ intended to maintain the hostile attitude first announced at the St. Louis convention of the United Typothetæ, held in June, 1905, and it was believed that the militant element in that society was spoiling for a fight, and intended to have one on some other issue if the eight-hour excuse did not suffice. Strikes had been invited by the typothetæ in San Antonio, Detroit and Chicago, and it was not deemed wise that these unions should longer bear the brunt of the eight-hour battle. Accordingly, all local unions, except where contracts were in effect, were on September 8 and 9 instructed by wire to immediately demand eight-hour agreements, effective January 1, 1906, and in each instance where refusal was met with our members to cease work. The order was complied with, and the results have been set forth in bulletins issued from this office. To date, 230 unions have obtained the eight-hour day, or agreements, providing for it on January 1, seventy of this number coming in since the first strike order was issued, September 8. The bulletins will be continued, and the membership, through them, will be kept fully informed. In another section of this issue the progress made is also exhaustively set forth.

THE SPIRIT OF THE NIAGARA FALLS GATHERING.

The Niagara Falls Cataract-Journal of September 7 had the following: "Secrecy marked the executive sessions of the United Typothetæ meeting in the Cataract Hotel today. The officers of the association had tightened their buckles, as it were, to meet the eight-hour law proposed to them by the International Typographical Union in Toronto some time ago, when there was a convention of the printers' representatives in the Canadian city. President Lynch and Vice-President Hays, of the International Typographical Union, and President Higgins, of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, attended a conference of the typothetæ today to discuss the question of an eight-hour day. The employing printers seemed determined to hold out against the movement instituted at the Toronto convention of the typos last month. Even on the street, when delegates of the typothetæ met today they greeted each other with 'Open shop, friend, open shop. Come and have an open drink with me from an open-faced bartender. Come.' Determination was written in

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their faces, as they firmly believed that should the hours of labor be reduced, and the pay remain the same, the cost of production would be considerably greater. The meetings of the typothetæ were all of an executive nature, and it was seen that no unauthorized person gained admittance, not excepting delegates who were not deemed sufficiently close-mouthed to keep a secret. The latter sought and found refuge in the large convention hall, where the committee on distribution of topics were holding a semi-open session." The Niagara Falls Gazette of September 8 added this testimony: "A 'fight to the finish' is the slogan of the employing printers. This stand was taken yesterday in reference to the attitude of the International Typographical Union on the eight-hour question. President Lynch and Vice-President Hays of the International Typographical Union were in the city yesterday. An invitation had been extended them to appear before the typothetæ and address the delegates on the eight-hour question. They did not appear before the convention for the reason that they received no formal invitation. They were, however, closeted with the members of the executive committee for a short time yesterday. Following the conference President Lynch informed the Gazette reporter that they had asked for a consideration of the eight-hour proposition, the members of the committee being asked if they would not stand for the eight-hour system at the present time, when would they stand for it. The executive committee absolutely refused to stand for eight hours at any time. Upon receiving this ultimatum President Lynch and Vice-President Hays retired from the conference." Both the Cataract-Journal and the Gazette were members of the United Typothetæ at the time the convention was in session, and it is fair to presume their quoted utterances are authoritative. Both papers are now fighting the eight-hour issue, and, as their appearance well demonstrates, are the product of non-unionists.

AS TO THE RIGHT OF PRIVATE CONTRACT.

The St. Louis Mirror has the following comment on the situation in St. Louis and generally: "The printers here have already practically won their strike for an eight-hour schedule in the job offices. They have had no trouble in their contention thus far. The employers have not had such support from the Citizens' Industrial Association as they had a right to expect. That association isn't much of a help to the employer in a strike of an organization of skilled tradesmen, like the printers, because the intelligent workman on strike doesn't make trouble and thus arouse against himself the law-respecting sentiment of the community. Then there is no great amount of labor outside of such a union as that of the printers to take the places of the men who quit work and thus foment disturbance. It can hardly be said that the local employing printers have put up any fight worth talking about. They have not even insisted upon disciplining those members of the typothetæ who have signed the articles of agreement. The working printers will gain their point here without any doubt, and when they have won it will be for the best interests of the employers as of the employed. Union printers will save us from the curse of vile, sloppy, but dear-at-any-price, generally 'bum' printing. The printers' union is a strong one, conservatively conducted, and it has not been beaten in a long time. Such unions are here to stay, and the employers can not reckon without them. They are as essentially part of the conditions of business as the organizations of employers, and their demands must be respected. As to the merit of the cause of the strike, it is only fair to say that eight hours make a long enough day for any man to work, and the right of contract to work longer is only a fiction. The right of contract is no right to the worker who can not enforce it, as the printers are doing. The man looking for work, outside of the union, has no right except to accept the employers' terms. This printers' strike is a fair strike. It is right in the printers to enforce their demand when they have the power to do so, since that is what the typothetæ would do had they the power. A strike for short hours is as legitimate as a strike for better pay, since, in effect, that is what such a strike amounts to."

NOTES.

The fourth assistant postmaster general has made public a communication to his department, which states that fifty weekly and semi-weekly papers in towns and cities of Iowa are to be made dailies, backed by an organization of capitalists. Two pages of the papers are to be printed at one central place and distributed to the towns, where the remaining two pages will be filled with the local news. The plan, it is declared, has been made feasible through the greater demand for dailies by rural residents whose mail is now delivered daily through the rural free delivery service.

The secretary of the citizens' industrial association says: "We have a monthly magazine entitled The Square Deal. It is devoted to a defense of our principles. While we are fighting the closed shop we are not opposing labor unions. We believe in the open shop, which means every man should have a right to work. We are as much opposed to the closed market or any combination of employers restricting competition as to the closed shop." Now, what d'ye think of that!

Reports continue to show eight-hour gains throughout the jurisdiction, and not a single loss. Several thousand members have secured the eight-hour day under contracts negotiated without difficulty. At least 1,000 members, previously on strike, have returned to work under eight-hour contracts. About 2,000 members are now out in jurisdictions where partial settlements have been made.

Every union that has made a demand for the eight-hour day has succeeded in securing contracts with some offices, and these contracts are not confined to small offices by any means.

The only way defeat can come to us now, is through defections from our ranks, and the strike thus far demonstrates that

The loyalty of our members is beyond question.

JAMES M. LYNCH, President.

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Woman's Department

WOMAN'S INTERNATIONAL AUXILIARY.

President—Mrs. Ed D. Donnell, 906 West Eighth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Secretary—Mrs. C. E. McKee, 430 East Vermont street, Indianapolis, Ind.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

The third annual convention of the Woman's International Auxiliary to Typographical Union is now but a pleasant memory, and before this issue of THE JOURNAL is published a full report of the proceedings will be in the hands of each member of every local auxiliary under the jurisdiction of the International auxiliary. The question of furnishing the delegates alone with the report, or have enough printed for the entire membership, was left to the discretion of the retiring secretary, and as we found the cost to be very little more, we decided that each member should have a copy to read and digest at her leisure. There is, therefore, no reason to rehash a detailed convention report in THE JOURNAL.

As to the social features, the Toronto convention certainly excelled any effort of the kind since the formation of our International organization.

Typographical Union No. 91 and Auxiliary No. 42 worked together so harmoniously that there was not a hitch in the program during the entire week, and delegates and visitors alike were sorry when the time came to think of going home. The week was simply perfect.

In point of numbers the Toronto convention was the largest ever held, there being twenty-three auxiliaries represented. All the International officers were present except Mrs. H. H. Eads, second vice-president, and Mrs. Fred Ihringer, guide. Mrs. Arthur Cooper, of Toronto, was appointed by the president and acted as guide during the week.

The most important question that came before the convention was the per capita tax, and after discussion from every conceivable standpoint the convention finally declared for 20 cents per quarter (80 cents a year) and no assessment.

Another important by-law enacted at Toronto was the future election of International officers by referendum. The election will take place the second Tuesday in May.

It was also decided to elect delegates and alternates to the International convention at the same time. Full instructions as to the manner of holding such election will be sent the various auxiliaries in due time.

Another by-law that caused considerable discussion was the eligibility of candidates for delegates. The law remains unchanged and reads as follows:

Sec. 3. No member of a subordinate auxiliary shall be eligible to election as a delegate unless she has been a member of said auxiliary for at least six (6) months and is in good standing; but this shall not exclude delegates of an auxiliary organized within a less period than six (6) months just prior to any convention.

Sec. 4. No member of a subordinate auxiliary shall be eligible to election as a delegate unless she has attended at least three-fourths (¾) of its meetings during the year.

In order that there be no mistakes as to the carrying out of the provisions of this by-law in the future, it will be necessary for local secretaries to keep a book containing a list of their members, and that the roll be called at each meeting.

The by-laws governing the International organization have been enacted at the different conventions as experience and the necessity for them has prompted, and the president will not shirk the responsibility of upholding such laws or making prompt decisions when the necessity requires.

One of the most pleasant and profitable days of the convention was that of Wednesday, August 16. At the suggestion of Mrs. Kennedy those delegates who desired made short talks on the manner in which their auxiliaries were conducted, the various schemes for creating interest in the work, the different plans for making money for running expenses, etc. A short synopsis of this meeting is given in the auxiliary report, and we feel sure that the exchange of ideas and suggestions made for future work will be productive of much good.

At the time of writing this letter for THE JOURNAL the printers in many of our cities, Cincinnati being one of them, are out on strike to enforce the recognition of the eight-hour day by the employing printers. We desire to suggest to the various auxiliaries that they do not wait to be asked to assist in this effort for a shorter workday. We feel sure that every local auxiliary is willing to do everything in its power to help make this commendable fight a grand success. If you are not already at work, offer your assistance to your local typographical union at once.

We desire to urge upon the secretaries of local auxiliaries that they be prompt with their quarterly remittances and reports to the International secretary-treasurer. Do not fail to report each quarter the new members added, those dropped for any reason, and those transferred to other auxiliaries. It is absolutely necessary that the quarterly report be full and complete in order that the books be kept straight. In taking up the work our newly elected secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Charles McKee, will have her hands full until she has time to get the run of things, and we bespeak for her the same kindness and consideration that was shown us during the three years that we held that office.

In assuming the office of president of the Woman's International Auxiliary to Typographical Union, we take this opportunity of extending our thanks to the delegates composing the Toronto convention for the honor conferred. During the next year it will be our earnest endeavor to advance the interests of the auxiliary in every way possible, but we thoroughly appreciate that, without the hearty co-operation of the local auxiliaries, any efforts that we may make will be without avail.

It is highly probable that some of our members

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know printers in towns where there is a typographical union and no auxiliary. If you do, write his wife at once and urge her to start the formation of an auxiliary. Set the ball a-rolling and write us what you have done. Together we may accomplish wonders.

The International officers elected at Toronto for the ensuing year are: President, Mrs. Ed D. Donnell, Cincinnati, Ohio; vice-president, Mrs. D. McDougall, Toronto, Canada; second vice-president, Mrs. H. W. Smith, Lincoln, Neb.; third vice-president, Mrs. J. D. Kane, Louisville, Ky.; fourth vice-president, Mrs. A. Aul, Nashville, Tenn.; chaplain, Mrs. A. W. Bowen, Washington, D. C.; guide, Mrs. J. P. Stanton, Syracuse, N. Y.; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Charles E. McKee, Indianapolis, Ind.

It is with much pride and pleasure that we are able to reproduce here the following resolutions introduced by Delegate Miss Ida Gray, of Aurora, Ind., and Delegate Smith, of Lincoln, Neb., at the Toronto typographical convention. When we look back to the Cincinnati convention in 1902, and remember the hard work necessary to obtain a bare recognition by the printers at that time, and compare it with the unanimous endorsement which comes to our organization unsolicited in three short years thereafter, the work we have accomplished seems to us to have not been in vain. The resolutions follow:

By Delegate Gray, of Aurora:

Whereas, Experience has demonstrated that the Woman's Auxiliary is a helpful adjunct to the International Typographical Union; and,

Whereas, The officers and members of some of the local unions have discouraged the organization of woman's auxiliaries; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the International Typographical Union that officers and members of all local unions should aid and encourage the organization of women's auxiliaries.

By Delegate Smith, of Lincoln:

To the Woman's International Auxiliary, in Convention Assembled:

Ladies—The International Typographical Union, in convention assembled, unanimously passed the following:

Whereas, The International Typographical Union recognizes the noble work for the cause of unionism which has been accomplished by the Woman's International Auxiliary, and desires to express its appreciation of all that the auxiliary has done in forwarding the interests of union labor, and, desiring to assure the auxiliary of our hearty support of the movement in which it is engaged, be it

Resolved, That the International Typographical Union extends to the Woman's International Auxiliary fraternal greeting and best wishes for its continued growth and development and power to do good; and be it further

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the chair to convey these greetings to the auxiliary convention.

We desire to again call the attention of unions forming auxiliaries to the membership clause in our by-laws. Only the wives, mothers, unmarried daughters, unmarried sisters of members of the typographical union and women members of typographical unions are eligible for membership in any auxiliary under the jurisdiction of the Woman's International Auxiliary to typographical union. A little care in making up your membership will obviate future embarrassment.

Mrs. Ed D. Donnell.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Through stress of circumstances our August letter was delayed until too late for publication; but we are glad to be able to report flourishing conditions. At the August meeting two members were obligated, and we have six more ready to come in at the next meeting, at which time we elect our officers for the ensuing year. The retiring officers feel encouraged by the work done in the last year, and we are hoping to accomplish more in the coming year.

We are sorry to state that we are in the midst of a strike, but hope it will not last long. The auxiliary is in sympathy with the men, and stands ready to assist in any way it can to bring about a desirable settlement of the trouble.

We are proud of the fact that one of our members, Mrs. Charles E. McKee, was elected international secretary-treasurer at the convention in Toronto, and a reception was given in her honor at the home of our president, Mrs. E. J. Heaton. The affair was thoroughly enjoyed by the large number who attended.

Mrs. Frank Glover Heaton.

TORONTO, CANADA.

We had no "Toronto letter" in the last number of The Typographical Journal owing to the great events happening here during the month of August, all our efforts being put forth to prepare for the host of delegates and visitors coming to attend the great convention in this queen city of Canada.

The reception committee organized its plan for entertainment, and on Saturday, August 12, when the first of the delegates arrived, there were deputations from various parts of the continent.

The Rossin House was made the headquarters of the woman's auxiliary, as well as of the convention proper. Saturday evening there was a reception at the hotel, and this function put every person on terms of acquaintance with her neighbor by the exchanging of cards.

It being the first convention I had the pleasure of attending. I did not realize the importance of the meeting until all the social functions were over and I sat down and observed the names of so many whom I had met and may never meet again. For a moment I was sad, but, on the other hand, when I think what a delightful time we had it encourages me, for if I do not reach Colorado some of our ladies will, and we can hear from them about the Colorado Springs convention; and during that week of pleasant occurrences we ladies at home can picture from the pretty souvenir we received from the Colorado Springs representatives what a grand time they are having.

Sunday there was a band concert at Hanlan's Point, luncheon at Island Park, and back again to the Point in the evening for the concert. That day I had the pleasure of being told by one of our American delegates that she thought we should be called the "Banner Auxiliary." This was very encouraging, and particularly so as it was the first convention that the Toronto Woman's Auxiliary had endeavored to assist. We are now resting on our oars—tired, yes, but glad to think that the

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members of No. 42 were able in some little way to make pleasant the stay in our city of our members. For any exertion we put forth we have been amply repaid by the gratitude and good will of our visiting friends.

Perhaps the quiet meeting of old friends brought together by these annual gatherings is as enjoyable to the older members as any of the lavish entertainments provided by committees on occasions of this kind.

Certainly the visits made to the various newspaper offices were enjoyed; the Mail and Empire and the Globe especially made their visitors welcome. The front of the Globe building was a blaze of light with its "Welcome to the I. T. U." electric sign.

At our last meeting the principal feature was the presentation made to our late vice-president, Mrs. J. J. Hunter, whose services and presence will be missed. The presentation was in the form of a framed photo of the auxiliary. The recipient very feelingly replied, and said that although leaving us, she would still retain her membership in No. 42.

MRS. M. J. O'GRADY.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Dear friends all over the United States and Canada, I am aware that No. 6 has not been heard from for some time in these columns, but we are alive just the same. When I received the current JOURNAL and read the report of the Toronto convention my enthusiasm burst out anew, and I was wont to exclaim:

Hurrah for the Teacher!
Hurrah for the Lamb!
Hurrah for the Little Girl
Who didn't give a ———!
Hurrah! Colorado Springs 1906!
Ach, Du lieber!

Of course this little song (which was written and sung by our esteemed friend "Snyder the Indian," of Colorado Springs) will not be appreciated by any but those who had the pleasure of seeing his kindly face and hearing his melodious voice. We will meet him in Colorado Springs next year if we have to walk eight hours a day till we get there. How very much I wish that every printer belonging to the International Typographical Union could attend a convention like the one in Toronto. If the wives of all union printers could go and see how a convention is conducted, they would respect it more than ever. It is impossible to describe the lovely entertainment we had all along the road. We started in with Chicago, which numbers among its vast population 3,300 union printers. The Chicago entertainment was under the auspices of the Ex-Delegates Association. To those who know the exes of Chicago this is enough said. Everything was complete; nothing was left undone to make things pleasant for us.

No use trying to mention the names of all the charming Chicago delegation who treated us so lovely. But there are a few we never can forget; we will see and hear them in our dreams.

I really thought Chicago had reached the limit, but, O my! when we reached Detroit more elegance awaited us. Beautiful flowers and badges were pinned on us the minute we stepped off the train. The ladies were very much in evidence. Mrs. J. J. McLogan was evidently the leader, for she was with us all the rest of the trip. We were entertained all day, and the ladies finished up with an elegant dinner at the Griswold House for ladies alone. I will confess that as a rule I do not enjoy "hen parties," but this was an exception. Everything was elegant, and the ladies having it in charge seemed as interested as though it were in their own homes. We will not soon forget the Detroit ladies who treated us so nicely.

Our next stop was Niagara Falls. The fact is, I thought we had just about all there was in the world, but when we reached the Falls we met another delegation from the east and south. Dear, familiar faces, how welcome they were, every one. It seems to me I have known them always. Every time we turned around we met new and interesting friends. Of course everybody who has never seen the falls has read of them, but they can not be described as beautiful as they are. By this time we had about as jolly an aggregation as ever rode over the gorge route. We landed in Toronto just on time, and behold a band met us at the wharf, and from that time till we left the beautiful city not a moment was lost. We were kept busy with, first, business, then pleasure interspersed in such a complete manner that we tired of neither. The fact is, my only sorrow was that I could not attend both conventions at once. I tried my best. I was interested in both, and every time I left one meeting to go to the other I would miss something I was most anxious to hear. One thing I did not miss, and that was the speech of President Ellis, of the United Typothetæ, concerning the eight-hour proposition. His presence at our convention gave all an opportunity to compare him with our president. I believe I voice the sentiments of every person present when I say that our president did not suffer by comparison. Somehow I was a little disappointed in the talk made by President Ellis. There was no argument, no reason, no Christian feeling in anything he said. It was simply "We want you to work nine hours and intend that you shall. If you can help yourselves let's see you do so." A more intelligent looking lot of men than our Toronto delegates would be hard to find. The ladies representing the auxiliary, being a part of the same family, bore inspection equally well. One word in regard to our entertainment while in Toronto. The fact is, it can never be beaten, and I do not think ever equaled. Mr. Chinn and Mr. Edworthy can not be beaten as entertainers. Mr. Stevenson was the right man in the right place. Then handsome Mr. Robson, he certainly did his part most graciously. The ladies of Toronto, as well as Hamilton, certainly did great work. Mrs. McDougall was everything that cou'd be asked. She was every place all the time. Every auxiliary woman seemed to try her best, and we surely appreciated their efforts. I said before I had one sorrow, and that was not being able to be at both conventions at once. Well, I have one more, and that is that every lady who runs for office can not be elected.

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Some have to be beaten, and it always makes me feel badly. However, I am glad I was not the president and did not have to cast the deciding vote. I am sure I should have cried, for I like them all, and every one was competent to fill the position for which she aspired. Hoping I may again see every person I have met at the four previous conventions, I am yours truly,

MRS. F. O. MARTIN.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

No. 29 gave a euchre at Delmar garden September 7. It was a social and financial success.

Many of our members attended No. 8's picnic on Labor day at Normandy grove, and enjoyed the event.

The many St. Louis ladies who attended the Toronto convention have not finished telling their friends how finely the Canadians entertain.

The proceedings of the auxiliary convention have arrived and are being carefully digested.

The precipitation of the eight-hour fight at this time suggests that our auxiliaries should get down to practical work in pushing the label. Co-operate with your local union's committees. Women spending union-made money should spend it for union-made goods.

The local allied printing trades council has label literature. Get some of it and give to your dealers.

You can help the eight-hour cause by demanding the label on your purchases and asking your dealer to have our label placed on his printing.

MRS. J. J. DIRKS.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Well, it is all over and every one is home again telling most wonderful stories of the "greatest convention we ever had." No. 41 wishes to thank its younger sister, No. 42, also Typographical Union No. 91, for the delightful entertainment given our delegate, Mrs. Atkinson, and can only promise that when it comes our time—watch us.

I deeply regret the murmurs that I read and hear with regard to the delay in delivering the printed minutes of our convention. I fear we do not take into consideration the trouble our little woman had with the "pied" up notes that were turned over to her by the stenographer, and the exercise of a little patience will perhaps give some of our brain cells long in disuse a little action. This is tardy advice, however, because the aforesaid minutes are being delivered every hour—no pun intended.

Ah, Mrs. Kennedy, the honor of being president of the auxiliary for three years may not come to another member in our lifetime. For this and many gracious and kindly acts we shall remember you. To Mrs. Donnell, we greet you. We are so glad you have charge of our kicking department. The writer was presented with the souvenir issued by Toronto union. It is beautiful.

At the meeting of No. 41 September 8 the election of officers for the second year occurred. All the officers of the previous year were re-elected, with the exception of the vice-president, Mrs. Morris Gritzmacher, who declined. Our officers now are: Mrs. Charles E. Winter, president; Mrs. Harry Atkinson, vice-president; Mrs. Thomas McEvoy, treasurer; Mrs. Gilbert R. Jones, recording and financial secretary, and Mrs. Charles Gard, Mrs. Walter Bell, Mrs. Charles Colman, executive board. The reception given by our president was a great success, Dr. and Mrs. Winter and daughters playing to a packed house.

Public installation of officers September 22d, and a card party and lawn fete—if possible—September 25 at the home of Mrs. Feeney. So begins our second year. Looks good, doesn't it?

I trust the strike sits as lightly elsewhere as here. Nothing but victory in sight. I wish every one could read the excellent letter by George Knott on the printers' strike, published in the Daily News of September 18.

If you only knew what we have up our sleeve for Colorado Springs. MRS. GILBERT R. JONES.

OMAHA, NEB.

As I have been appointed official correspondent to THE JOURNAL for the next three months, I will start out by congratulating our International Auxiliary on entering the fourth year of its existence, and wish it all the success in the future that has attended it in the past. I also wish to congratulate Mrs. Donnell and the other International officers on their election, and I am sure they will do their utmost to bring about that success. Ahamo Auxiliary is still in the front ranks as far as enthusiasm is concerned. In spite of bad weather, our last two meetings have been well attended. The first meeting in September was held at the home of Mrs. H. Rowley on Clifton Hill. A verbal report of the convention proceedings was given by our delegate, as the official report had not then been received. She gave us a very full and interesting account of each day's work, and said that words were inadequate to express the elegant entertainment furnished the delegates and visitors. Then followed the social hour, which brought forth talent hitherto unknown in some of our ladies, and all felt well repaid for attending. On Wednesday evening, September 13, the auxiliary, men, women and children (they were all members that night), met at the home of our secretary, and from there marched in a body to Mrs. Kennedy's and demanded admittance. She herself opened the door, and to say she was surprised is putting it mildly. She was simply knocked speechless, and any one that knows Mrs. Kennedy knows it takes a big blow to do that. Well, we marched in without invitation and took possession. A social hour or two was first spent and then Mrs. Kennedy was asked to step forward, and our worthy president, Mrs. Bert Cox, in a very delightful way, presented her with a beautiful cut-glass water pitcher as a token of appreciation of her work done in the auxiliary, but especially in honor of her three years' work as International president. Mrs. Kennedy, who had by this time somewhat recovered her power of speech, although still shaky, very gracefully thanked the ladies for their gift, and assured them that her zeal would in no way be diminished in the future. The sight of the pitcher immediately caused some

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of our jovial printers to burst into song, and for a few minutes the effect was real. Then coffee was made, baskets opened and lunch served by the ladies in charge, and the fun waxed fast and furious. By this time the hands of the clock were creeping toward the "wee short hours ayant the twal," and visions of time being called in the morning made a reluctant crowd don hats and say "Good night," after voting the evening an entire success. Mrs. Kennedy will never again believe thirteen an unlucky number. Our meeting today was held with Mrs. Boyer, of Council Bluffs. Amid a pouring rain the ladies boarded the car and arrived wet but happy. The most important part of our meeting was the reading of the official report of the convention by our delegate. She expressed dissatisfaction that it was not as full and complete as she had expected, as some things had been left out. On motion the secretary was instructed to communicate with the International secretary on these matters. The auxiliary also entered their protest against the increase in the per capita tax, which was voted on at last convention. I, for one, can not see the necessity of additional taxation with a surplus of over $300 in the treasury after all expenses had been paid, and in view of the fact that the eight-hour struggle is upon us, it will be a hardship for most of the auxiliaries to meet their tax. I hope that this matter will be reconsidered by the referendum vote. A committee was appointed to wait on the union and express the willingness of the auxiliary to aid them in every way possible in the coming struggle. A visiting committee was appointed to call on all printers' wives who are not in touch with the auxiliary and try to interest them in the work. Refreshments were then served, and as it was nearly supper time the ladies started for home shivering in the grip of a frost by the weather man, but no ways chilled or dampened in ardor. During the last year the meetings have been most harmonious and enjoyable, and those who are unable to attend feel that they have missed something, and they have.

MRS. D. G. CRAIGHEAD.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Just a few lines to explain a little matter about the proceedings of our late convention. I do not want to be considered in the "kicker" club class, and I would not say a word that would hurt the feelings of any of our delegates, but I am a stickler for that which is right, as I believe everybody who knows me is aware. The proceedings sent out by our secretary-treasurer reached us about a month after the convention adjourned, which I am informed was no fault of my good sister Donnell, but owing to so much work in the printing trade in Cincinnati. Of course this can be overlooked, as we are all glad to hear of plenty of work for the wage-earner. There are a few items that appear in the proceedings that are not just as they should be, but only one that I wish to refer to, as I am directly interested—the matter of referendum. Of course all the delegates remember it, and I was told by several that they were glad I had brought such an amendment to the convention. It does not appear in the proceedings, and I therefore reproduce it here. I notice, however, on page 21 of the proceedings the following: "On motion of Mrs. Ogden, of Cincinnati, seconded by Mrs. Kane, it was decided that future elections should be by referendum. Carried unanimously."

The following should have appeared, as introduced by myself and passed unanimously, instead of the above quotation:

AMENDMENTS—REFERENDUM.

Sec. 1. All amendments that are favorably acted upon by the Woman's International Auxiliary shall be referred to the local auxiliaries. Within two months after the adjournment of the international convention the secretary-treasurer shall furnish a copy of the amendments to each local auxiliary, which, after being discussed by the local auxiliaries, shall be voted upon at a date to be named by the president and secretary-treasurer, and the result of the vote shall be forwarded within ten days thereafter to the secretary-treasurer; and should a majority of the votes cast be in favor of said amendments they shall become a law and go into effect on the first day of the month following the announcement of the result by the secretary-treasurer.

By kindly giving space to the above you will confer a favor on, yours fraternally,

MRS. A. W. BOWEN.

LINCOLN, NEB.

As delegate from Capital Auxiliary No. 11 I must testify to a "good time" at the convention at Toronto. The "Torontonians" certainly did themselves exceedingly proud in the manner in which they entertained the delegates and visitors.

Toronto of all places is the place to go to have an all-round good time. I shall never forget the many kindnesses of the auxiliary ladies and their friends who so delightfully entertained us in their home city. I hope to meet many of them next year at Colorado Springs.

No. 11 held a reception Friday evening, August 25, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Moore for the returned delegates. The house was beautifully decorated in yellow and white, the auxiliary colors, and excellent music was furnished by Reed's orchestra. Fred Ihringer, ex-delegate (Washington), acted as chairman in his usual pleasant manner, and asked me, as the lady delegate, to speak first. I gave an outline of the convention, its social features, etc., and told as nearly as possible the delightful way in which the Toronto Auxiliary looked after the wants and pleasures of the ladies present. The delegates from No. 209, F. M. Coffey and H. W. Smith, and W. M. Maupin, who was a visitor to the convention, gave talks of the trip to Toronto, but space will not permit me to tell the many nice things they said of the city and the entertainment committee who so carefully looked after them. The committee in charge of the reception was composed of Mrs. Fred Ihringer, Mrs. W. E. Moore and Mrs. Bert Wilson.

The young ladies of No. 11 will give a play in the near future for the benefit of the auxiliary.

No. 11 held its regular monthly social at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Bowers. "A country store" succeeded in amusing those present, while the row of "nigger babies," arranged by the ladies

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to be thrown at, created diversion and merriment. A grab bag created fun for the younger people. It was one of the best of our many socials.

No. 11 is highly pleased at the work accomplished at the convention. We greet the International officers, and desire to extend to them our best wishes for a successful administration.

MRS. HARRY W. SMITH.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

Mountain City Auxiliary met the first Thursday in September, and it was an enthusiastic meeting. All were anxious to hear what the ladies had to say about the convention, and after hearing all the report, I could only think how fortunate they were to be there. The report was a very pleasing one to No. 21, and we feel that much good was accomplished.

Plans were laid for a rummage sale the last of October. This is a feast for the ladies, as there is nothing they enjoy more, unless it is another rummage sale. Every member can take part in this by saving all their old clothes and getting all the old duds their friends and neighbors have.

The next meeting will be with Mrs. G. D. Groaner at her home on East Fourth street.

MRS. OZA BLODGETT.

SEATTLE, WASH.

Seattle Auxiliary No. 23 still keeps aloft, and with our present efficient officers always ready with words of cheer and encouragement, seeming to make one's duties lighter, we surely ought to grow and work as arduously as the few faithful ones. Some of our members have been out of town for the summer months, so, of course, this naturally affects the attendance at our meetings to some extent. The third Thursday of each month a sewing social is held at the home of one of the members to do preparatory work for a bazaar to be held at the holiday season. The ladies hope to realize quite a snug sum from the articles placed on sale at the time specified.

Our printers helped to swell the ranks of the Labor day parade, which was made up of all the unions in the city. Several automobiles were in line carrying the ladies of the label league, the waitresses' union and the garment workers. The day was an ideal one; "Old Sol" peeped out in all his glory, as if to say, "Welcome trade unionists, and make merry," which they proceeded to do later on. Immediately following the parade the new labor temple was dedicated with all honor. Dr. Matthews made the dedication speech, which was vociferously applauded, and seemed to meet the approbation of the immense throng. The temple was thrown open for inspection and a good time generally. A delicious luncheon was served at a nominal cost, Auxiliary No. 23, donating thirty-five of the cakes. And in the evening a grand ball wound up the festivities of the day, dancing being carried on in three halls to accommodate the crowd. It is estimated that between 8,000 and 10,000 people visited Seattle's new labor temple.

MRS. ROLAND LAYTON.

PLAYING A BUNCO GAME.

Printers and Makeup Men—Wanted, at once, with a guarantee of steady and permanent employment, competent men to fill the following positions in our respective offices: One linotype machinist at $25 per week; five linoytpe operators at $18 per week; two makeup men at $18 per week; five admen at $15 per week; eight first-class job compositors at $15 to $18 per week. Newspaper men, forty-eight hours per week; jobmen, fifty-four hours per week. Apply with references, The Cataract Journal Company and the Niagara Falls Gazette Publishing Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Guarantee—The employers' association of Niagara Falls will pay a bonus of $10 per week for thirteen weeks to each and every man employed by the above firms and remaining with them for a period of not less than three months from date of accepting employment. (Signed) A. H. G. Hardwick, Secretary, The Employers' Association, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

The Syracuse Herald of September 19 contained the above classified advertisement under the heading of "Help Wanted—Male," which shows that the printers of Niagara Falls are not only up against the local employers, but that they have to fight the employers' association as well.

The wages offered are the same as prevailed before the strike, and there is a bonus offered to strikebreakers of $10 a week for thirteen weeks, provided (and here is where a joker appears) they remain with the offices for three months. It would be picking up money to get a force together by this bonus, as very few would remain three months, and if they did remain it would be easy to get rid of them just before the expiration of the three months, on one pretext or another. It is an old game and will catch but few.

The bait held out to induce printers to become strikebreakers may look tempting at a distance, but it is nothing more than a delusion and a snare, and those that bite at it will have their trouble for their pains, and had better practice walking in their spare moments, for the contest will be won by the union in Niagara Falls, as well as in every other city involved, and those who betrayed their manhood will have to "hit the pike" with nothing but sad reflections for consolation.

The employers' association, in supporting the employing printers, has shown that it is trying to disrupt all organized labor in the Cataract City, and should be taught a lesson by the members of all the unions there.

F. A. WARD.

Syracuse, N. Y.

DECLINED WITH THANKS.

The American editor uses some variation of the formula, "Declined with thanks." The French editor's phrase is "Impossible—mille regrets." What does the Chinese editor say about the MS. he is returning?

"We have read it with infinite delight. By the holy ashes of our ancestors we swear that we have never seen so superb a masterpiece. His majesty, the emperor, our exalted master, if we were to print it, would command us to take it as a model and never publish anything of a less striking quality. As we could not obey this order more than once in ten thousand years, we are compelled to send back your divine manuscript, and beg a thousand pardons."—The Boston Transcript.

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Correspondence

CHICAGO, ILL.

Hail, hail, the gang's all here;
What the h—l do we care?

It was ever present; every one sang it; the band on the boat played it, under the leadership of the delegate who kept his hand tied in a sling so he could not take a drink; on the street cars, in the hotel corridors, at the convention hall, it was continually ringing in one's ears, and the ladies joined in with a vim and debonnaire decisiveness that plainly indicated "What the h—l do we care?"

The Chicago contingent thoroughly enjoyed the trip from start to finish. Charley Duwenick missed the train, and the gang tried, convicted and sentenced him without a hearing, as a penalty for having in his possession a part of Reed's donation, which was a source of delirious chilblains, as Billy Klinger testified when he put the left and right shoe on the right and left foot and then accused Rusty Carroll of confiscating his footwear because they did not seem to fit. Harry Lawrence and Colonel Reilly, of Texas, did the honors, and they were peaches in the entertaining line. Soon after daybreak Tim O'Brien broke into the day coach and told a story about the automobile ride the day before in Chicago, where one of the party pointed out the Chicago University to a visitor, who innocently remarked: "Well, wouldn't that Rockafeller?" To which another one of the party replied: "Oh! I don't know—it's not up to standard."

Detroit printers can hang the machine in the entertaining line. From the breakfast at the hotel to the evening at the club was a continuous circle of hilarity, notwithstanding the news imparted to the visitors that 175 men had been locked out by the typothetæ that morning. The pup from Milwaukee was the cause of a succession of bumps to its owners that must have been exasperating to them, but created much amusement for the rest of the party. "Toronto," as he was called, had to get off the boat, however, and so the much abused dog missed the ride to the island, and the visit to the aquarium and horticultural building. The aquarium is a magnificent structure, and the exhibit of the finny tribe, both fresh and salt water, is enough to make an angler's fingers tingle. The lunch in the pavilion, the car ride up Woodward avenue to the log cabin, and the entertainment in the club rooms in the evening were of such excellent character as not soon to be forgotten. Stanley Kline, formerly of Chicago, was on hand with his smiling front. "Port Huron" Kessell, who formerly worked on the Herald, contributed his best as an entertainer, while Joe Jessup dropped down from the Springs to enjoy the day, and Gene Flynn, with his celebrated "who the h—l wants to be a camel" badge, bobbed up with his habitual smile from a camp nearby to incidentally do a little plugging for Pittsburg as the next convention city.

Saturday at Niagara Falls was a day of awe-inspiring revelations. After the 75-cent breakfast, with nothing fit to eat, the trip to Goat Island, the visit to the cave of the winds, the ride on the Maid of the Mist, the walk on the Canadian side down to the Horseshoe falls, and the wonderful panoramic view of the rapids along the Gorge railway to Lewiston, was a successive unfolding of nature's sublimity, coupled with magnificent distances that could hardly fail to make a vivid, lasting impression on the dullest mind. One could spend days viewing the rapids with its contrary currents, ocean-like roar and terrific viciousness that exert a seductive fascination over one's senses, and not grow weary. The stupendous magnitude of the four bridges which span the river from the dizzy heights on either bank at intervals between the falls and Lewiston are wonders in themselves, and the view of the Brock monument in the distance from the veranda of the hotel opposite Queenstown reminds one that he stands upon historic ground.

To the boys accustomed to the wide open towns of the west the closed town of Toronto was an apocalypse. There are no saloons in Toronto as we know them. They must be adjuncts to a hotel. There are only 150 of them, and the authorities are now considering a curtailment of barrooms by questioning the necessity for so many hostelries. They close at 7 o'clock on Saturday evenings and 11 o'clock other nights. They sell good, excellent, exquisite stuff, though, and you drink it from tumblers, without chasers, and it is three for a quarter everywhere.

Toronto is a fair example of municipal ownership of street railways. The city owns the tracks and leases them to the companies. I am informed the city's income approximates $400,000 a year from this source. The service seems to be good. One kind of tickets are sold seven for a quarter, and are good only in the morning and evening. The six for a quarter are good during the day and evening, and after 12 o'clock at night you must pay 10 cents cash.

There were a number of the boys there from different parts who have lived in Chicago. John Cantwell was a delegate from Montreal. Fred Whitehead and Frank Kidd, now of Washington, were there, just looking on. William Cruickshank, of St. Louis; Ed Hurton, of Indianapolis; Sam Hadden, of Toronto, and D. C. Lovette, delegate from Charleston, W. Va., were among those I met.

Two conspicuous figures as delegates to the convention, Robert Bandlow and Max Hayes, were most interesting studies. I had heard much of both, had pictures of them in my mental photograph gallery that were snap shots from hearing others talk of them. Those pictures were pulverized by personal contact and observation. Mr. Bandlow is far from the ranting type of socialism. He is clean-cut, medium height and build, with gray hair and a stubby mustache. He has a peculiar short and sharp vocalism, well modulated, and as he progresses in his argument his voice gradually grows more intense and rises slightly in

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key, but at no time does he grow vehement. Then, after a second of time from his incidental peroration, he begins again at the low note and closes with a convincing, corroborative conciseness that is wellnigh irresistible. His sincerity and consistency of purpose are well illustrated by his expressed desire to be recorded as voting in the negative on the recommendation of the law committee to non-concur in his Proposition No. 22.

Mr. Hayes is another type of socialistic product. Somewhat larger build than Bandlow, bald-headed, and with a smooth-shaven face that assumes a reddish hue as he warms up to his subject. He depends largely on his vocal powers to convince his hearers, and as a result the slight hoarseness of his voice is caused by the continual strain it bears from start to finish. But he talks intelligently and convincingly, as is proven by the report of his speech on the eight-hour matter. He is discerning, sagacious, diplomatic in his plans for the future. His advocacy of Resolution No. 1, in preference to Proposition No. 22, showed that. He believed, as did Mr. Bandlow, in Proposition 22, but he feared the result on the public of its adoption, and was therefore willing to suborn the question for the present if it tended to create a sentiment or discussion that would injure the eight-hour day.

Among other prominent figures were the impetuous Fennessy, of Los Angeles; the dispassionate, earnest Draper, of Ottawa; the courtly, dignified Anderson, of Macon; the judicial-appearing Johnson, chairman of the laws committee, with his glasses sitting well down toward the end of his nose; and over in one corner is Lou Shepard. "Shep" is not heard from on the floor; he can't talk for sour apples; but his influence is of the 8.5 clip, carefully calculated, well matured, and you can depend he has used his well-known persuasiveness in the legislation he is interested in.

The labor press, past and present, was well represented.

The Colorado Springs headquarters was a life-saving station Sunday morning. Charley Deacon, the Snyders, and Charley Carter dispensed hospitality and buttons the size of a dinner plate booming that city for the convention in 1906. Some of the visitors accumulated so many badges, buttons and tags that they wore as many decorations as a prize bull at a county fair.

Whatever President Lynch may appear to be in the eyes of his political opponents, he is certainly a corker in the chair. The stare with which he transfixes the timid delegate who struggles for recognition, or makes a ruling on the more daring one who claims his attention, announcing "the delegate from ——," slamming his gavel on the table with a bang that breaks the handle and startles the nervous member, are characteristics as prominent as his physical proportions and carry equal weight.

Secretary-Treasurer Bramwood is the busiest man at the convention, between answering questions—many nonsensical—and keeping tab on the business at hand. Frank Kennedy, in his paper, says there is an army of men ready and willing to take the offices of president and secretary at $2,100 per. I presume so, and it's dollars to dog biscuits the International Typographical Union would be more than willing to give $2,100 to have some of them get out of office later on.

The Philadelphia delegation, without doubt, was the center of interest. Shelby Smith's attenuated proportions and extremely long neck, gray hair, determined countenance, but helpless hesitancy in support of his position, was in strong contrast with the burly bluffness of Ernst Kreft and the dogged persistence of Walter Faries, who looks at you with a searching gaze from those piercing eyes, set well back under shaggy eyebrows. There is nothing particularly striking about John Meade, except that he seems to be a good fellow.

Every one liked Toronto. It was a royal convention, regal entertainment and loyal to the eight-hour day.

J. D. Coughlin, with a renewed lease on health, has returned to Chicago after a year's absence, part of the time at the Home and the balance in Denver, and is again working on the American and Examiner.

George P. Messick, well known here as a good hustler in the world of union politics, and a delegate to the St. Louis convention, went to the Home last month, hoping the change of scene and climate will improve his impaired health. George has many fast friends in Chicago who look for his recovery.

In my letter last October, in making an estimate of the non-union men, I took occasion to say:

> * * * The status of the non-union man—he has none. As a collective proposition, he is like the proverbial Irishman's flea—put your finger on him and he isn't there. In life's aims he is analogous to Mark Twain's celebrated mule—no pride of ancestry, no hope of posterity. * * * The despicable fly-by-night specimens of manhood who flock to scenes of labor troubles like buzzards over a rotten carcass are the characters who occupy the front of the stage, posing as the much-abused non-union man. * * *

The non-union men imported from all parts of the country to Chicago to help break the strike have not been of a character to change that opinion. They have intensified it. No one except those who come in contact with them can form any opinion of the low baseness to which men can fall when they once get a start toward ratdom. It must have cost the typothetæ a goodly number of dollars to round up the crowd they dumped into Chicago. One bunch from New York was robbed by one of their number, and he applied for admission to the union when he arrived. One of those whose pocket was picked refused to work until he was reimbursed by the typothetæ. They made good. Two Canadians wanted transportation to 'Frisco. They did not get it. One of the rats was a negro, who learned the trade in an orphan asylum. True to his natural instincts he ordered a chicken for dinner—he was not allowed to go out for fear he would not come back—and supposed the firm intended to pay for it. It broke his heart when he found he must pay the 65 cents himself. One of the imported men came to the union rooms, saying he had been discharged. He had been in this country about three months, had been hired in New York because he was an operator, and when one of the executive committee asked him what kind of an operator he was, he replied, "sewing machine."

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A hundred similar cases were brought to the attention of the committee. It reminded me of the remark made by Mike Carroll during the strike of '87. Mike thought it would be a good scheme to have a trapdoor arranged for them to stand on, and when the time came just pull the string and let them down.

The Chicago typothetæ, or master printers' association, which is practically the same thing, is a self-constituted clearing house for the inspection, verification and approval of estimates on printing between its members. Fines and penalties are imposed for violation of the rules of the organization, and they are extremely heavy in some cases. The primary object of the scheme is to prevent the submission of estimates to the consumer that would entail losses, while at the same time it keeps an eye open to the danger of estimates being placed at such a high figure as to drive work out of town. When a member makes a figure on work of $100 or more he sends his estimate to headquarters, where it is closely scanned for mistakes, either high or low. The submission of his figures on the job constitute a priority right, and if other members are solicited by the consumer for estimates they must place their price so much higher that it will not endanger the interests of the first bidder. The rule is that 10 per cent must be added in order to safely conserve the interests of the first bidder. They have stated prices for presswork, composition and binding, adding percentage for profit and running expenses. If the typothetæ were as honorable among themselves as the printers, they would have no difficulty in getting the prices. But they are not. A case in point: A certain well-known printer made a price approximating $10,000 on the Eiderheimer-Stein catalogue. The Donnelley concern looked with greedy eyes on the job, and seeing the price bid, made one $400 less. The first bidder put in a claim for $1,000, as he was entitled to do under the rules, but it was disallowed. He was not as big as the other fellow. He took no further action at the time, but when the eight-hour question got warm he withdrew from the typothetæ. My informant also tells me he saw a check for $300 given by another well-known house as a penalty for doing the same trick.

Mr. Donnelley is credited with the statement that the eight-hour matter means ruination for him if he grants it and a fight with the union will result in financial disaster. Time will tell. If he would rather spend his money paying $19.50 per week to hobos, one and two years' apprentices and canal mule drivers for indifferent service, it is up to him to pay the fiddler. As President Lynch recently said at a meeting of the Chicago Union, if he busts we will set type for his successors.

At this writing matters in Chicago are extremely favorable. One hundred and twenty offices have signed the agreement to grant the eight-hour day on January 1, which guarantees work for 1,300 or more men. There are others that will sign. The offices that are fighting are in a deplorable condition, and the union spirit of former years in Chicago carries with it the resolve to get them sooner or later. We will never lie down. During my time, after years of fighting both the elder Donnelley and McNally at intermittent periods, the union has whipped them to a frazzle. Both of them have passed up life's cares, and they died conducting union offices. If the younger generation can not see their way clear to profit by the experience of their respected sires, it is up to them to learn the lesson personally. And it will be taught them in the good old district school fashion.

The meeting held in Musician's hall, which was called to take action on the recommendation of the executive council to force the fight all along the line, the endorsement of the recommendation without a dissenting voice, and the repeating of the obligation in that firm and determined manner, brought back the stirring scenes of 1887 most forcibly. It was a business proposition compared with the spectacular endeavor at that time to reduce the hours from ten to nine. That was the era of oratory. Fred Long probably had as much to do with the instigation of that strike as any other member. Fred was an anarchist of the first water. Fairly tall, a heavy mass of raven black hair hanging down over his coat collar, a black drooping mustache, with a voluminous voice and pleasing style of delivery, he made a good second for John A. Logan. The International Typographical Union had declared for the eight-hour day, but two large unions in the east renigged on the proposition, and Chicago determined to try to make a nine-hour day alone. In looking over the records I find that at a meeting held in Greenebaum's hall, October 27, 1887, Archey Robertson made a few remarks, in which he said in order to gain that strike we must maintain our manhood, our integrity, and remember our obligation. He wanted to take the obligation again, inasmuch as it had been a good many years since he had done so, and also wanted every member present to take it with him. He moved the chair administer the obligation to every member in the house. The motion prevailed and the obligation was taken standing, with raised hands. That was one of the most impressive scenes I ever witnessed.

The apron man declares the strike is costing him $18 per week. He says rats don't use aprons, and if some of them would put on a clean one it would constitute a new suit of clothes.

George J. Knott.

Note—For later developments in this city, see "What We Are Doing" column.—Ed.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Pursuant to orders from headquarters the scale committee attended to its business, and after every possible means had been exhausted for an amicable settlement, the members of No. 40 were called out of thirteen offices, the other three having signed. From foreman to devil the order was obeyed. This is our third day and the offices are scouring the country trying to fill our places, but with poor success. They have not found an individual that can lay a sixteen-page form, and are up against a hard proposition. We were told that our places would be filled the next day, but they have spent thousands of dollars and have succeeded in getting a few country boys and girls from Nebraska, and

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from inside information they are doing the office more harm than good in the destruction of material. President Lynch has done all in his power to prevent this war, but when the enemy at Niagara Falls failed to agree to our terms it was the blowing up of the "Main-e" proposition before them, and nothing but war could be declared. The organizations in the city are all with us and are wishing us success.

Typographical Union No. 40 was given the post of honor in the Labor day parade. Three auto cars contained the old and honored members and lady members, followed by Roy McDonald as the typical devil, and then came our silk banner and the stars and stripes, followed by your humble servant in charge of eight little boys, dressed up in red Mephisto garb, representing the hours we demanded. The members were all uniformed and carried banners with the inscription "We Want Eight Hours," and all unions in the parade who work eight hours were given banners by No. 40 reading, "We Work Eight Hours." The parade was one of the finest ever given in St. Joseph, and one business man was heard to remark, "The brains of the labor unions led the parade," referring to the printers.

Good news is being received from Chicago and St. Louis, and before this appears in THE JOURNAL I hope to see the battle won. J. E. MURPHY.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

The eight-hour fight began in St. Louis on September 10, when a special meeting, attended by 700 members of No. 8, by unanimous rising vote, placed the members of this local at the call of the executive council. This action was encompassed in a few minutes without a word of argument, and is about all the proof necessary as indicative of what St. Louis can be expected to do. On September 13 the six men at Murry-Nicholson's were called out, being the first to cease work here in the eight-hour struggle. The officers meanwhile made the rounds of the shops, and on September 14 the men at Perrin & Smith, A. R. Fleming Printing Company, Skinner & Kennedy, Buxton & Skinner, Shallcross Printing Company, Little & Becker, Greeley Printery, Great Western Printing Company, Feldbush & Bowman, Gottschalk Printing Company and Stephens Lithographing company were ordered out. Next day the men at the Security Printing Company responded. One day later George D. Barnard & Co.'s men walked out. Monday, September 18, the Lumberman Printing Company's force of eleven was called out. The employers are not succeeding in getting men, and the strikers are firm and confident. The committee announced on September 18 that in those offices which had been visited and which had not been struck, there would be no trouble. At this date (September 18) No. 8's committee announces that 99 houses out of a total of 149 have signed an agreement to recognize an eight-hour day on January 1, 1906. Among typothetæ shops announced to have signed are Perrin & Smith and Gottschalk's. At this date there are approximately 180 men and 22 apprentices on strike. Of the remaining 50 offices, 26 are said to be members of the typothetæ. There has not been the loss of a man. Several of the largest shops have not been called out yet, for reasons which the committee does not deem proper to divulge, but which, they say, are sufficient. On Sunday, September 17, the "struck" offices which had not signed, all of them typothetæ, began advertising for non-union help, offering $19.50 for fifty-four hours. One enterprising typothetan sent east for a special importation of twenty-five rats. When the shipment arrived it consisted of one card man, who had accepted the hospitality of the typothetæ to come west. Another house fired, after two hours, the one man they were able to secure, as they had no work for a tile-setter.

"Hail! Hail! The gang's all here!"

Eight hours? Well, I should smile!

Is St. Louis on the firing line? In the July JOURNAL I said: "Witness No. 8's redoubled efforts for the triumph of the eight-hour campaign." That's all.

Oscar Donoho, of the Republic force, was accidentally drowned convention week. The St. Louis contingent received the news with regret.

Franklin Hudson, president of the Kansas City (Mo.) chapter of the employers' association, recently purchased a hat for his personal use. On making the discovery that a union label was sewed therein he is said to have indignantly cut it out and stamped it on the ground. Consistency would have impelled him to discard the hat also. "There's a reason."

The few rat shops here have been advertising for men. If they can't get them during peace, looks like they'll have a phat chance now.

The Detroit and Toronto printers' clubs acquitted themselves creditably in entertaining convention attendants.

The Globe-Democrat remarks editorially: "The typothetæ is standing firm against the striking printers, but giving permission to all firms which desire it to make terms with the strikers. It is not hard to understand the printers' claim that they are masters of the situation." "There's a reason."

The Toronto souvenir was a gem of typographic art.

A local rat shop, in advertising for compositors, uses the alluring phrase "non-typothetæ." And here's consistency, at least. If you object to your employes organizing, you should not organize yourself.

That must be fierce booze they have at Niagara. "Open shop, brother, open shop. Let's go drink an open-shop cocktail at an open bar, served by an open-faced bartender."

When one office had its men called out, among the first to respond was the son of one of the proprietors, and a member of No. 8. And this house was the first "struck" office to sign. Not for this reason alone, but it doubtless contributed largely.

Just before the men were called out of another office a young apprentice, a two-thirder in reality, went to the committee and recited the fact that he was true blue and wanted to come out, but he had to think twice because of having several relatives dependent on him. He said a very attractive offer had been made him by his employer. The appren-

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tice was told he would be placed on the strike benefit roll. The house was "struck;" he came out instantly. The firm quickly signed. Then the young man was told he would not be needed. The committee instantly ordered the apprentice reinstated, and for good, with the alternative of having its men called out again. The firm surrendered.

One fallacy regarding the eight-hour campaign being waged by the union printers which has been dissipated was that the whole proposition was chimerical and based on sentiment. It was believed generally by the employers—and by a very few employes, also—that when the moment arrived for action the determination necessary to success would be found lacking. But what an error, my countrymen! In one mighty roar the answer of the Toronto convention goes reverberating down the typographical corridors: "Eight hours!" You find the newspaper printer ready—yea, eager—to pay any assessment necessary. Now, you say, that looks strange, inasmuch as the latter will not profit by the jobber securing the shorter workday. In the first place, the news man's obligations are identical with the job man's. There are other reasons, but that is sufficient. The union printer is intelligent. He knows that the eight-hour organization is the only one potent enough in industrial affairs to secure full justice for its members. This truth has been recognized by numerous typothetans, who have confidentially told friends that it is not eight hours they fear so much as what will come after! In other words, when we have inaugurated the universal eight-hour day, we will be in position to rectify many wrong conditions.

Blessings come in disguise in trade unionism, as in other avenues of human activity. This has proved to be the case in the suspension of the charter of St. Louis Union. The action of the executive council has been unanimously approved by the Toronto convention. Indeed, there has not been a voice raised against the procedure. This incident, unfortunate though it appeared at first, has developed as the most fortunate occurrence in the career of the printers' union. And why? Momentarily it will prove to be the leading factor in the success of the eight-hour campaign. It supplied the one thing needed to arouse the membership. It demonstrated that the movement was backed up by the hearts and material substance of the 50,000 members of the International Typographical Union, and was not a passing fancy. In its permanent effects the incident demonstrated alike to employer and union printer that the federation of printers' unions had enacted laws and delegated certain powers to its executive council, and that the latter would be upheld in the performance of their duty. It has shown the organization's foundation to rest on solid rock, and to be immune against disintegration. That the convention, as the spokesman for the membership, viewed the eight-hour demand as one of inherent right, and not based on fancy, is demonstrated by the adoption by the eight-hour committee of the convention of the president's declaration:

We do not want the eight-hour day by reason of charity or philanthropy. We do not want it in order that our physical or mental well-being may be improved. We refuse to abandon our eight-hour demand because we may, under present conditions, be more fortunately situated than other artisans. We want the eight-hour workday because we are convinced that it suffices for the work there is to do, the work that is to be done, the demand of society for the product of the press. We propose to sell to the employer eight hours out of twenty-four, and we will do as we please with the remaining sixteen.

Canadian hospitality is fine.

Members of No. 8 who went to Buffalo on their return from Toronto speak highly of the entertainment afforded them by the committee of No. 9, and feel under obligation for courtesies extended.

Pike's Peak or bust!

Considerable education is necessary in the utilization of advertising space to prevent waste. A case in point is the following, taken from a local daily: "Wanted—Good printer for daily and weekly; wages, $10 per week; no booze-fighter need apply; position steady." The advertiser could have saved a line by the elimination of "no booze-fighter need apply," because it is a self-evident fact that no man could fight booze on $10 a week sufficiently to interfere with his duties.

The Chicago citizens' alliance is much aggrieved because the printers won't do something which will furnish excuse for the issuance of an injunction. This is really distressing. Because of this and their inability to supply rats, the alliance finds time hanging heavy.

The Lyons Mirror has come to the rescue of the typothetæ with this: "Men so unreasonable as to demand an eight-hour day ought to be whipped to a standstill." Now, how can we face public opinion in view of such unspeakable—I should say unanswerable—"argument"?

A sick relief law will come up for final action at the October meeting of No. 8.

Labor day was celebrated by the members of No. 8 and their families with a picnic at Normandy grove. The crowd was large and the entertainment enjoyable.

The Typeart Press, a job office conducted by Louis F. Fuchs, who also publishes "The Stick," was visited recently by fire. New quarters were secured at Tenth and Locust streets and business resumed after a few days' delay.

A new by-law calls for the creation by subordinate unions of label committees. Get busy!

Mr. Knocker: Boost the woman's auxiliary. Boost the apprentices' society. Boost the correspondents' society. Boost the eight-hour day. Boost the label. Boost the International Typographical Union. And, incidentally, boost yourself. Be a booster. The knocker can find something among the above to fit his hammer, and he can knock eternally between breaths, but who would be a knocker? If you don't feel impelled to do any boosting, for goodness' sake don't question the honesty, integrity, sincerity and even the birthright of those who do feel that way. The Michigan Tradesman is quoted in the September JOURNAL as saying that "the moment a man joins a union he leaves honor behind and becomes a law-breaker, a social outcast, a liar, a thief and a murderer." Of course, you don't believe that, but you think al-

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most as ill of those who seize any and every instrument that can be used to boost with.

"Break the ranks of striking job men by buying up some of the weak-kneed members. There are always such in every union."—President Ellis, of typothetæ, in telegram to Detroit. That's the only chance the typothetæ has to win. And because it is such a terribly emaciated chance, they won't win.

The typothetæ can not gold-brick the country employers. Such presumption!

The threat of the typothetæ to come back home from Niagara Falls and inaugurate the open shop and discard the label was "called." Rest assured that the typothetæ will do both—whenever it can. It has not done so and is not doing so—because it can not. Hence, organize, organize, organize!

Because of certain gentlemen in attendance on the Toronto convention having assumed the position that those delegates who voted negatively on the report of the committee on appeals, in the appeal of the executive council from the acquittal of Shelby Smith by Philadelphia Union, in effect voted to declare the council guilty as charged by said Shelby Smith, and because the undersigned was refused the floor at Saturday's session on a point of personal privilege, I deem it due the members of No. 8 to say that the refusal of the appeals committee and convention to divide the question and vote first on the question of guilt or innocence, and second on degree of penalty, made it necessary for me either to vote negatively, as I did, or affirmativly, thus inflicting punishment in excess of what I believed the ends of justice demanded. I did not explain my vote at the time the ayes and noes were recorded because I did not anticipate my motive would be impugned. While heeding the appeal of orators for the adoption of the report "to distinguish between license and liberty of the press," I also was constrained to differentiate between prosecution and persecution. I held Shelby Smith guilty, as did the appeals committee, but did not, and do not, believe the ends of justice are served by meting out excessive punishment even to a man who makes no defense. The assertion that my negative vote reflects on the integrity of the executive council is astounding, unreasonable and ridiculous. My failure to secure the floor of the convention on a point of personal privilege is excuse for this reference to the incident.

The following statement was read before a meeting of striking job printers at Walhalla Hall, Tuesday, September 19, at 10 A. M.: "Typographical Union No. 8's executive committee is confident that its efforts to put into effect an eight-hour day January 1 will be successful. No more offices will be struck in St. Louis. The reason is that there are no more offices in the city except those now on strike that have not given an absolute guaranty that there will be no trouble over putting into effect the eight-hour law of the International Typographical Union the first of 1906. The few offices yet to be heard from are one and two men offices, the proprietors of which, as a general thing, are members of No. 8. Fifteen offices signed today and thirty men were ordered to return to work."

The last house to be "struck" was the Rauth Printing Company, four men. The Security Company signed on September 18. The following is the register on September 19: Journeymen on strike, 182; apprentices, 32; copyholders, 6, representing 12 shops. A few of these are expected to sign shortly.*

That the label is recognized for its true worth is indicated by the street-car ad of a "struck" house: "Get THIS Label: (name of firm). It stands for the UNION of Quality and Service in the Printing Business."*

The "holler" in newspaper interviews put up by a member of the typothetæ whose house was "struck" recalls a couplet from his street-car ad:

The man who makes the biggest clatter
Is the man who hollers through printed matter.*

The apprentices' society held a rousing meeting Tuesday evening, September 19, being addressed by several members of No. 8. The apprentice boys responded nobly to the call to come out, and were given a rousing cheer.

Feldbush-Bowman signed Tuesday evening, September 19, and put fifteen men to work.

J. J. DIRKS.

NOTE—For later developments in this city, see "What We Are Doing" column.—ED.

NEW CASTLE, PA.

No. 270 is adding to its membership.

Delegate Gleason made his report at the last meeting and held close attention.

It was an event of rejoicing when the annual scale of the tin-plate mills was signed recently. It meant much to this part of the state. Some trouble was anticipated and barely averted.

Our central body is now affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

New scale cards were presented to employers the first of September for signatures, and will be collected the first of October. No trouble is anticipated. About the only change made was fixing holidays.

We are reminded there are twenty printers engaged at the trade (including four proprietors) who own and occupy their own homes. How is that for a record for a place of this size—and a record for pioneer eight-hour conditions?

The workingman of today is reaping the benefit of prosperity in fuller employment and less hours of labor. He has more time for domestic and social enjoyment and at the same time receives much higher wages than his predecessor of a generation ago. Men who own their own homes are educating their children and are living far better than the workingmen of former times. Therefore, let us look cheerful and cease to knock.—Editorial New Castle News.

New Castle, with a population of 38,000, boasts of the world's largest tin mills, world's largest per capita local freight movement, and world's largest per capita bank deposits. In ten years the gain in population has been 142 per cent. Ten thousand are employed by the mills and railroads.

ELMER S. MILLS.

* "There's a reason."

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LOS ANGELES, CAL.

The remarkable spirit of unanimity that marked the proceedings of the Toronto convention leaves no doubt in the minds of printers throughout southern California that the International Typographical Union is thoroughly in earnest regarding the eight-hour workday. This forward movement has demonstrated, as nothing else could, the utter idiocy of the assertion sometimes made that "the union does nothing for the job man." In one respect, if in no other, the union resembles the Lord—it helps those who help themselves. Since the job men have made up their minds that they really want an eight-hour day, newspaper printers everywhere are assisting in every way possible to that end. This is a matter upon which there is no division, and for this reason success is inevitable.

On Monday, October 2, the Los Angeles Evening News will make its initial appearance. The home of the new paper is in the old postoffice building, corner of Eighth and Spring. It will be a seven-column, eight-page, penny paper, and it is safe to say, will be a typographical gem. Any person who knows Samuel T. Clover, editor and publisher of the News, knows that he insists upon the best, both editorially and mechanically. "Don" Salinas, for years a prominent member of Kansas City Union, has accepted the foremanship, and Mark Rice, formerly of Chicago, is to be his assistant. A majority of the men employed on the paper will receive in excess of the scale—which is another way of saying that the force will come near being an all-star aggregation.

With the coming of the News, Los Angeles will have six daily papers—three morning and three evening. It is doubtful if there is another city of 200,000 population, with practically no surrounding territory from which to draw, that has so many and as large papers as has Los Angeles. This is partially explained by the fact that this city is annually visited by thousands of tourists, making Los Angeles largely a city of strangers, who not only read the papers themselves, but who subscribe also for friends "back home." The steady influx of strangers likewise makes Los Angeles a splendid advertising town, each merchant vying with the other to reach the eye—and the pocket—of the new arrival.

Among the thousands who journey to this far-famed land, Mr. Printer Man is represented in no small degree, which keeps subbing perpetually "on the bum." But, of course, this is a free country, and the distance is no greater from the starting point to the jumping-off place than it is from the jumping-off place to the starting point.

The Labor day parade this year was the largest ever seen in Los Angeles. Evidently there is more bark than bite in the union-smashing alliance. Each printer in the parade carried an American flag, above which was affixed a pennant bearing a magic figure and a magic word—"8 Hours." No explanation was necessary.

During the past month the Times, in its characteristic manner, slandered Abbot Kinney, a capitalist who is spending a fortune in improving a nearby beach resort. As a result, the real estate dealers of Santa Monica, Ocean Park and Venice, comprising the realty board, held a meeting and unanimously adopted resolutions denouncing the Times. In a column editorial the Santa Monica Daily Review says:

> To those who are acquainted with the reputation of the editor of the Times for malicious, cowardly and unfair attacks upon his enemies, regardless of those who may be injured by those attacks, other than the object of his malice, the article causes no surprise and no damage whatever to this community, for within the range of his acquaintance there is no less influential man in the state than Harrison Gray Otis and none more thoroughly execrated for cause. . . .
>
> The motive for the article in question is to satisfy the insatiate greed for revenge that permeates every act and dominates the most trifling policy of Otis' paper from a to izzard. If by blasting, or attempting to blast, this whole beach, Otis could satisfy his personal malice against Abbot Kinney, he would not hesitate to do so. The many thousands of dollars that he has received from the real estate men of this beach for advertising are forgotten when he sees a chance to strike a blow at a man he hates, as easily as he forgets the injury and possible ruin he may work on those who are in no wise responsible for that quarrel or in any way parties to it. . . .
>
> If Abbot Kinney should die tonight and Harrison Gray Otis should live an hundred years and be breveted every title that sycophantic service to party and corporate greed and treason to the people could earn, the former would be remembered when the latter's name had passed entirely out of the recollection of the human race.

How would you like to be the brigadier?

The third monthly meeting of the eight-hour conference of southern California was held at San Diego on Sunday, September 17. Without doubt, it was the most successful meeting of printers ever held in this portion of the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union. Stanley B. Wilson, president of Los Angeles Union; T. D. Fennessy, organizer of the International Typographical Union, and Dr. A. D. Houghton, the "recall" councilman of the Sixth ward of Los Angeles, accompanied the Los Angeles delegation. The delegates present were: H. L. Dunning, Riverside; C. B. Duffey and C. E. Walker, San Bernardino; A. S. Crane and the San Diego delegation; William F. Howe, Charles R. White and Francis Drake, Los Angeles. At the conference it was agreed that Organizer Fennessy and Mr. Crane, treasurer of San Diego Union and president of the conference, should call on the job office proprietors of the city. The following Tuesday the proprietors were visited, and Messrs. Fennessy and Crane secured the signatures of every proprietor in San Diego to an agreement guaranteeing the inauguration of the eight-hour workday on and after January 1, next. Just two hours were consumed in this work.

San Diego Union deserves the warmest praise for the conservative manner in which the business of the organization is conducted. Three years ago that city was a "fraternity" stronghold. Today it is strictly union, and every job proprietor pays per capita tax either to the International Typographical Union or the pressmen's union.

The next conference will be held at Long Beach on Sunday, October 22.

There is only one word that can express the feelings of the members of San Diego Union, and that word is—"Dee-lighted!" FRANCIS DRAKE.

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SOME OF THE LADIES AT THE TORONTO CONVENTION.

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TOLEDO, OHIO.

It would require the services of a three-magazine Mergenthaler and a monotype keyboard to do full justice to affairs typographical in this bailiwick since my letter of last August. Events have come and gone with such rapidity that it makes one dizzy to attempt an accurate recountal of same in order as they transpired.

Early in July the eight-hour committee inaugurated a program of agitation and education which at once made every member a business agent and at the same time brought to the attention of the printing buying public the importance of the typographical union as a business institution. Each member was furnished with a blank slip on which to record the names of the several firms with whom they spend their earnings. To each of these merchants was mailed a letter calling attention to the fact that a printer man was a part of his assets, and that "a customer requests that your printing bear the union label."

For a "follow-up" each member was supplied with a bunch of name cards, with name, address and where employed on one side, and on reverse the following: "Mr. Business Man—The members of the allied printing trades of Toledo spend over a half million dollars annually with the merchants of Toledo. Why not patronize those who patronize you most by insisting that this label (cut of label) appear on all your printed matter?" Then followed a list of firms where the label could be supplied on request. Every member of the union was a walking delegate, and as each presented his card on making any kind of a purchase the union came by advertising of no little consequence, and every butcher, baker and candlestickmaker in this vicinity was made to sit up and take notice that his customers were keeping tab on his printed matter.

As to the beneficial results of this plan of label campaign it would be impossible at this time to define its scope, but even at an early date returns began to justify the continuance of same, which will be enlarged on from time to time as conditions may warrant.

During the progress of this plan of education and agitation the committee and officers were not content to rest on their oars; there was no drifting with the stream. Committee and chapel meetings were held in all the offices; mass meetings were held, which were not mutual admiration gatherings by any means, but, on the other hand, every member was called upon to give his little say so, and through this plan the committee was put in closer touch with the membership and brought out forcibly that two heads were better than one.

On Sunday, September 11, a special meeting was held, and on instructions from President Lynch, on behalf of the executive council, the union was notified to submit the eight-hour agreement to the employers at once for their approval, and in case of their refusal to sign same, to strike forthwith. This action was ratified by the organization, and, so far as Toledo was concerned, the long-threatened struggle for the eight-hour day was on.

Early on the following morning every office within the jurisdiction was informed of our ultimatum, and as a result some forty jobmen left their situations. All of the smaller offices, some fifteen, readily complied, while the larger ones, some five in number, refused and decided to make the fight and stand for the open shop. The struggle was on several days, not a wheel turning in any of the struck offices owing to their inability to procure help, when on the following Friday two of the larger offices cut loose from the national pact, got out from under and signed up. With the signing of these two offices there remain without the fold at this writing three offices, and of the forty men who left their positions at the call of time only half are now on the roll call.

The strike is now in its second week, and long before this reaches JOURNAL readers, from the union's angle it looks as if the affair would be amicably adjusted and all firms will have signed up and the "late unpleasantness" but a pleasant memory, and on January 1, next, No. 63 will hoist the International banner: "We propose to sell to the employers eight hours out of twenty-four, and to do as we please with the remaining sixteen."

That the affair has been productive of much good to the membership has been manifest from the outset. It has also brought to the notice of employers that a typographical union membership and obligation is not a mere vehicle of convenience, and that their stock contention that the eight-hour movement was being forced by the newspaper employes, in which the jobmen were not in accord, was erroneous. In every instance the member was only too anxious and willing to make some sacrifice in behalf of one of the greatest movements ever inaugurated by an American trade union to elevate its members in the social scale of life. It has also proven that there is a stronger spirit of solidarity, a closer bond of brotherhood and a realization of class interests rife among members of the printing crafts than captains of industry are wont to concede, for in several shops the apprentices left their places and seemed to take the same interest as the workmen, and wished to become a part of the great working class movement, thus tying up the shops completely. On the other hand, the employers were all at sea. While at times it looked as if they were ready to pull away from the national pact, which at best is only an expensive one to them, and which supplies a channel for exploitation by the Parryites, nevertheless there was some sort of a gentlemen's agreement which held them. However, it is beginning to dawn upon them that the members of the typographical union are not of those whom they formerly dealt with, and time will prove that it would have been by far more profitable and businesslike to have met the union's terms at the outset than to have made the effort to fight and then be compelled in the end to meet the conditions of the union, which they spurned.

That the strike is not without its amusing and educational features, as well as its serious aspects, began to develop early. On the second day of cessation a seedy individual by the name of Kirby visited camp. He announced that he was a printer who had read a want ad in a Kalamazoo (Mich.) paper calling for printers in Toledo. On his arrival here he learned that there was a strike on, and of oourse his conscience pricked him to that

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extent that he could not see his way clear to violate an obligation. Coming as he did without funds, and not doubting his vocation for the minute, the committee supplied him with the wherewithal to ease up the inner man. That he had an awful tank capacity was vouched for by his persistent demands for more coin of the realm. On a call from one of the shops for help he was told of the situation, and then he balked. His actions prior to this had been commented upon as being suspicious. He was a good mixer and always on the alert to butt in with his electroplated ear, and digested eagerly every bit of information which smacked of interest or concern to the employers. He was summoned before a committee consisting of Charley Brown, "Shorty" Egan and "Circus" Durell, and what they did to him was a plenty. He was put through the "third degree" along the technical lines of the craft, and it soon was apparent that he knew nothing of the business at all at all. That to all intents and purposes his mission was that of a spy in the interest of the "teapot" and an employe of a local detective agency. Some of the questions asked of him were such as: "What is an italic quad?" "Did you ever double slug the cylinder?" "Were you ever troubled with type lice?" "What would be your plan of action in case the whisker chaser became unmanageable?" "What is the difference between a halftone and a fulltone?" and numerous other questions, on all of which he was nonplused. The committee then entered complaint against him for obtaining money under false pretense, and on being brought before the police judge he was sentenced to twenty days in the county bastile. The police judge, in sentencing him, commented on the matter at some length and said that such a case was unprecedented in police court during times of strikes, i. e., where the union men dealt with a spy in this manner. It was usually the reverse. That the police department was called upon to protect the interests of the free and unfettered individual, the sovereign American, who is free to dispose of his labor as he sees fit, but in this case the union was willing to submit its case to the usual tribunal. That the gent was not a howling success as a detective is certain, inasmuch as none of the local followers of Parry came to his rescue, not even the local detective agency by which he was employed. However, while the monotonous task of making little stones out of big ones would phase most people, this fellow got off light indeed.

Another incident worthy of record was the construction placed on the use and ownership of the label by one of the local shops. A demand for the surrender of all labels was made on the struck shops. All readily acquiesced with the exception of one (operated by one of the fair sex), who put up the claim that inasmuch as she was willing to pay the scale she was entitled to retain the labels loaned her. Charles S. Brown, secretary of the allied printing trades council, on behalf of that body, brought action in a replevin proceeding against the office in the city courts, which resulted in the council obtaining its property. This same office had a facsimile of the label painted in gold upon its window for advertising purposes, and at this writing a demand is in court for the removal of this misleading sign from the window.

Another incident noted was the quality of the work produced by some of the shops, which was in strong contrast to the work turned out by the union men. Invitations for weddings were set in gothic and brownie ornaments suitable only for railroad dodger work; business cards set in script, and such other abortions were of conspicuous notice. While these are days which try men's souls, nevertheless, one feels like slapping himself on the chest for being honored with a membership in the typographical union, and can send home the claim made by us that when a piece of printed matter bears the union label it is the best that can be conceived, and we defy its equal by non-unionists.

Line up, this skirmish is but the preliminary to the great international workmen's movement now encircling the world.

Close up the ranks!

At this time, the closing months of one of the most severely conducted campaigns along educational lines ever inaugurated by an American trade union, it is noteworthy to record the attitude of the members of the job branch. It reminds me of the story of an old negro who wanted some turkeys. The old fellow had been to camp meeting, where he was told to pray for what he wanted. So he prayed that a turkey be sent to him, only to find his prayer unanswered. But he thought of a new scheme. He prayed God to send him after the turkey, and the next morning the turkey was there. Jobmen have been doing the beggar's act, and like the old negro, their prayers have come to naught. Now they are going out after what they want, and when January 1, next, rolls around they will wake up and find themselves in possession, and will wonder why they did not go after it several years ago. But they will have to go after it, for it will not come to them.

If we had but one argument in favor of our contention for the eight-hour day, and that one that the hours of labor now prevalent are too long for the good health of the average man, public sentiment would be with us. In the job branch, which requires severe physical and nervous energy, through the inauguration of the eight-hour day workmen would become more skillful and products would be of a higher grade. The workman's mental vigor would increase, and the employer, being the seller of the workmen's product, would in the end be a gainer through the operation of the shorter workday. Employers must be short-sighted indeed who can not figure out the increased profits under the eight-hour day, for anything that gives workmen a clearer mentality must redound to the profit of the business office.

Captains of industry prate that good citizenship is the object of the nation, else why have a government? How in the name of heaven are we to have good citizenship unless we workmen have time to study the science of government? Is the chief end of man to just work and sleep and be a beast of burden? Or is he a living, thinking being, whose mental development transcends all other demands? Is it not to give man more of the comforts and enjoyments of life, to lessen the burdens of main-

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tenance, and furnish him with the facilities of moral, mental and spiritual development? When the human mind is liberated from the bondage of long hours of toil it will study the Infinite in the works of creation. Man will become a social student.

The eight-hour day will be inaugurated by the printing crafts with the coming of the new year, and while there are those who will contend that it is as a mere palliative in the ultimate goal of the workman's program, I claim it is nevertheless a long step in the direction of social progress, and will prove a blessing to diminish the intensity of the struggle for existence. All hail the eight-hour day! JOSEPH P. KEATING.

ALBANY, N. Y.

There is "something doing" in Albany at the present writing. No. 4 has been honored by being placed in the advance guard of the International Typographical Union eight-hour movement, and is doing for the east what Chicago and Detroit are doing for the middle west, and what San Francisco has already done for the Pacific coast. No. 4 took a position on the "firing line" Monday morning, September 11, when, in obedience to the orders of President Lynch and the executive council of the International Union, a committee appointed at a special meeting the day previous promptly proceeded to interview every employing printer in the city and request their signature to an agreement giving the eight-hour day on and after January 1, 1906. The two days devoted to this work resulted in securing the agreement from twenty-one of the twenty-eight printing concerns in this city, and the men in the other seven were called out, and promptly responded, to a man, with a readiness that was very gratifying. The number of our members involved in the seven offices was very nearly three hundred men. Weed Parson's plant was the first to be called out, and fifty men quit work there Monday noon, September 11. At the same time the three men in Boyd's, three in Williams' and six in the Van Benthuysen offices also stopped work. The next day at noon the Argus Company, forty men, Brandon Printing Company, one hundred men, and the two offices of the J. B. Lyon Company, ninety men, also came out, those in charge of these concerns not being in a position at the time to sign the agreement in the time given. The fight was on. Headquarters were opened at the union rooms, and the executive committee and the committee appointed to secure the agreements began a continuous session in an adjoining hall. The men, as they gathered at the headquarters, were in the best of spirits, and, notwithstanding the nasty weather that has prevailed nearly every day during the week, have managed to derive a fair share of amusement out of the situation. Euchre and pinocle games held down several quartets; newspapers, magazines and other literature satisfied others, while animated conversations over the great movement we are engaged in, amid solacing puffs from pipes and tobacco thoughtfully contributed by Miss Fannie Lederer, a sister of one of our members, Joseph Lederer, served to satisfy the majority coming and going during the day. The first break among the seven firms refusing or unable to sign at the time required came Wednesday evening, when the Argus Company sent for the committee and placed their signature to the agreement. The second came Saturday forenoon, September 16, when, by appointment, the committee waited upon the Brandon Printing Company at their offices on State street, and the eight-hour document was duly signed. This information was conveyed to a large gathering of printers at their headquarters about 11 o'clock, and created great enthusiasm, as the Brandon Company thereby puts back to work nearly one hundred of our men tomorrow—Monday—morning. Two of the four largest concerns in opposition to the eight hours are thus in line, and if either of the remaining two sign, as is now confidently expected, the fight will be practically won, so far as Albany is concerned. The other three only employ twelve men, and as one of these, the Van Benthuysen Company, does a large business in presswork, it is not anticipated that this concern will delay long in following the lead of those who have already signed for the eight hours.

President Ranney and Secretary Hartnett, of Troy Union, were in town today in consultation with President Quinn.

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September 19, 10 P. M.—Albany Typographical Union No. 4 is "all to the good." The eight-hour day is a question no longer to us. It is an assured fact, and on and after January 1, 1906, every member of our union will realize it. Today the remaining five concerns that had not already signed the agreement decided to do so, viz.: the J. B. Lyon Company, the Weed-Parsons Printing Company, Charles Van Benthuysen & Son, the Boyd Printing Company and C. F. Williams. The agreement was reached today after a series of conferences, sessions and meetings between directors of companies, a meeting of the typothetæ and a conference with the committee representing Albany Typographical Union No. 4. The good news was noised around late this afternoon, and at a special meeting held at the headquarters at 8 P. M. was made an authentic fact by a report of the committee. A no more deserving or better pleased committee ever made a report to their union than was Messrs. W. B. Clark, J. F. Quirk, M. J. Sullivan, Thomas Palmatier and John H. McCann, appointed by President T. J. Quinn to perform this history-marking duty in the annals of our union. The cheers and heartfelt greetings that followed were a well-earned sequel to a work well done. The eight-hour strike of Albany Typographical Union No. 4 passes into history as a dignified, consistent and businesslike exemplification of what thorough organization can do to promote the cause of labor. There were no harsh measures, violence or other discredited means resorted to to bring about the desired results. The employers themselves have only admiration as a dominant feeling for our loyal organization. It is really a revelation to them, and they really seem to feel that its integrity and solidity can be construed in no other way than as a strong factor in promoting their own future welfare. Well may we all feel proud of the International Typographical Union, and especially of local No. 4 (with a big 4, if you please). CHARLES H. WHITTEMORE.

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A CORRECTION.

Lest there be a wrong impression prevail among the membership at large, due to a communication in the September issue of THE JOURNAL from this city in reference to existing conditions here, I take this opportunity of contradicting, in a measure, the statements made in the article referred to. The article mentioned states that there is no great desire on the part of any one to leave the city, when, in fact, there were twenty-six withdrawal cards issued in one week during the month in which the letter was written. The article also states that the union has passed a five-day law and that work is exceptionally good. The union did pass a temporary five-day law, to continue only so long as yellow fever was prevalent. Work is good only from the fact due to the operation of the law above referred to, and there is an ample supply of men to meet the demand. H. S. HUDSPETH,

New Orleans, La. President No. 17.

DETROIT, MICH.

The most interesting and largely attended meeting in the history of No. 18 was held Sunday, September 3, and among the good things handed out to the large number present was an interesting speech by President Lynch, followed by an address by Vice-President Hays, who has been with us several weeks. President Lynch commended our local officers and members at large on the successful management of our campaign against the "open shop." After a lockout of six weeks we have not lost a single member, and we present as solid a front today as the day of the strike.

The report of Delegates McLogan and Porter was a literary effort of grammatical perfection, and their handling of convention details of general interest reflected credit on their constituents who selected them to represent No. 18. Mr. McLogan presented the report, and, while it was brief, it was enjoyed by all.

"King" Kissel was unanimously elected to represent No. 18 at the state federation of labor, to be held at Saginaw.

The strike benefits were increased to $10 and $8 per week. A 5 per cent assessment was unanimously voted on all wages in excess of $10 per week, to be collected weekly.

Labor day was recognized by No. 18 in turning out over 500 members, including a number of the allied crafts who marched with us. Third prize was awarded the printers, who did not appear in any uniform other than linen caps and bamboo canes and their own holiday rags. The previous three years second prize was awarded No. 18 for best appearance. First and second prizes were awarded the steel workers and painters and decorators. It was a cool, cloudy day and ideal marching weather, and the largest turnout in the history of Detroit.

Upon our acquaintance with each individual strikebreaker we not only feel more confident of success, but a comparison between them and union men is so striking and redounds so much to our credit that the employers must feel that same disgust and contempt for these outcasts from society that honest union men do. To cite an instance of their depravity, one of these degenerates came into the club rooms on Labor day and asked the writer to buy him a drink. Upon inquiry I found he had come from Chicago two weeks before with three others of the same stripe. He stated that he had been "laid off" and was willing to leave town if the union would give him money and a ticket to Chicago, as he was sure he could get work there! What do you think of that for nerve? He got a drink, was escorted from the club by a heavyweight committee, who reported later that he had left town, convinced that walking was better for his health than riding. He acknowledged he was not a first-class printer, but said he preferred it to the stockyards of Chicago, where he had worked eight years. It is not necessary, and even injurious to our interests, to give these cattle a card, for they are so incompetent that the proprietors have no use for them, and when the trouble is over they are a reflection on our organization, for membership in our union is supposed to be a degree of competency.

F. Errett, a strike-breaker, was induced by our pickets to leave town, and we have learned that he committed suicide in Cleveland on September 14. Conscience probably got to work.

No. 18 has 530 members in good standing, 125 out on strike, not one superannuated or indigent member, and only two on the sick list.

Organizer William Haight was called to Saginaw on the 10th inst., and addressed the central trades council. His speech was received with great enthusiasm, and the support of that body was assured the printers. Before leaving, Mr. Haight had secured eight-hour contracts from all the job shops. From there he went to Grand Rapids and addressed No. 39. He has a good voice, an effective delivery, is a natural orator, and is doing effective work all over the state.

Mr. Dodge, one of the typothetæ agents, in conversation with W. H. Brooks, who has charge of the picketing work for No. 18, said that he had resigned his position; that they were at the end of their rope; that they simply could not make good their promises to the employers to furnish them with men; that the employing printers were beginning to demand better printers and more of them; and he proposed to save what little reputation he had left, and get into a more honorable business than that of a male procurer. Williamson, the typothetæ agent who has been collecting and bringing into Detroit the scum and riff-raff of the country, is now loudly denounced by the police authorities and the business men of Detroit, as well as by the alleged printers he has deposited here. The result will be that when the trouble is settled here, and Mr. Whirl, the commander-in-chief of the typothetæ forces, is taught a much-needed lesson, Detroit Typographical Union No. 18 will be stronger than ever before, and the employing printers of Detroit will hesitate a long time before they will become involved in another struggle with the typographical union.

On August 26 the Morning Tribune suspended publication. The Evening News and Tribune were under one management, and following the demise of the latter the News appeared as a continuous

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performance, issuing a morning edition and adopting the name Detroit News. In the shuffle about forty-five employes were let out, about ten being printers. Vague rumors are abroad to the effect that a new morning paper will enter the field, and we all fervently hope Mme. Rumor may be right for once.

In my correspondence last month I stated the pressmen were out with us, which was a misstatement, but not intentional. At the date of writing we expected such action, and the editor of THE JOURNAL received my correction too late to publish.

WALTER O'DAY.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

For the first time in over a quarter of a century a strike occurred in Syracuse on Tuesday, September 12, in an effort by the job and book printers to secure the eight-hour workday on January 1, 1906.

The response to the strike order was general, only three members remaining at work. Foreman Richardson, B. Hermon Smith, proofreader, and Ida Morrison, machine operator, at the Mason Press, decided to violate their obligations and refused to come out. They were expelled from No. 55 at a special meeting held on September 17.

Among those who came out were five linotype operators at the Mason Press. The firm secured one man named Hall, who had a machine at the Wesleyan Methodist Publishing Society and who had refrained from joining the union because of his religious scruples.

At the present writing, September 19, thirty-seven men are still out. Several offices have signed the agreement and more signatures are expected most any day now. Some of the boys have been getting in a little work subbing around on the newspapers.

A special meeting of the union was held September 17 and was attended by nearly the entire membership. The eight-hour and executive committees, who have charge of the strike, submitted their reports, which were enthusiastically received by the members present, and rattling speeches of encouragement and predictions of an early victory were made by several members.

It has often been charged that the book and job men generally were not as aggressive in unionism as the newspaper employes, but in this case all those out responded willingly, and all declare they will stick it out to a successful finish.

The payment of strike benefits began September 18 and will be continued until a settlement is reached.

Matters are in charge of the eight-hour and executive committees, all the members of which are working hard to bring about a satisfactory ending of the difficulty.

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Donald MacPherson, late of the Post-Standard and Telegram, left for Auburn, N. Y., last week, where he will run a machine on the Bulletin. He held down Syracuse for quite a number of years and was generaly well known and popular among the printer boys. It had been charged that "Mac" used a curling iron or curl papers to produce the curly effect of his raven locks, but the charge is baseless, for he confided to me himself that the curls were made by sleeping with his head in a bag they used to keep the italic in on the Hamilton Spectator, and he recommends the treatment to all who desire the same results as he has obtained.

Benjamin Finkelstein, an operator on the New York Herald, is laid up at his home here with a sprained ankle, the result of an accident at Chautauqua lake while bathing. He was spending his vacation there and was having a great time until the accident occurred. Ben is able to be about on crutches, but will not be in shape to return to work for a month yet. He learned his trade on the old Courier here and was one of the original machine men on the Standard. He has been in New York for twelve years, mostly on the Herald.

Edward McCormick, of the government printing office at Washington, paid Syracuse his regular semi-annual visit last month and took in the state fair and carnival. Ed is one of the old Standard and Post-Standard boys and is very popular with all who know him. He speaks well of Washington, and says all the former Syracusans there are doing well.

Frank Hughes, sr., has returned to work in the Post-Standard adroom, after a long battle with appendicitis, in which he finally won out.

Miss Nellie Mosely, of the proofroom of the Post-Standard, who was nearly suffocated by escaping gas, resumed work last week.

Among the visitors here after the Toronto convention were John ("Ji") Ross, of Scranton, Pa., who is an oldtimer here; Thomas F. Kane, of Boston; John Keating, of Denver, and Charles ("Kid") Bowman, of Cleveland. All expressed surprise at the wonderful growth of Syracuse and also at the great changes in the printing business in the Salt City.

Another oldtime printer of Syracuse has passed into the great beyond in the person of Lucas Phinney, who died in Rochester last month. Luke was born here in 1838 and had worked on a number of Syracuse newspapers that are now but journalistic memories, including the Star, Chronicle and Standard. He also worked on the Herald and Journal, and had held down Boston, Providence, Buffalo, Rochester, Norwich, New York, Worcester and other eastern cities. Luke was a veteran of the civil war, having served with distinction in Company A, First New York Mounted Rifles. He is survived by his widow and one brother. He was particularly well known in Utica, where he was one of the foremost members of No. 62.

John F. O'Brian, who carries an Omaha (Neb.) traveling card, is at the Hospital of the Good Shepherd here recovering from an operation for rupture. He is doing well at the present time and expects to leave the hospital in a week.

J. Bumpus Jones arrived in town September 19 from the west, and reports everything bright generally in that section for the success of the eight-hour day.

Owen J. Donnelly, who represented Binghamton Typographical Union at the International Typographical convention at Colorado Springs in 1896, and who has been a member of No. 55 for a number of years, has removed to Binghamton. Mr.

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Donnelly has been an active worker in No. 55 since he came here, and his removal is greatly regretted by the members of No. 55 and also by many friends outside of the business.

Samuel Salisbury, of the Anaconda (Mont.) Standard, called on old friends here last month. Mr. Salisbury had the misfortune to be bereft of his wife, and was accompanying the remains to Sandy Creek, N. Y., their former home, for interment. He looked as though Montana agreed with him. Sam is one of the best boys that ever claimed Syracuse as his town, and those here who remembered him were pleased to see him again.

John L. Chrystal, foreman of the Standard at Anaconda, Mont., who used to manipulate the "humpback" on the old Standard, paid Syracuse a visit after the convention at Toronto, which he attended as an "X." He was cordially greeted by his numerous friends here and enjoyed his sojourn immensely.

Our old friends Percy Monroe and Michael Angelo Hayes are now located in Newark, N. J., and each has said to the other, "Your move."

Billy Dickson and C. B. Flanagan were here last month from the west, and went east after a week's stay.

The Post-Standard announced, September 19, that George A. Somarindyck, formerly proofreader, foreman and business manager of the Post-Standard, who left here in August to assume the position of business manager of the Memphis (Tenn.) News-Scimitar, has been promoted to be general manager of that paper.

Charles H. Corregan, who has an action pending against No. 55 in the state court of appeals, came out of Lyman Bros.' job office with the rest of the boys. He has been performing on a monotype machine since the courts made the union reinstate him. Charley is all right in principle, though he is chock full of germs of the DeLeon brand of socialism and is making a fight against No. 55. He has won so far on technicalities, but No. 55 is confident that the court of appeals will decide against him on the facts in the case. F. A. WARD.

PONTIAC, MICH.

The writer recently made a visit into the central part of the state, and was surprised to learn how some of the country editors are working to help defeat the International Typographical Union in its eight-hour campaign. The one in mind (at St. Johns) asked a union man to go to Chicago, where he could obtain steady work in a nice office at $19 per week. The man approached replied that he was after "an eight-hour workday" and not other men's jobs. At one time this same country editor had to give up two jobs because of his stubbornness and refusal to join the International Typographical Union. One time in particular was when the Detroit Free Press was unionized. And now he is knocking. The editor in question has granted his force a nine-and-one-half-hour workday.

The eight-hour day is only a short way off—three months.

It would be an oddity if one or two of the regularly "absent members" of No. 512 would attend meetings. One once a month. Ginger up, boys, and get in the game. Show that you take an interest in your organization.

Frank Beach and Miss Margaret McHenry were married a short time ago. Mr. Beach recently took out his "withdrawal" card and accepted a position as mail carrier in the local postoffice. No. 512 wishes them success in their new life.

September 20 the Associated Press actually reported the victory of the printers in Albany, N. Y. Something wrong, seems to me.

ROY V. HENDERSON.

DENVER, COLO.

G. A. Hoffman, late candidate for delegate, has temporarily, at least, quit the business and is engaged in promoting the Elks' souvenir for next year's convention at this place, he being a member of that order.

The strike, or contemplated strike, lockout, etc., throughout the country has brought an influx of printers to Denver, more than has been in evidence for some time, and we are flooded with operators, admen and jobmen. And to make it worse, work is exceedingly dull here at present, with no immediate prospect of improving.

Preparations are being talked over looking to the proper entertainment by No. 49 of those delegates, has-beens, auxiliaries and visitors who pass our way en route to the fifty-second convention at Colorado Springs next year, and it is safe to say that every ticket will read via Denver, in memory of the convention held here in the late eighties. Just what No. 49 will do, who, or how much, can't be gauged as yet, but it is a safe bet that it will be the right thing and plenty of it. The exes are also in process of incubation into an association and will pull off something, if nothing more than a Mulligan, with which, I have heard it said, some printers are familiar, while en route.

The Smith-Brooks Company has bought a building next door to their present location for $35,000, and will remodel, enlarge or erect, to meet the demands of their present business. And they work only eight hours, and have for several years. How about this, Brer Macintyre?

By the way, Macintyre, he of "teapot" notoriety, stopped over in town on the way back from the scene of his discomfiture at 'Frisco lately, and the employers here treated him to a little eating. It is said that the way he took on over the outcome in the coast city was pitiful, and the burr on his tongue was nearly as bothersome as a felon on an operator's finger. Whom the gods, etc. He got no comfort from employers here, except to go on home and settle with the International Typographical Union, as he was up against the real thing now.

In a conversation with a big business man of San Francisco the other day, the matter of the re-election of Mayor Schmitz of that city was touched on. The business man, when asked how about it, said: "Of course, he will be elected; the labor fellows will all vote for him, and so will the business element, democrats and republicans; as we know when we have our kind of a man, not hampered

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by politics and politicians. And I am a citizens' alliance man, too, and a republican. We can't say anything openly, go to the primaries and vote for some one else, but when election day comes around we vote for the Dutchman. He is our kind, and is the best mayor for business 'Frisco ever had." And wouldn't that stop your distributor?

At the meeting of the State Federation of Labor at Salida, week of September 16, President John E. Collett, of Denver Union No. 49, was elected president, new officers selected, the federation affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and radical changes made in the constitution, and it is expected that the new blood will put the organization on a firm footing and make it a power for good. It marks the passing of the Western Federation of Miners as the dominating factor in the state body. No. 49 was represented by John E. Collett, John Oliver, Frank Pulver, John Sterling and A. E. Parkinson, while Al T. May went from the trades assembly.

There is no fear of strike among any of the typographical unions in this state over the eight-hour day. Fort Collins is experiencing some trouble with one office, but Organizer Birdsall hopes to have that straightened out in a jiffy. Anything but eight hours is unpopular hereabouts.

Labor day was celebrated in good shape. No. 49 did not officially turn out, but about 100 volunteered and marched, making a good showing, with banner and badges. By the way, the latter were secured by those participating in the parade from No. 49 by voluntary donations, and printed at the eleventh hour. Hard to keep enthusiasm down.

The action of the convention in the matters before it pleased the big majority of the members here, especially the firm stand on the eight-hour day. The decision of the executive council to force the hand of the typothetæ, and not sit idly by and let them precipitate trouble by piecemeal and sap our resources by picking the battleground, is also pleasing. The fight was bound to come, and the only way to cure a cancer is to take it in time and cut deep. We are ready to do our part, whatever it may be, financial or otherwise, and a dollar a week assessment, if necessary, will be cheerfully paid, as it is realized that to maintain our present advantages without encroachment it will be necessary to put all on the same footing the country over. On with the fight, and there is to be no second best.

Harry Waring, who represented Cripple Creek at Cincinnati, but lately on the News, is leasing at Cripple and is in a fair way to strike it rich. Hope so, and that he will acquire the private car habit and donate to the Cummings fund.

The Merchants' Publishing Company recently purchased the building they occupy on Arapahoe street, paying up in the five figures therefor. Not so many years ago this firm was a small one. It also is on an eight-hour basis. And yet they tell us in the east that to go to eight hours would ruin business, as no one is making any money.

The Great Western Printing Company last month purchased a printing plant, consisting of two machines, job presses, job type, etc., from the Swedish Printing Company, paying upward of $4,000 therefor. The plant was worth much more. This Great Western is composed of local printers and pressmen. They have a full plant, do lots of work, with two machines, bindery, presses, etc., and came up from a shoestring to a great business. They also work eight hours a day and accomplished all this under it. Inform Macintyre, Ellis, etc., by wire or letter.

Delegates Sherman and Vander Perel and has-beens Keating and Garman returned from the Toronto fiesta greatly pleased, and the two latter properly trimmed. All report a strenuous time.

Quite a number of printers got caught in the two recent savings bank failures here; it is, perhaps, surprising that any printer had money enough to put in a bank, except that named after a former ruler of Egypt. But they did and are now lamenting.

Summer vacations, camping and fishing trips, etc., served to make subbing pretty fair on the papers for a few weeks. But all are back now and the work is pretty poor. There were fifteen subs working on the Post one Saturday night recently, out of seventeen machines.

Talk about hard luck happening to printers with money! "Deacon" Downs hit town with a few dollars from Greeley, and was touched for $13 while viewing the Labor day parade. C. M. Shelton, from Little Rock, after accumulating a sum and blood poison in his hand by pitching hay on a ranch, and holding down a country "sit" for a few weeks, was relieved of about $40 while on his way to the city on a railroad train. He was asleep. R. F. Hundley came here from Sioux Falls with $70. He was in a Pullman and some gentleman kindly removed the aforesaid from under his pillow while he was slumbering. This was during Grand Army week. There are three morals: Don't have money, don't sleep and don't work.

C. E. Comstock, an oldtime member of No. 49, has been running a daily at Salida for some time, and was instrumental in getting the proprietors of that city to sign up an eight-hour agreement with the union there.

The country proprietors of this neck o' the woods are, as a whole, strong supporters of unionism as applied to our craft, speaking good words for our fight and invariably hiring our members whenever opportunity presents.

Cards deposited since August 1: J. B. Fleming, Ogden; J. C. Allen, Colorado Springs; C. M. Shelton, Little Rock; E. G. Meyers, Tiffin, Ohio; Frank Rector, Muskogee; William B. Gillard, St. Louis; Joseph Holliday, Chicago; W. H. Vernor, Dallas; J. T. Estell, Milwaukee; E. S. Close, Cripple Creek; J. L. Kibbey, Chicago; H. Jorgensen, Ottawa; A. A. Triller, Dubuque; Charles G. Daily, St. Louis; W. F. Evans, St. Louis; James Cavender, Salida; Bond W. Blue, Anaconda; Jesse J. Wooten, Trinidad; H. M. Nicodemus, Chicago; Rufus W. Fudge, Cleyburn; Bert Chabin, Pittsburg, Kan.; Gene Stacks, Lincoln; F. F. Rippo, Lincoln; H. A. Thompson, Trinidad; O. J. Anderson, Sioux City; C. W. Hinsey, Omaha; Cliff Daily, Philadelphia; R. F. Hundley, Sioux Falls;

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L. W. Obenchain, Iowa City; H. Menaugh, St. Louis; Charles E. Shaefer, Vicksburg; J. A. Anderson, Duluth; W. H. Mann, St. Louis; F. G. Burns, St. Louis; W. H. Hooker, Spokane; George Muser, St. Louis; J. C. Beulse, Trinidad; John Shay, Indianapolis; William Johnson, Lincoln; J. T. Hoffman, Pueblo; E. T. Fraker, St. Joseph; C. W. Cody, Omaha; P. R. Farabu, Memphis; F. D. Shoffner, Pittsburg, Kan.; L. A. Zimmerman, St. Joseph; J. H. Miles, Waterloo; Frank Jacobs, Chicago.

Withdrawn: W. B. Miles, Carl F. Kuppler, J. A. Berthamm, Z. Meredith, F. D. Fitch, C. E. Comstock, A. G. Bennett, J. B. Fleming, C. C. Shuster, V. M. Sabin, M. F. Branch, W. W. Weber, Joseph Holliday, George T. Lay, Frank Rector, O. K. Chapman, Lew Browning, W. H. Vernon, C. F. Faith, Selig Olcovitch, William Roeske, Jesse Wooton, W. F. Evans, C. M. Shelton, George P. Stovell, W. C. Ashwill, W. A. Ray, Rufus W. Fudge, J. C. Allen, W. B. Stuart, Joseph B. Dierling, F. F. Rippo, L. K. Billhart, John Shay, G. L. G. Chandler, C. M. Shelton, James T. Hoffman, E. G. Meyers, Bert Chabin.

HARVEY E. GARMAN.

LOWELL, MASS.

This renowned "City of Spindles," made famous sixty years ago by Charles Dickens in his "American Notes," now makes its initial bow to united printerdom. Among the first to be called upon by President Lynch to battle for the eight-hour movement, we are now in the throes of a strike, and the outlook is favorable. Upon the receipt of the executive council's ultimatum, Lowell Typographical Union No. 310 met and acted unanimously. On September 11 the master printers were called upon to grant the eight-hour day, to take effect January 1, 1906, and to give a favorable answer within forty-eight hours, or the men would quit work. The answer was unfavorable, all the union men and women quit work, and on Thursday morning, September 14, assembled and buckled on their armor for the battle. Our forces are well manned by President F. A. Speed, Secretary-Treasurer W. H. Brown and efficient committees. In all forty-seven printers came out of nine shops. The strike is on less than a week and five shops have signed the eight-hour agreement. The other four shops are crippled, and despite all endeavors of time and money, but a few boys have been secured to take the strikers' places. On all sides the principle of the eight-hour day is conceded as just, and it is inevitable that we will win.

A volume could be written about the incidents of this strike, for which you have no space now, but one important incident must not be overlooked. On the second day of the strike Humphrey O'Sullivan, founder of the famous "O'Sullivan Rubber Heel," joined our union. Thirty-one years ago Mr. O'Sullivan was a printer and a member of New York "Big 6." He came to Lowell, worked at the printing trade a while, drifted into the shoe business, and eventually into the rubber heel manufacture. Today he is a man of large means, a fine fellow in every walk of life, and has a great love for the friends of his youth, the typos. The eight-hour movement for the craft awakened all the enthusiasm of the old days, so upon being initiated into the Lowell Union, in acknowledging the applause which greeted him, he said: "Boys, this is one of the happiest moments of my life. I feel at home among you. The days of my youth are brought back to me; the grand old printing trade, to which I owe all the measure of success that has blessed me, has my warmest support and my best wishes. You are struggling for an eight-hour working day and you will win. If I can assist in any way, command me. If money will win, the victory is yours. If you stand together, I will pay the bill."

The noble generosity of Mr. O'Sullivan made the typos almost dumb, but after a while they recovered their senses, and you could hear the thunders of applause several blocks away. Indeed, it breaks no privacy when it is recorded that many present were affected to tears. And Mr. O'Sullivan's words were no idle boast, for he has since presented the Lowell Union with $500, saying: "There is more where that came from when you need it."

So, all hail! to Mr. O'Sullivan. His noble generosity is well worth heralding from one end of printerdom to the other.

You shall hear more from Lowell later, Mr. Editor.

D. A. SULLIVAN.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.

We are at it.

In obedience to President Lynch's telegram the executive board of Typographical Union No. 94 obtained contracts from every office under its jurisdiction for an eight-hour day, excepting two, and the men who were employed in these offices walked out. The strike at this writing has been very successful for the union. The two offices on strike are the American Typefounders Company and the Jersey City Printing Company. About forty men are involved in the struggle, and not a sign of weakness has been shown on the part of the men out. No. 94 is able financially to carry the fight on indefinitely, but a long struggle is not anticipated. The two shops mentioned have been very unfortunate in securing men.

The State Eight-Hour Association met in this city Sunday, September 17, and a rousing meeting it was. Allan Ball, a member of No. 94, is president, having been elected at the August meeting, which was held in Atlantic City. Kenneth M. Forbes, John S. Fisher and Fred N. Cornell were the delegates from No. 94.

Jersey City will be an eight-hour city January 1, 1906.

F. N. CORNELL.

OFFICIAL BATTLE CRY OF THE I. T. U.

We propose to sell to the employer eight hours out of twenty-four, and we will do as we please with the remaining sixteen.

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BOSTON, MASS.

I want to say to our critics, and particularly Mr. Clark, of New Orleans, that the Society of Typographical Journal Correspondents is not a "fan" organization, but one with a well-defined and wholesome purpose in view. The argument that it should be dissolved because some unscrupulous person might get in control and "use it for his own benefit or the benefit of his colleagues and friends" is extremely childish, and unworthy of a union man who is striving to advance the interests of his organization in every possible way. Why not advance the same argument in regard to the International Typographical Union? The society is not a secret one; its doings are published broadcast; it is a voluntary affair; its object is to benefit and educate the printers of this country and wield a wholesome influence over the whole labor movement, and, until we show a disposition to do wrong, we deny the right of any man to presume that we anticipate such action, or the right of anybody to interfere with our organization. We are willing to be judged by our actions, and we refuse to be muzzled.

I learned from contact with the JOURNAL scribes at Toronto that Dirks isn't dangerous, Chinn is a man of few words, Fear isn't afraid of anybody, Weiner isn't a soak, Garman is not old enough for a G. A. R. man, Saltus might like to, but didn't, and Knott, while tied down to his desk pretty close, wasn't snarly. While the correspondents' banquet didn't materialize, I feel sure that the reason was not because Dirks made them Fear that there Waudby no good Cooke available, or that the man who served the Weiner would Saltus, or that Bramwood Knott give us Kreiters our full Meade of Chinn. However, we Cantwell Alter matters now, but next year there'll be a Hartnett spread out Home, because we Lovett.

P. J. Guerin, of the Globe, secretary of the Franklin Typographical Society, has been appointed by Governor Douglas a member of the Franklin centennial committee, which will "arrange for and carry out fitting exercises for the proper celebration, on January 17, 1906, of the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin." The exercises will be held in Boston, and the committee is authorized to co-operate with a like committee to be appointed by the city government. The state has appropriated $500 for the celebration and the city of Boston is expected to duplicate this amount. The Franklin Typographical Society is also planning a celebration.

The officers of the Boston allied printing trades council are considering a proposition made by a number of business men to establish a large printing office in this city. The local typothetæ undoubtedly intends to make a fight, and during the strike that will follow the demand for the eight-hour day such an office will not only give employment to our members, but will insure business men against loss of time in getting first-class work. The project is worthy of serious consideration, and will undoubtedly be successfully carried out if undertaken.

The resolution which I had the honor to present at the Birmingham convention, providing that "all men called out on strike shall receive strike benefits, whether employed in a union office or not," and which was defeated at that time, was refought at the Toronto convention. I had to fight alone at Birmingham, but some of the ablest men in the convention supported it at Toronto, which shows that, although defeated again, it is coming. The executive council stated that it proposed to follow that policy in the eight-hour-day fight anyway; but, if then, why not all the time? And if it is to be followed at all, why not make it legal by placing it in the book of laws? I have yet to meet the man who can show me that one man's card is not equally as good as another man's, and does not entitle him to the same privileges and protection, no matter where he works. And the union men who work in non-union offices are generally the best brand of union men, because they don't have to belong to the union to work there. I am still from Missouri on this question.

Say, but that Nesbit is a versatile cuss! He seems able to write poetry, crack a joke, talk shop or deliver an oration with equal facility. But he is away off on the originator of that "On to Tor-on-to" slogan. It first appeared exclusively in the Boston letter of April, 1904, and again in September of the same year. It hardly conforms to Brother Nesbit's conception of the "Boston varnacular," but it went, nevertheless.

The policy of the executive council in at once demanding the eight-hour day for our members in cities where no agreement exists, is unquestionably a good one. The typothetæ evidently hoped to worry us by establishing "open shops" prior to January 1, but the action of the executive council places them on the defensive, where they belong and where they must remain until the eight-hour day is universally achieved.

No. 13's missionary committee, whose duty it is to carry the gospel of trades unionism to the benighted ministers, is doing good work. The committee consists of Charles G. Wilkins, J. Curtis Ellis and Henry Sterling. The latter delivered an address in the Blachmont Congregational Church on September 10, and the committee has invitations to appear before several ministerial bodies.

At the last meeting of the book and job branch it was decided to hold a smoke talk in the near future, in order to reach some of the non-union printers in this section and acquaint them with the advantages they will receive by coming along with us. It was voted to recommend to No. 13 that if the office of organizer is to be continued permanently it be made elective instead of appointive.

Isn't it a rather peculiar coincidence that those members of the typothetæ who advertise that they are running "open shops" are also advertising for non-union men? It only goes to prove our contention that the "open shop" is the non-union shop.

I hear that Robert T. Murray, of Halifax, N. S., deputy king's printer, died about the middle of August. He was one of the best friends the "down home" printers ever had. Fred Smith, president of No. 130, has been appointed to the vacancy.

A meeting was held September 20, in the parlors of the Woman's Educational League, Boylston street, for the purpose of opening a charter list for a woman's auxiliary to No. 13, and by next

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month I hope to be able to report a flourishing organization in this city. Secretary Henry Sterling has taken hold of the matter in his usual earnest manner, and, assisted by the writer, is fast making an auxiliary here an assured fact. Any lady member, wife, mother or unmarried sister of a member of No. 13 who has not yet received an invitation to join is hereby requested to do so, and help to win the eight-hour day for the printers.

Some "rat" burglars broke into Secretary Sterling's office August 25, but all they got away with was a back-number typewriter and some postage stamps. It is supposed they had heard of the fund No. 13 is accumulating for the eight-hour fight; but we don't leave our "stuff" lying around loose.

The harmonious settlement of the "Philadelphia situation" is a source of deep gratification in this section. With a solid front for the eight-hour day on the Atlantic seaboard, as well as throughout the entire jurisdiction, the outlook is rosy. And our successes so far show which way the wind blows.

Boston News Writers' Union No. 1 donated $25 to the college fund of the Newsboys' Union at its August meeting. The newsboys are raising $5,000 to send one of their members through college. No. 13 made a donation to help out, as did also the book and job branch.

The erudite and verbose editor of the New England Printing Trades Journal mixes compliment and sarcasm with great facility. His use of adjectives is at times postively alarming. Outside of that, however, his Labor day edition was a very creditable one.

F. H. Presby, of the Globe, had a narrow escape from drowning at Silver Lake, Brockton, September 3, by the upsetting of a boat. One of Frank's companions, whom he tried to rescue, was drowned, and he himself was assisted ashore in an exhausted condition.

Joseph B. Gill has been endorsed by the book and job branch for International organizer for Cambridge and Norwood. "Joe" is an earnest worker, and his well-known hustling ability makes him a very desirable man for the position.

Experience with the Canadian customs authorities at convention time suggested the thought that appearances are sometimes deceitful. A man might have a dozen pairs of shoes in his grip and still not be a runner, or even a walker.

Municipal ownership, the referendum and single tax are themes upon which public addresses will be delivered in Boston and throughout New England during the winter by lecturers of the Henry George Lecture Association.

Delegates J. Vander Perel and E. S. Sherman, of Denver, visited Boston after the close of the Toronto convention, as a part of an extended tour before returning home.

Willard Small, of Newark, N. J., a well-known Boston printer in the old days, passed through town on his way to and from Maine, where he spent his vacation.

A. W. Preece, of the American, has returned to work, after a five weeks' siege of sciatic rheumatism.

The amendment to the "priority law" proposed by Delegate Croft, of Boston, and adopted by the Toronto convention, removing the sixty-day time limit for reinstatement when a man is laid off to reduce the force, is a step in the right direction. A man laid off for the above reason should always have the preference when an increase of the force comes.

Delegate John P. Kennedy, wife and son, of Minneapolis, came east after the convention, visiting their old home in Nashua for several days, and calling on old friends in the Hub, leaving for home after Labor day.

Organizer Scott, of the New England district, is a busy man these days. He is meeting with success in the eight-hour fight everywhere he goes. He is the right man in the right place.

I am told that our old friend "Si" Gamble is to be a candidate for delegate to Colorado Springs from "Big Six" next year.

Percy Rolfe, of the Globe, has gone to Rutland for the benefit of his health. He was accompanied by his wife and child.

Because a man has no teeth and must eat soft foods, it does not necessarily follow that he must drink soft drinks.

John F. Busche, of New York, he of the transparent card at Toronto, paid a visit to this city last month.

R. W. Townsend, of the Globe, also of Klondike fame, has returned to work, after a severe illness.

Eight hours—that's all. Isn't that enough?

Can those Toronto boys entertain—what?

Dried apples make a swell feed.

Going out Home? HERBERT W. COOKE.

NOTES FROM THE UNION PRINTERS' HOME.

Thomas N. McGill, Cleveland No. 53, was recently admitted as an invalid, and was assigned to the hospital annex. George Mesick, Chicago No. 16, has also joined us, and entered the same department.

Frank I. Schwartzel, for many years a member of Dayton No. 57, and a linotype operator, was one of our August visitors. Frank has been recuperating his health in California and Arkansas for a year past, and was en route for his home city.

Charles M. Laughlin, a Home resident from Norfolk, Va., was a member of the chorus at the recent Garden of the Gods Chautauqua. Charley, besides being a vocal basso profundo, and a regular member of St. Mary's church choir, is an accomplished performer on the violin and guitar.

All our residents are highly pleased that the International Typographical Union convention will be held in Colorado Springs next year. Thanks to those inimitable hustlers, Superintendent Charles Deacon, John F. Jones, Charles M. Carter, Delegate W. A. Snyder, and President W. J. Snider (all of No. 82), ably assisted by Henry Russell Wray, of the city chamber of commerce, and other "boosters." No. 49's delegates and visitors also helped to "push it along."

J. A. J. Birdsall, former resident of the Home from Little Rock No. 92, and recently re-elected financial secretary of No. 82, has gone into the tobacco business. Though over seventy-two years

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of age, Mr. Birdsall is a living refutation of the Osler theory. He prints the following on a neat business card: "The Arkansaw Traveler, J. A. J. Birdsall, Mining Exchange Cigar Stand, Colorado Springs, Colo. Yes, I am from Arkansaw. Now Laugh, Durn Ye."

Mrs. Nellie V. Wilson, our lady resident from Columbia Union No. 101 (Washington, D. C.), recently paid a week's visit to friends in Boulder, Colo.

Mrs. Irene M. Putnam, daughter (from Michigan), and George E. Clark (member of Columbia Union No. 101), son of our veteran newspaper publisher and resident printer, Merrils H. Clark, were recent visitors to their father here. Theirs was a pleasant family reunion. The old gentleman is now in his eightieth year, but has lost none of his optimistic geniality. The reunited family had a pleasant carriage drive through the Garden of the Gods, Manitou, and other scenic attractions in the Pike's Peak region.

Superintendent Deacon and his daughter, Henrietta, returned from their eastern trip August 27. Miss Deacon remained with relatives in St. Louis, while her father attended the Toronto convention. They were absent about three weeks, and report an enjoyable time.

Robert Middleton, admitted from Seattle Union No. 202, in April, 1904, died in the hospital annex September 4, 1905, of paralysis, aged seventy-one years. Mr. Middleton was a native of Quebec, Canada, and leaves a sister in British Columbia. While seemingly in perfect health when he entered the Home, he had been gradually growing feeble during the last few months. He was generous to a fault, and would divide his last pittance with an unfortunate comrade. His funeral services, which were conducted by Reverend Wilcox, were well attended, and the sermon was of the most impressive character. The interment was in Evergreen cemetery.

The national letter carriers' convention recently held at Portland, Ore., accepted the donation of 160 acres from Colorado Springs, and voted to build a sanitarium and home on land adjoining our own.

At the present writing the city is overcrowded with G. A. R. excursionists. Among the old army veterans who visited the Home were Andrew D. Newbold, of Chicago No. 16, and Richard L. Tweed, of Boston No. 13. They were cordially received and entertained by residents and their former typo associates.

The residents of the Home have received a complimentary invitation from the management of the Empire theater to attend the Wednesday and Thursday matinees. The courtesy was extended through Charles M. Loughlin, one of our old resident musicians from Norfolk, Va. Verily our "boys" need not feel entirely isolated when so many little favors are showered upon them from citizens of Colorado Springs. The Empire presents first-class vaudeville and musical entertainment.

The writer recently received a neat typewritten acknowledgment from Passenger Agent D. A. MacWatters of his receipt of the Kirkwood (Mo.) Courier, containing a brief writeup of Colorado attractions, including our recent trip over the "Short Line" road to the gold districts.

Jeremiah McCarthy and John Taylor, both from "Big Six," have joined our big congregation of retired oldtimers.

A delegation from the Home recently visited the Empire theater and presented Mrs. Ahearn, novelty gymnast, with a handsome bouquet of flowers, gathered from our gardens. The recipient is the daughter of R. K. Potter, superintendent of the Hall Printing Company, of Chicago.

Preparations are already being made to entertain the International Typographical Union delegates and visitors next August. The Colorado Springs printers and people expect to outdo all past performances in making things pleasant for our typo brethren.

Capt. H. P. Macloon was among the Home visitors to the G. A. R. convention at Denver. He met many of his old army comrades of the Twenty-Fifth Missouri, and enjoyed the grand reunion of war veterans greatly. Louis Herman and other residents also attended the convention.

The tourist visitors to our institution this year exceed in number the records of all previous seasons. We hope to be able to count the registered names when the rush is over.

Will Hicks, member of Cincinnati No. 3, accompanied by his wife, recently visited the Home, en route for San Francisco. They were entertained by George C. Beach, one of our residents from that city.

A. B. Stindle, admitted from Atchison No. 113, last July, vacated and returned to his home town September 3, on the advice of Dr. Christopher. E. G. F. Hazle, from Columbia No. 101, vacated, after being here two weeks, and returned to Washington, D. C.

George M. Willets was admitted from Little Rock No. 92 recently, and was assigned to the hospital annex as an invalid. Leroy W. Kennedy, of No. 8, was also admitted to the hospital. Oscar Howard, a resident from Wheeling No. 79, has received letters patent on an improved book and job chase. The invention looks like a success.

Miss Robeson, our amiable assistant nurse, and several inmates attended the recent Elks' barbecue at Green Mountain Falls.

Mrs. Annie Ferguson, relict of Billy Ferguson, who was secretary of New York Union No. 6 from 1891 until his unfortunate demise in January, 1897, resulting from asphyxiation, was a visitor to the Home recently, and met many of her and her deceased husband's oldtime friends and acquaintances. The lady was accompanied by a Mrs. G. M. Higgins, both of whom were making a brief tour of the west before returning to New York city.

The following were some of the typographical visitors registered at the Home during August: Nellie Childers Smith, Denver; Will W. Mackey, Washoe Union No. 65; Bond Blue, Anaconda No. 255; Thomas M. Millis, Houston No. 87; Mrs. John J. Jacobson, Woman's Auxiliary No. 15 to Des Moines No. 118; Louis E. Brown, New York No. 6; Miss M. E. Pietz, Chicago No. 16; Miss Tillie Benson, Moline No. 107; Fred R. Walton, New York No. 6; J. D. O'Connell (and wife),

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Denver No. 49; H. E. Llewellyn Sterling, No. 282; F. D. Fitch, Madison No. 106; Ralph C. Cayler (and wife), Denver No. 49; Arthur F. Bartlett (wife and son), Morning Star, Indianapolis; Alvin Schwisher, Minneapolis No. 42; R. G. Allen (and wife), Des Moines No. 118; W. G. Waters, Sioux Falls No. 218; John L. Kennedy, Washington, D. C. (Columbia No. 101); S. C. Chatham, Guthrie (Okla.) No. 587; Will T. Henderson, Chicago No. 16, and L. P. Zibert, Nashville No. 20.

A lawn social near the rustic summer house and croquet fields on the Home grounds was enjoyed by a few friends and lady employes of the main building and annex on the evening of August 17. Songs and recitations and attempts at Virginia reels were some of the amusements indulged in, while music was supplied by Ed Mulligan, on a graphophone, and on the violin and guitar by Billy Wagner and Charley Laughlin. Miss Pearl Burr, a visitor from Washington, D. C., and who is spending the summer in Colorado Springs, was the principal entertainer on what was voted a pleasant evening. O. LANGFORD.

Colorado Springs, Colo.

FRESNO, CAL.

W. S. ("Windy") Taylor, aged eighty-one, known to nearly every printer from Victoria, B. C., to San Diego, Cal., has just left the hospital, where he had been ill for over six months. Through the columns of THE JOURNAL he wants it known that the "old man" is as good as he was twenty years ago.

M. C. Walden, a member of No. 144, has started a job office, and says that things are going the easy way.

The Fresno Evening Tribune has been launched by the Scripps News Company. One machine has been installed and more improvements will be made as the business warrants.

Prosperity, in large letters, is looming up on the horizon for both the Republican and Democrat. Both offices will install double-deckers before the holiday season.

One initiation and one apprentice membership application for July.

Ray W. Baker, delegate to the convention at Toronto, wishes to express his thanks to those unions with whom it was his good fortune to come in contact while on his eastern trip, for the many courtesies extended.

The allied printing trades council, authorized by the typographical and pressmen's unions of Fresno, has been permanently organized, and is now ready to transact such business as may properly come before that body. The allied printing trades labels are being distributed and the old labels taken up. The officers are: A. C. Wrenn, president; W. L. Cochran, secretary. The council meets on the second Friday in each month.

Duncan A. James, editor of the local labor organ, was arrested on a criminal libel complaint recently. He had published the facts relative to an unfair butcher, who had resigned from the union to accept work in a non-union shop, and referred to him as a "scab." The case has been dismissed at the request of the complainant, who is now seeking reinstatement in the union.

At the last meeting of the union a committee was appointed to "round up" the country prints in the numerous small towns in the San Joaquin valley. The chances for boosting the eight-hour cause in this manner are encouraging, and takes from the large office the only opportunity they have to fill the vacancies in case of a strike.

Fresno will be represented at Colorado Springs next convention. HARRY BLUMENTHAL.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

No. 53, behind chapel banners, five hundred strong, turned out on Labor day. The parade was a success, and from start to finish was one grand eight-hour and union label demonstration.

The Detroit employing printers had one of their agents here trying to get non-union men. After one week of disappointments he packed up his belongings and left town in disgust.

The allied printing trades council is holding special meetings. The allied trades are unanimous in their support of No. 53 in its demand for eight hours. They all have the eight-hour fever.

It remains with the job men if they want the eight-hour day. They must stand together and not budge an inch, and the victory will be won. Now, all together, stand in one solid phalanx.

Max Hayes, who is organizing the country printers of Ohio, is leaving no chance for the bosses to get men in this state in case of trouble. He is unionizing everything in sight. The neighborhood of Cleveland hardly contains over a dozen non-unionists.

State and district conventions of printers are held monthly in Ohio. A good way to compare notes.

The proprietor of one open shop employing over a dozen card men expressed himself to one of our members as favoring the eight-hour workday, and another as thinking seriously of getting out of the teapot, even if he had to pay a fine, as he violated one of their alleged laws and he expects to be disciplined. There are several more in the same boat.

Got your Colorado "springs" ready for 1906?

All hail the eight-hour day and the union label.

Organize, boost, boom and pull together.

Mrs. John Lee, of Louisville, visited a few hours at my home on her way home from Toronto.

At a special meeting of No. 53, on the evening of September 15, the new job scale, calling for $18 weekly and an eight-hour day, was adopted. Much enthusiasm prevailed. There were over five hundred present. JOSEPH WEINER.

OFFICIAL BATTLE CRY OF THE I. T. U.

We propose to sell to the employer eight hours out of twenty-four, and we will do as we please with the remaining sixteen.

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MAILERS' TRADE DISTRICT UNION.

October 18, 1905, was the date set for the vote on the proposed amendments to the Mailers' Trade District Union constitution passed at the Toronto convention. The definition of what the mailing business is will be one of the important changes; a committee to be appointed by the president of each local on the auto mailing machine, and notice given as to the inception of the eight-hour proposition.

More business was done at our recent convention than at any of the previous gatherings, and the delegates were ever ready to do their duty.

The delegates expressed themselves as highly pleased at the manner in which they were entertained by the Toronto mailers. Many souvenirs were the presents given by our Canadian brothers.

After the convention most of the delegates, together with President Mulcahy, stopped off at Buffalo and whispered encouragement into the ears of the Buffalo mailers while touring the different newspapers. A meeting was called Sunday, but was slimly attended by the local mailers, and the usual number of promises were made to do better.

The delegates elected by the Cleveland, San Francisco and Kansas City unions were among the missing, and the next time we hope these locals will make good by being represented.

"Charley" Hedrick was again with us, although not as a delegate, but before he left Toronto for home claimed that he enjoyed himself thoroughly and had a good time. Charley has worked hard for his local and should be given credit for the good he has done.

All mailers' unions are to begin working under the eight-hour law January 1, 1906, and those not enjoying the eight-hour privilege now will kindly notify the secretary of the trade district.

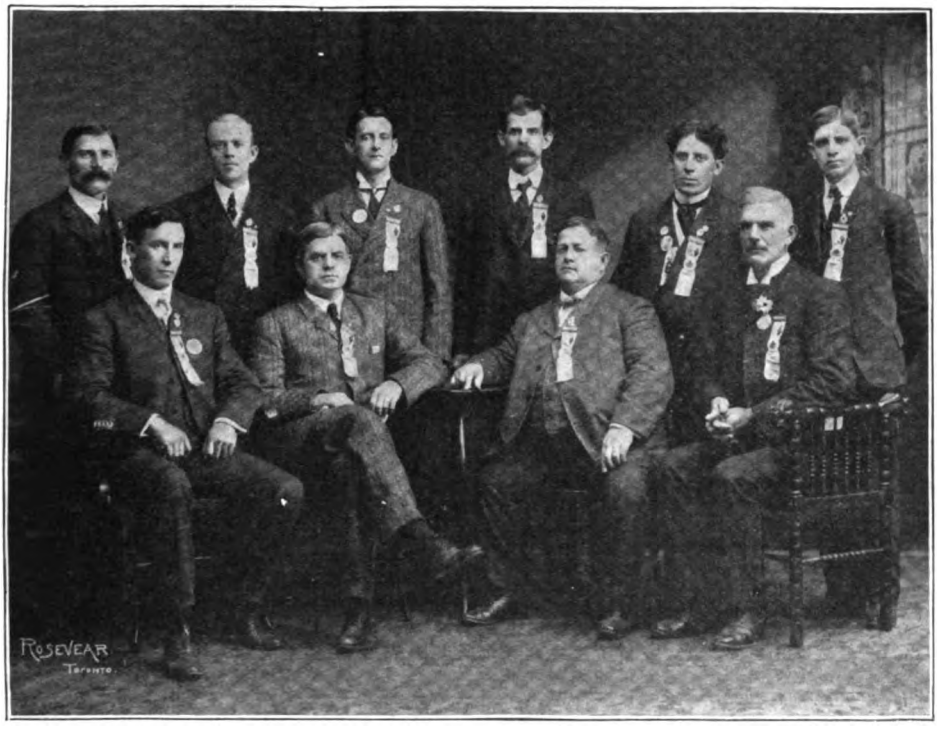
We hope to learn that the New York Mailers' Union was successful in getting its new scale.

The secretaries of the Detroit, Louisville, Minneapolis, Albany and Buffalo locals will kindly write me in regard to per capita tax to this union.

The selection of Herbert Cooke for the head of the Journal correspondents' society was a choice well made, and every one is pleased.

Many thanks to the Toronto mailers.

ROBERT T. ALLEN.



OFFICERS AND DELEGATES AT THE MAILERS' DISTRICT CONVENTION.

Top row, standing—William Kupke, Chicago; William Birkedahl, Denver; Mark Gray, Indianapolis; A. E. Brewer, Toronto; Daniel Corcoran, New York; Edward Eby, Cincinnati.

Bottom row, sitting—William McInerney, Chicago; R. T. Allen, Boston, secretary-treasurer; James J. Mulcahy, St. Louis, president; John F. Finley, New York.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

As the newspapers have made known in every "nook and cranny" of the country, we have a new public printer, and through the same medium the circumstances of the change, though at this writing the appointment is only as "acting." But that it will be made permanent no one doubts, and probably has been ere these lines are printed. Oscar J. Ricketts is an Illinois man, as is his predecessor. In his youthful days he published newspapers at a couple of points, but came to this city and went to work in the government printing office some fifteen years or so ago. From composing and proofrooms he was promoted to be private secretary of Public Printer Frank W. Palmer in 1897. At the death of Chief Clerk William H. Collins, some three years ago, Captain Henry T. Brian was promoted from foreman of printing to chief clerk, and Mr. Ricketts was made foreman of printing. He is yet a young man—the youngest who has ever held the position—being still in his thirties, and enjoys the further distinction of being the only man who has ever been promoted from case or from any subordinate position in the office to that of public printer. And for the first time Columbia Typographical Union has the felicity of furnishing a public printer, though nearly all his predecessors have been honored by being placed on her rolls as honorary members. The popularity of the appointment was attested by the number of floral pieces sent to Mr. Ricketts' room, not alone from employes, but from those outside of the office, and especially the newspaper men.

It was with much pride that the members of this union learned that Delegate Joe M. Johnson had been a conspicuous success at Toronto, though with no surprise, for Mr. Johnson's ability is too well known and recognized for any doubt on that score to exist in this city. It was not alone as chairman of the committee on laws that he shone, but on the two occasions that President Lynch honored him and us by calling him to the chair he presided with the grace and ability that distinguished him during the two years that he was president of Columbia Union. Delegate and Mrs. Vander Perel, of Denver, came by way of this city on their return from Toronto, and were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Johnson during the several days they put in sightseeing in the national capital, departing from here for Fort Wayne, Ind., where they were to visit relatives before returning to Denver.

Another visitor to Washington after the convention was ex-Delegate C. C. Houston, of Atlanta, who represented that union at Detroit in 1899. Mr. Houston represented his county in the Georgia house of representatives for five years, and won the compliment from the commercial bodies of having been the best representative the county had ever had. His present occupation is as proofreader on the Constitution. He called on friends and was taken through the government printing office, for which he expressed his admiration.

We have another globe-trotter in Europe in the person of Joseph Gibson, of the government printing office, who sailed for Queenstown, Ireland, the latter part of August, to spend two months in the British isles and continental Europe. This is his second tour, the first having occurred two years ago, when he became so enamored of Europe that he immediately planned for another visit.

A new weekly paper was started here about the 1st of September, called Graft, the editor and proprietor of which is Col. W. J. Elliott, formerly of Columbus, Ohio, who ran the Globe here two or three years ago. Graft is devoted to the exposition of the gentle art which gives it its name. Whether it will have a more prosperous career than Colonel Elliott's previous venture remains to be seen. In the number which I saw the editor "took out" largely on Commissioner General of Immigration Sargent, formerly chief of the Brotherhood of Railroad Firemen, and incidentally on a number of others.

Edwin C. Jones, ex-president and ex-delegate of Columbia Union, for several years foreman of one of the divisions of the government printing office, now chief clerk of the bureau of public printing of the Philippine government, has been in the city since about the 1st of September, visiting old friends, having six months' leave of absence. He came from the Philippines by way of the Suez canal, leaving the vessel at one of the Mediterranean ports and traveling across the continent to the British isles, where he visited his native Wales, having enjoyed Paris and a number of other cities en route. By his appearance the climate of the tropics agrees with him. He reported the Americans in Manila as well, satisfied and happy.

"Squire" W. F. Reed and F. A. Roderick, whom I mentioned in the September JOURNAL as touring in Canada, returned the latter part of August, delighted and enthusiastic. My friend Silas Bill Read, of Montreal, to whom I had commended the "Squire," sent me by his hands a handsome cigar-cutter, besides having made the "Squire" a present of Montreal while he was there.

A modest stone has been erected in Glenwood cemetery, in this city, over the remains of the late E. W. Patton, ex-delegate of Columbia Union, ex-trustee of the Home, and one of the editors and proprietors of the Trades Unionist, the legend reading as follows:

(Scroll.) PATTON.
(Square and compass.)
E. W. PATTON
FEB. 22, 1859—MAY 4, 1905.

The number attending the mass meeting of Columbia Union to protest against the action taken by the convention in regard to Shelby Smith was horribly exaggerated in some of the labor papers, being stated to be 75 per cent of the membership. As the membership is about 1,700, 75 per cent would be in the neighborhood of 1,300, four times as many as our hall will hold. There were about seventy-five of the protestants, which is less than 5 per cent of the membership, and many of the seventy-five were there merely from curiosity.

Oscar Nelson, an Iowa boy, who has been employed in the government printing office for several years, has been compelled by ill health to give up,

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and has gone to Los Angeles, Cal., where his family are.

Frank E. Pyne, of the Record division, government printing office, on July 5 underwent an operation for the removal of a tuberculous kidney, which was successful, and he has been enabled to return to his machine.

William Mulhoffer, who served his apprenticeship in the government printing office, and worked in all the different departments of the office, and who has since become a prosperous manufacturer of Cincinnati, recently visited the office and renewed acquaintances among the less prosperous.

Bookbinders' Union No. 4, of this city, succeeded in getting its new scale put into effect without resorting to a strike. By the new scale the minimum wage is $18 per week. The government printing office was not affected.

Hon. James Wilson, secretary of the department of agriculture, was waited on by a committee from the painters' union, who requested that the painters employed in that department be paid union wages. This is the way he talked to the committee, according to one of the city papers:

> I suppose you have come because you want more money. Your men are getting $3.20 a day now, and I reckon you want their pay raised to the union rate. Well, we are all workingmen and I will be glad to give you the increase you desire. It will mean more money for the farmers, too, and it is right that they should get it. The pay of the two painters employed by the department of agriculture will be increased from the present figure of $3.20 a day to the union rate of $3.50, and I will issue an order to that effect right away. Good day, gentlemen; any time I can serve you call on me. We are all toilers.

Ben F. Henry, an old employe of the government printing office, after an absence of about a dozen years, was recently reinstated. He is well known in many parts of the country.

William A. Hartman, for many years an employe of the government printing office, died on August 31, after an illness of some months, during part of which time he was able to attend to his duties. At one time he was assistant foreman of the job division, and later was a member of the prosperous printing firm of Hartman & Cadick. He was originally from Crawfordsville, Ind., and at his death was fifty-six years old.

Quite a number of temporary appointments have already been made. Among the number was George R. Gray, a long-ago compositor in the office, who at one time possessed a fine business of his own in this city.

Dave Pollock, who spent some months at the Home, and later half a year or so at Atlanta, returned and was reinstated in the government printing office recently.

Peter Harr, for thirty-five years manager of Pearson's book and job office in this city, died on September 12, after a long illness.

Mrs. Josephine Simpson, a member of Columbia Union and a compositor in the government printing office, made a visit to Germany during the past summer.

James K. Marks, of the Post, died on September 15 and was buried on the 18th, members of the Post and Times chapels acting as pallbearers. He was a soldier during the Spanish-American war.

A. F. Bloomer.

When harmony comes as a result of adhesion to principles it is all the sweeter, and incidentally the more enthusiastic. This was particularly true toward the end of the 1905 session of the International.

As a boomer Delegate Fennessy is a boomer.

If Delegate Draper should happen to read the Philadelphia Trades Union News of August 24 he will have effort to suppress his temper, because of the malicious attack upon his honesty of purpose. Of course those who know Mr. Draper will readily resent the imputation.

There was no compromise on the "Philadelphia Situation" at Toronto. No. 2 will do as directed by the executive council, or it will get no money. That is all.

The union printer who edits a labor paper should know the difference between criticism and slanderous utterances. Especially is this true of the printer who has worked on a newspaper. However, if the so-called editor did not know that there was a difference, he has been made aware of the fact. At any rate he can be taught, even though the sentence may be severe. The careful and sensible editor never stoops to slander and vilification.

Those Canadian fellows are royal entertainers to a moral certainty.

Toronto will be always green in our memory.

The eight-hour enthusiasm at the Toronto convention indexed the feeling at home. The unanimity was superbly great.

Those unions which have steadfastly disfranchised morning newspaper printers from attendance at union meetings because their regular meeting time was other than on a Sunday, will be compelled to change their meeting days. As a result there may be a different line of legislation in the future in some cities.

The hard and fast rule of allowing only $3 a day for hotel expenses for executive officers and organizers should be done away with by the referendum. Sometimes this sum is sufficient, but ofttimes it is totally inadequate.

The leaves with pay in the big printery have about reached the end, and the average printer is making good his taskful output.

It is hardly likely that Secretary Bramwood had his face made hairless in order to be eligible to a group of smooth-shaven printers that usually have their pictures taken during convention week. There was no improvement in looks.

"The experience was worth $1,000 to me," said John Hooper, who was one of the Washington (D. C.) visitors at Toronto. "I second the motion," said his tripmate, D. R. Lyons. Both gentlemen sing praises loud of the hospitality of the Canadian printers. And wisely, too, let it be said.

The tourist has again taken Washington into consideration, and the traveling "sub" is in evidence.

President Herbert Cooke, of the Society of The

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Typographical Journal Correspondents, asserted that he will drill the scribes to a higher standard. As long as the chalk line is obliterated, all's well.

Columbia's membership will swell about 200 or more by the first of December, and the one-half per cent assessment will likewise swell. Good.

Estimating the expenditure of money by printers who attended the Toronto convention, a fair sum would put the figures at $100,000. Much of this was spent in the Canadian metropolis, and the souvenir firms did a good business.

God bless the women! Their presence at Toronto gave dignity to the convention, and delight and pleasure was everywhere the direct result of their attendance. Let it be hoped that they will be proportionately numerous next year, and the next, and each succeeding twelve months. Again, God bless the women!

The irony of Fate; how forcefully it was evidenced at the recent International convention. At the Birmingham meeting, in 1901, the laws committee reported favorably upon the proposition to repeal section 81. One of the then Philadelphia delegates opposed the report in a vigorous, forcible and logical manner, citing an instance where he had been grossly maligned and an attempt made to besmirch his character by one Shelby Smith. The law was not repealed. And one Shelby Smith, also a delegate from Philadelphia, was the first, and let us hope he will be the only one, to have the law meted out to him. The way of the transgressor is indeed hard.

The first of January, 1906, and the eight-hour day, is nearing. Skirmishes with the United Typothetæ have been had. Victory has crowned the efforts of the union printer, and triumphant will be the contest for a righteous time in which to work. The additional period gained for rest and recreation will be occupied in a judicious and wise manner. But it is not the better part of wisdom to become intoxicated with success. Rather become more determined, in every sense, to make the contention a complete and wholesome success. Be firm and resolute.

The selection of Mrs. Ed Donnell as president of the Woman's International Auxiliary was a nice attestation of her ability, to say nothing of her worth and service as international secretary since the organization was formed. It was a fitting vote in a glorious cause, and it foretells continued success of the auxiliary.

It is amazing how eager some men are to write about what transpired at the recent International convention, even though they were not in attendance.

The hardest day's work a man does is the one following a vacation. And eight hours is much too long. Try it, if you never had the experience.

Here is an idea of how the force in the government printing office is made up. Last month Miss Wallace took her leave and went to her home at Portland, Me., while Miss Stagg visited her parents in Portland, Ore. The latter may not return to her case, as rumor has it that her next "take" will be a husband. God bless the women.

John A. Huston, who ably helped to take care of every one who attended the Washington convention, is visiting in Indiana. During his stay he says he will fish on the banks of the Wabash.

Vander Perel, of Denver, Colo., one of the 1905 laws committee, visited Washington before returning home. While here he and Mrs. Vander Perel were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Joe M. Johnson, which fact alone is a guarantee that they enjoyed their stay.

To do or not to do is simply hesitation, and it is well known what follows when a fellow hesitates. Let this not be the case in the eight-hour movement.

The man who has another life to live, if he be a union printer, will have a chance when he gets the eight-hour day, and having this desire he will work the harder to obtain a shorter day.

A righteous people sometimes mete out justice by their votes. Humiliation and disgrace oft follow, only to be superseded by vengeance and malice. Such is the way of the slanderer and vilifier. O! where is the citadel of peace? The rock of harmony?

"Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." This sentiment, applied strictly to the coming eight-hour contest, can be reckoned to bring success. Eternal vigilance is highly essential to our welfare, and let us live out well its teachings.

Zachariah Jenkins, who is now the president of the association of ex-delegates of Washington, would not, it is said, decline the nomination for president of Columbia Union, if the fight for the office will not be too strenuous. And there is some talk that William Brockwell, chairman of the nominations committee, has also a leaning toward the presidency of No. 101. The name of Daniel Vaughan, one of the delegates to St. Louis, is mentioned, but it is extremely doubtful if he will be a candidate. It would not be surprising if a downtown man should win out this year. Such a condition is due, and why not?

The editors of a few labor papers who rush to print about the liberty of the press should first comprehend the great difference between liberty and licentiousness and accusations and criticisms. Having once thoroughly mastered the definition of the words they will not be so ready to howl muzzle. Only a partial regard for common decency will check a sordid inclination to libel.

A hammer is a most useful thing to have about the house. It is as handy in putting down a carpet as it is dangerous when used in a figurative way. Ugly bruises generally follow when it is misapplied.

Pike's Peak clubs will be popular next year. Washington will, no doubt, have a swell membership.

Shelby Smith has had some experience in taking cards away from members of unions. Since his residence in Philadelphia he was chairman of a committee whose recommendations were adopted by No. 2, which deprived two members of their cards. The men were subsequently reinstated on appeal to President Lynch. Later, Shelby Smith was primarily interested in the trial of thirty or forty members of No. 2, all of whom were found guilty by the committee, but the union wisely turned down the findings of the committee. These

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statements can be verified by the records of Philadelphia Union, and are positive evidence that Smith is thoroughly in sympathy with the practice of taking a man's card away from him.

It is extremely gratifying to the members of the local auxiliary that their delegate, Mrs. A. L. Bowen, was chosen chaplain by the Toronto convention of the international auxiliary, and it goes without saying that Mrs. Bowen will make a most efficient officer.

Edwin C. Jones, a former president and ex-delegate of Columbia No. 101, but now of Manila, was in Washington during part of August and September. He is the instructor of printing in the Philippine islands, and says the natives are learning exceedingly well the various branches of the printing service of the government. Mr. Jones is looking as well as he feels, he says.

It would not be a bad idea if the "fair and fearless" editors of labor papers would be generous enough to publish just what Shelby Smith said about President Lynch and the executive council, instead of referring to the affair as a criticism of the doings of the International officers. Then the reader could judge as to whether it was an "honest" criticism or a willful accusation. And then, too, print his apology and admission on the floor of the convention.

JAMES MONROE KREITER.

GUELPH, ONT.

Guelph—A hustling little city of 12,000 inhabitants, celebrated for being the city of homes, and especially noted for being the home of one of the strongest subordinate unions in the province of Ontario.

A two-year agreement has been signed with all employers for the eight-hour day and $1 increase all around.

Now then, Toronto, Brantford, London, Woodstock, Berlin, Stratford, the cry goes forth, "Where are you at?"

How did we do it? By "Organization, Diplomacy and Harmony."

Our next move will be to form an auxiliary, which we believe will be of untold value to us in prosecuting our label campaign.

The executive is arranging for an entertainment to celebrate the fifth anniversary of the advent of this organization.

Owing to scale matters of a most vital nature, there was a full attendance at our last meeting, which was one of the most enthusiastic held for months. One remarkable feature, and one that is to be commended, was that not a "hot-air shooter" was in evidence. The proposed new scale was unanimously adopted, and ere my reader has glanced at these lines will have been signed, sealed and delivered to headquarters.

Now, let every man put his shoulder to the wheel and push the eight-hour day. Every point gained is a help to a weaker local. We must help one another.

No open shop for us. No non-unionist in our jurisdiction, and not an idle man.

Success to the eight-hour day. P. J. GOLDS.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Now that we have recovered from the magnificent time at the Toronto convention, we are all absorbed in the eight-hour movement. Such enthusiasm was never before displayed in any movement made by the International Typographical Union. From the surrounding cities the good news of victories is coming in daily. Niagara Falls is putting up a gallant fight and is sure to win. The proprietors are sending out glowing dispatches, and claim to be backed up by the Parryites, business men's associations, etc. They also claim to have backing up to $30,000,000. This amount will look like the proverbial thirty cents when the Niagara Falls Union gets through with them.

"Hotspur" McBride, after a recent trip to Denver and Colorado Springs, had a fine write-up of our Home. He also mentioned his old friends, Messrs. Scott, Martin and Forbes, at present in the Home.

"Teddy" Hopman's oldtime friends are wondering why he did not drop off here on his way back to Chicago. Can it be possible that "Teddy" is getting shy in his older years?

Niagara Falls Union is getting out a red-hot sheet in the interest of eight hours. Their advertising space is well patronized. Among the ads noticed was this one:

> LYNCH
> SIGNS FOR EVERYBODY
> 368 THIRD ST.
> LYNCH, THE SIGN PAINTER, IS NOT THE LYNCH THAT ORDERED THE STRIKE.

Secretary Bramwood and Mrs. Bramwood were in Buffalo for a couple of hours on their return from the convention. Owing to their train being late three hours, we did not have the pleasure of showing them the sights of this city.

A distinguished visitor from Watertown was in our midst for a few days. His mission was to secure a few "nine"-hour men. If the typothetæ could not supply him any better than they did the Niagara Falls people, he must have left Buffalo a disheartened man.

Quite a number of delegates, ex-delegates and visitors stopped here on their way to and from the Toronto convention. Washington and St. Louis were well represented.

Tom Crowley, of Cincinnati, positively refused to lay over in Buffalo on his way home.

John P. Walsh, of St. Louis, rested up here for a couple of days after a strenuous week at Toronto.

Among the late arrivals are Messrs. Wade, O'Hara, Rooney, Lamar, Haggerty, Foy and Bumpus Jones.

J. J. Dirks and wife, of St. Louis, stopped over between trains and made a trip around the city.

The decks are being cleared for Colorado Springs, and a club has been formed for the trip. Advices from a Cleveland friend say that he will be there if he has to pawn his raincoat. Those

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who made their headquarters at the "Emerald" hotel will appreciate this, as they all know how much he paid for the coat.

Our friends on the coast will have to be up and doing, for everything in the east indicates that a determined effort will be made at the coming session of congress to pass a bill admitting Chinese to this country. Assurances are being given the Chinese by all the United States representatives abroad that if the Chinese lift the boycott they will put the bill through this coming year. Eastern papers are full of sneaky little editorials, irrespective of politics, that indicate their sentiment in favor of such a bill. Only one paper in this locality is opposed to the Chinese, and that is the Evening News. The editor of that paper has come out fearlessly on this point, and doesn't want the Chinese under any circumstances.

When a sheet in a nearby city announced that in the future it would run an "open" shop, the editor of an evening paper immediately put a big scare head over it and gave orders that it "must" run in all editions. The next day the paper capitulated and the news was printed in an out-of-the-way corner in about three lines. How that composing room laughed!

Many discussions were raised over the articles in regard to wearing the union button in a recent issue of THE JOURNAL. One of our members drew attention to the fact that a good many members wore fraternal buttons in preference to the union buttons. Just why they do so he couldn't figure out, claiming that unions have done more for a man than all the other societies in the world. Another member told how he had been taught a lesson on a recent trip that made him a convert to the union button. He was on a train and had a long trip to make, and was pretty lonely. He noticed a group of men that were having a swell time, and wished he could "butt" in. After traveling about all day without having a soul to visit with, he happened to get close enough to the group to notice that they all wore union buttons. He at once made himself known to them, and was a little bit sore that he had not got acquainted earlier. He got his calls, one of the bunch remarking: "How in h—l were we to know that you was a printer unless you wore your colors?"

Wild rumors floated around the city in regard to one of our big job plants declaring for the open shop. Any union man starting such a story without any foundation ought to be heavily fined. Trouble comes quick enough without the assistance of any fairy tales.

Camera fiends galore attended the convention. Some of the pictures received in this city would do credit to professional photographers. One young man here must have been a dandy subject, for if there was a snap shot taken he was invariably around.

We wish to congratulate Dunkirk, Lockport and Jamestown upon their securing the eight hours. The little unions are right to the front, and should be proud of their achievements.

Wunsch, the machinist who has been fighting No. 9 for years in the courts, has cast in his lot with the Niagara Falls typothetæ. Wunsch was very modest in his demands when approached. He desires $4,000 and a card from the International Typographical Union. 'Nuff sed.

The good work done in the country districts is showing how well our organizers are succeeding. Keep it up, gentlemen, until we have every country printer from Maine to California.

By the time the next edition of THE JOURNAL is issued we hope to show No. 9 in the eight-hour column.

Mr. McDavitt, of Washington, and Mr. Rooney, of Boston, paid a flying visit to Toronto after convention week to see if there was anything left of that city.

Circular No. 19 to hand, and the report is very satisfactory. "Stand by your union and victory is assured," is a good slogan.

Organizer Kinskey is doing good work and is kept on the jump these days.

Twelve men were all the typothetæ could dig up for Niagara Falls up to date. As fast as they arrived, and after working a little while, they would be taken in hand by unionists and sent out of the city.

The bowling season opens up this month, and probably the same teams will enter the tournament. A goodly number of last season's bowlers are practising daily, getting the kinks out of their arms.

Glowing reports from visitors to the Detroit Printers' Club are received from all quarters. Every city ought to have one.

Notices announcing a proposed change in the newspaper scale have been posted in the chapels. It calls for $3.50 days and $4 nights.

No. 9 made a fine showing in the Labor day parade.

W. A. COYELL.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

The position of the executive council in ordering our men throughout the country to cease work unless agreements are signed for the eight-hour day, to become effective January 1, 1906, where contracts do not interfere, is generally approved in Nashville as being the proper way to meet the refusal of the national typothetæ to further consider the shorter workday. If Ellis, Macintyre & Co. hope to scare the typos into surrender on this paramount issue, they are subject to a rude awakening. All circumstances considered, it is difficult to understand how the typothetæ members expect to gain anything by their opposition to the eight-hour day.

I have just received a letter from William Carroll, 131 Lockwotton street, Providence, R. I., in which he asks for information of any printer who had ever been a member of No. 33. If there is a printer in this city who has ever been connected with Providence Union in any way, and will give me the information, I will gladly furnish same to Mr. Carroll, who is chairman of the committee on arrangements and souvenirs of the fiftieth anniversary of Providence Union No. 33, which will be celebrated in 1907. It might be of interest to state that Mr. Carroll says that among the things unearthed in researches for souvenir matter is the following report of the delegates of No. 33 to the

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New York city convention in 1862, which is given here because of its probable interest to the older members in the south. The delegates' report says:

"Only one case was referred to the committee on appeals. A member of Nashville Union presented a card from that union to the St. Louis Union, headed 'Confederate States of America,' and without the official signatures of the president or secretary of the National Typographical Union. The president of the St. Louis Union, Mr. S. Slawson, refused to receive it. On this decision the member from Nashville appealed, stating that this was the only card he could procure, and claiming that it was sufficient evidence that he was a union member in good standing where he last worked. The decision of the president of the St. Louis Union was sustained."

Some of the older members of No. 20 may be able to throw some light on this card, or where a facsimile might be procured. I will highly appreciate any such information.

The fiftieth anniversary entertainment committee of No. 20 has set October 3 as the date for the celebration. All arrangements are well in hand, and good speeches and plenty to eat will be the order. B. A. RATTERREE.

BATAVIA, N. Y.

The desperate straits in which the employers' association at Niagara Falls found itself when the union printers went on strike in that city for the eight-hour day is shown by the following dispatch:

Niagara Falls, September 14.—The employers' association at a meeting last night decided to give the employing printers of this city all the support in its power in their fight with the union printers over the eight-hour question.

The employers' association will give a bonus of $10 a week to every non-union or union printer who will go to work in the shops. The employing printers will pay the regular scale of wages and the employers' association will pay $10 a week to each man in addition for a period of three months, and if necessary the time will be extended. The association, which has a capital of $30,000,000, will deposit a sum sufficient to carry on the fight against the strikers indefinitely.

Of course, it is perfectly legitimate, and indeed edifying generosity, on the part of the employers' association to offer a "bonus" for printers to give up their manhood and assist in the effort to down organized labor, this form of bribery not interfering in any way with the penal code; but, on the other hand, if the union should so far outstep the bounds of decency as to offer these same would-be strikebreakers a "bonus" to keep away from the offices controlled by the employers' association, the penal code would be outraged, and Judge Ever Ready would, with the most expeditious dispatch, get out his injunction gun and blaze away. Any one can imagine what will become of the miscreant who gets under the thumb of that $30,000,000 octopus after the three months "bonus" has petered out.

The Hon. Samuel Prince, of New York, who served five terms in the state assembly, was the Labor day orator in Batavia, the exercises being held at Agricultural Park and the speaking being in the grandstand before an audience of 2,000 people. And say, Mr. Prince rings true coin to his name, and any labor organization may well be proud to know he is to honor it by his presence. Mr. Prince is a member of the cigarmakers' union, an organizer for the American Federation of Labor, and just the kind of fellow who will make you his friend right away without formalities. It goes without saying that Mr. Prince will always find a warm welcome to Batavia, and here's hoping he will come often.

"Billy" Waudby was feeling right smart on Labor day, and in fine feather paraded with No. 511, his commanding figure ornamented with a "Big 6" badge, looming up like a Roman cavalier. Mr. and Mrs. Waudby, in their renowned hospitable way, entertained the speaker, the central labor union committee and friends at their pleasant home at Highland Park.

J. Frank Wilber, of Rochester, a typo who is much interested in the Woodmen of the World, and who addressed the Batavia central labor union some time ago, is a brother of the Rev. Father Wilber, of this place, the pastor of St. Joseph's Church. Father Wilber, too, be it remembered, was a worker in the art preservative before entering the priesthood, Lockport being the parent home.

Two Labor day sermons were delivered in Batavia. The Rev. Dr. Charles E. Millspaugh, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, among other things, said: "Labor day proclaims that the people have arrived and in the future are to be rulers of the land, for not the few, but of the many. The history of labor is but a gradual coming to his own of him who does nine-tenths of the world's work. The church and the labor movement go hand in hand in upbuilding and uplifting the great majority—the wage workers. Without organization no moral, intellectual or spiritual standard can be maintained in the present era of commercialism. The church is in close sympathy with the eight-hour-day movement and the benefits to be derived from it. It is certainly a grand step toward bettering the condition of society. The workingman must have time to develop his head and heart as well as his hands. The demand for an eight-hour day is righteous, and not only righteous, but reasonable and logical. No man should sell more than eight hours of his time." The Rev. Alfred Brittain, pastor of St. James' Episcopal Church, dwelt particularly upon the subject pertaining to the individual who toils not, but exists upon the wealth accumulated from the industry of others.

Speaking about misconceptions, here is one developed in one of the Batavia offices: The headline artist wrote, "The Farmers' Hard Lot," and the intelligent compositor brought it out on the proof, "The Farmers' Soft Hat."

William S. Waudby brought home from the Toronto convention a large collection of souvenirs of varied design. Only three or four delegates failed to use the union label on their cards. There is one criticism to make, and that is the using of battered or worn-out labels. It spoils the effect. By all means keep new ones employed on fine work. Mr. Waudby, who is an enthusiastic Elk, also has a great assortment of badges of that order.

Editor Platt, of the Batavia Times, who presided

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at the Labor day exercises this year, made an address which was duly appreciated by trade unionists, and what made it all the more pertinent is the fact that Mr. Platt spoke words to voice his convictions in the matter, believing, as he does, that this great movement, founded on principles of vital importance to all wage earners, is of immense value as an educational agency to better the mental forces of humanity. And, by the way, Editor Platt is certainly doing good work, through the columns of the Times, to lend labor a helping hand.

John N. Pattison, the well-known publisher, composer and pianist, who died recently in New York, was born sixty-six years ago in Niagara Falls. Mr. Pattison was a pupil of Liszt and Von Bulow, and at one time traveled with Mme. Patti.

Edward Houghton, manager of Dellinger Opera House, was several years ago a printer, being a member of Toronto Typographical Union. Charles F. Thomas, who is engaged in the carriage business in Batavia, ten years ago was a member of Washington Typographical Union, being an employe in the government printing office. Charles E. Todd, another former member of the Washington local, is a resident of Batavia.

The labor unions made a fine display of working exhibits at the Genesee county fair, the management giving valuable space in the main hall for the purpose. The idea of having such an exhibit is certainly a good one, and bears the earmarks of originality. Let us hear what the rest of the country thinks about the plan. Plenty of union literature was given out, the printers having a press running three days on the grounds.

It is a good time now to consider ways and means for sending a delegate next year to Colorado Springs. Of course, No. 511 will have a representative there all right. Now, who wants to go?

WILLIAM H. RIAL.

TACOMA, WASH.

After consideration by committees and the union in regular meetings extending over the entire summer, a new scale of prices, asking a uniform increase of 50 cents per day for all members, with no change in hours—eight hours per day having prevailed for several years—effective October 1, 1905, has been presented to employers by a special committee appointed for that purpose. No serious difficulty is expected, but at this writing employers have not expressed their views on the subject.

Labor day was practically ignored in Tacoma. A few unions observed the day by holding basket picnics, a few others went to Seattle to witness the dedication of the new labor temple, but aside from these the day was not marked by any celebration.

Considerable friction and ill feeling have arisen because of an amendment to the local constitution, adopted at the May meeting, debarring members who are employers from voting or holding office. Much difference of opinion exists as to the legality of the union's action, in view of the provisions of section 36, general laws. While the members affected by this amendment have been loud in denunciation, none has demanded the right to vote since its adoption nor appealed against the action of the union, but a journeyman has given notice of appeal to test the legality of this action by the local union.

It is evident from press reports that the eight-hour day is to be opposed quite strongly in some cities. Well, they might as well come to it, for it is certainly inevitable, and, once thoroughly and generally tried, gives satisfaction to both boss and man.

CHARLES PERRY TAYLOR.

CLEBURNE, TEXAS.

Cleburne Union is still in existence and in thriving condition, notwithstanding nothing has appeared in the columns of THE JOURNAL from this place for a year or more. Our membership is small, but of the right material, and there is not a more loyal lot of union printers in all the country than are the members of No. 303.

On the 9th instant, in obedience to instructions telegraphed by the executive council, a called meeting of our union was attended by every member thereof, and the employing printers of the city as well. It was by no means "an informal affair." We went there for business, and soon all that we had so long hoped for was accomplished. The executive committee conferred with the proprietors, the union remaining in session pending report of the committee. In less than twenty minutes the chairman of said committee returned and announced that he and his fellow committeemen had secured the signatures of every employing printer in town. That's all there was to it.

About two months ago "Ape Food" Post sent to the Enterprise (the afternoon paper at this place) a batch of stuff for publication, the matter being composed entirely of the most severe and bitter attack on all unions and unionism. The matter was set one night and died early next morning, the immediate cause of its demise being lack of popularity among the printers who were supposed to handle it. In other words, a chapel meeting was called and the publisher of the Enterprise, J. R. Ransone, was requested not to allow the columns of his paper to become besmirched by inserting such filthy rot as the stuff above referred to. Mr. Ransone graciously favored us, and we are still using coffee. If any one wants to know why, we can "Postum."

Just here is an opportune time to mention the fact that relations of a most cordial nature have always existed between employer and employe here, and "quarrels in the family" are almost unknown. Mr. Pitts, of the Morning Review, is an old-timer (in experience), and both he and Mr. Ransone have the respect and esteem of Cleburne printers. And Clyde Buchanan is included in the list.

For the past several months work has been extremely dull here, but is commencing to improve, and all hope for better conditions from this time on until spring.

We are watching with intense interest, of course, the struggle now going on, but we do not fear the result. Many printers need the brief vacation they are now enjoying, and this writer predicts that

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within a very short time a vast number of those who are now out will be back doing their little eight-hour stunt, just as though nothing had happened.

In my next communication to THE JOURNAL it is my purpose to tell something of the good accomplished at the recent session of the state federation of labor, held at Denison. Our president, F. N. Graves, is serving his second term as secretary of the state federation, and the members of Cleburne No. 303 are proud of the record he has made and continues to make.

After an absence of a year or more, the irrepressible and irresistible E. Sharpe "drove in" again last week, traveling "overland" from Austin to San Antonio. LONNIE ADAMS.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Well, well, well! All you can hear now is this refrain:

I've worked eight hours this day,
And I think I've earned me pay.

"We have met the enemy and they are ours," to the extent of eight hours per day and nine hour's pay. It took a deal of talk to get it, but as soon as Toronto was heard from the capitulation was immediate. Thanks are due to Organizer Colbert for his efforts in behalf of No. 177. An amusing feature of one of the conferences, and which helped materially in the negotiations, was the position taken by John L. Phillips, of the firm of Phillips Bros. John was called, in the absence of his brother, to take part in the deliberations. Now, John tips the scales near the 300 mark, and after being closeted in a room for three hours with the mercury dancing around 90, he began to think of what one governor said to another and immediately started for the "parlor." As he was leaving the room one of the "masters" asked him how he stood on the eight-hour question. John replied: "I am for eight hours, and I don't give a —— how soon it comes. The quicker the better. I am going to get a drink." Consternation prevailed, for John runs one of the biggest and best shops in the city, and it would not do to have it stand alone. By the way, John is an active member of No. 177.

There was a slight change made in the machinist-operator scale. The machinist-operator now gets $2 above the scale and overtime after eight hours. This has not proven very satisfactory, as two operators have quit since it went into effect.

The pressmen and helpers have also been granted the eight-hour day at the old scale. The bookbinders and bindery girls now work eight hours, with a proportionate reduction. Had they kept up their organization it would have been a different story. The stereotypers have the eight-hour day, too; and altogether, this is strictly an eight-hour town in all branches of the printing trade. The scales were signed for eighteen months.

While we naturally feel elated over our success in gaining the eight-hour day, the members are not "tooting horns," believing they got only what the rights of God and man demand. We are theirs for eight hours, and the other sixteen we belong to ourselves. We can only wish other unions the same success that attended our efforts, and we stand ready to add our little mite to help them get what makes life worth living—an eight-hour day.

It takes the printer man to find excuses for quitting a job. An operator in setting the word "Kentucky" started off with five cap "K's." The proofreader called him a "stuttering operator," and the operator quit.

At no time in the history of No. 177 has there been so many tourists in this city as within the past month. At least thirty-five have stopped a day or so. Some caught on, some did not; but all have left and gone. What would the "teapot" give for this floating element, I wonder? Life on the road, with an occasional meal, the stars for light, and the heavens for a covering, is preferable to a job (?) in an "open shop," sleeping in vermin-covered cots, with a shotgun guard over them, etc., etc.

Keep at it. Stick together. If one falls lift him up, and give him a boost up the hill, not down.

The difference between an operator who sets 60,000 a day for $21 per week and one who sets 40,000 at $20 is twenty years of life—for the forty man.

Boom the label.

Cheer up, you'll get it after a while, fellows.

F. C. REED.

ELIZABETH, N. J.

The United Educational Company has signed the scale of Elizabeth Typographical Union No. 150, and is now conducting a strictly union office. At the outset the concern was firm in its determination to establish an "open office." The situation looked serious for us, and for a brief time we were uncertain as to the best course to pursue. It was felt by many that to permit our members to work in an open office recently established would be dangerous to our position as a 100 per cent union and calculated as well to stir up dissatisfaction among the older establishments of the city, all of which are union offices. This sentiment prevailed. No. 150, in special session, without a dissenting vote, declared there was no "open shop" in this city and asked union printers to keep away. The executive committee took up the fight on these lines, and we had on our hands what apparently promised to be a long and expensive contest. Nevertheless our membership manifested a grim determination to win, regardless of the cost. The executive committee had mapped out a comprehensive plan of campaign. Printed matter had been secured and more was in course of preparation. Then, just as our real campaign was about to begin, something dropped—on the other side, and it was all off. This remains to be said: Every interview and conference was characterized by plain speaking; both sides talked to the point, yet each was uniformly courteous to the other. Little bickering was indulged in—none by the printers. This, we think, did much toward bringing about the amicable adjustment.

The Labor Advocate, published in this city, commenting on the pleasing outcome of the negotiations, says: "We congratulate Typographical Union

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No. 150 on its achievement. We believe the result is a distinct gain for unionism, and none the less a tribute to the fair-mindedness and good sense of the gentlemen representing both sides."

The establishment of the United Publishing Company is a large one and will prove a valuable addition to the printing industry of this city. The monotype is being installed—three keyboards and two casters—and a large number of job and ad compositors and stonemen will be employed.

And we were honored by having our delegate placed on a committee at the Toronto convention. Please excuse us if we do step a little high.

And the advertisements always read: "Non-union men to work in an open shop." Is it a joke?

And, too, the demand for the "free and independent" must exceed the supply, for I notice the market price shows an upward tendency. We have a small number hereabouts, but we can't recommend them. The quality is very inferior. We have authority for that statement.

And then, why go to San Francisco and Chicago to begin the struggle against the eight-hour day? Reserving the home cities as a sort of "last ditch," apparently.

And, also, what's the hurry, anyway? They could have had the fight in January just as well. And it would be so much easier to keep cool then.

And—did anybody say "23"? T. H. Blakeny.

DECATUR, ILL.

At the last meeting of No. 215 three changes in the constitution and by-laws were passed which are of great interest to our membership. One provides for the collection of dues on the percentage system, instead of the old flat rate. The second provides a competency line for machine operators, both news and job. This latter measure will serve to give protection to operators who are not in the "swift" class. The competency line was placed at 175 lines per hour, corrected matter, brevier or type smaller. The third change provides for the registering by apprentices on machines of the time they begin their apprenticeship, handing in to the chairman of the chapel at the close of each day's work the amount of time covered by them that day. This will enable the chairman of the chapel to keep strict tab upon the time served by learners on the machine. This change also provides that in case an apprentice fails to become competent in his three months' term of probation, a second apprenticeship may be granted him by a three-fourths vote of the union. These three are all steps in the right direction.

A gentleman of the name of Gifford was in the city in the interest of the United Typothetæ, endeavoring to secure non-union operators for work in Chicago. Non-union operators are an exceedingly scarce article in this neck of the woods, but the printers of Decatur, not wishing Mr. Gifford to feel slighted, called upon him very numerously and arranged to take trips to Chicago. However, we have not missed any old faces, and Mr. Gifford departed empty-handed. Hope he does as well in other places as he did in this burg.

Our eight-hour committee has been doing considerable quiet work, and we firmly believe that when 1906 rolls around Decatur will be found in the list of eight-hour towns.

Several ex-strikebreakers from Chicago have been in Decatur en route to other parts. They state that No. 16 gave them a card, their blessing, and thirty minutes to get out of town.

T. B. Lindsay.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

On Monday, September 11, book and job men of No. 124 struck upon the refusal of the employers to sign the eight-hour agreement. After negotiating one week the trouble was settled and the men returned to work, having secured contracts for the eight-hour day, beginning January 1.

It has been urged by some trade unionists that the eight-hour day would be a benefit to the employers because men could do more work in a shorter day than in the old nine-hour day. This is a manifest absurdity as applied to the trade of printing, and such a plea weakens our side of the question. One of our declared objects is to give employment to many who are now idle. We are not after the shorter day for the benefit of the boss. True, it will be an excuse for his charging enough more for printing to make up the increased cost of labor and have some to spare. But we want the shorter day because it is our right. The productive power of labor has increased manifold in the past forty years, which fact, even at the exploitation rate of forty years ago, entitles us to several times the wages then received, or the same wages with a proportionately shorter workday. It is now time that this inharmony between productive power of and reward for labor were lessened, and the eight-hour movement is a step in that direction.

During the strike we collected some balls and bats and played a game of "rounds" or "scrub." It was strenuous exercise for the prints, and as a result there were many sore arms and shambling gaits among the players next day.

"Eddie" Welch has returned to Chicago, Bloomington being too slow for him.

F. M. Doxsee, former president of No. 124, has become a farmer. No one brings to town better watermelons than does Doxsee.

On looking over The Journal's "In Memoriam" page, I am impressed with the waste of time and ink represented there. Instead of publishing a number of memorials of stereotyped phrase which are never read, why would it not be much better to give the readers a brief sketch of the deceased member's life, limited to a reasonable length, say 150 words? I offer this as a suggestion.

Some of our well-paid preachers are opposed to the eight-hour day because "workingmen are never satisfied with fair wages," but will be asking for seven hours. Sure! Why not? Under our glorious competitive system, so assiduously extolled and whitewashed by some of the clergy, the system which produces slums and mansions side by side, a "fair" wage is just what the workers can secure from the employers by all the means within their power, which are now confined to strikes, boycotts, etc.

A. Walker.

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CLARKSBURG, W. VA.

Work is picking up.

That poem entitled "Welcome to Visiting Printers," written by W. H. Taylor, member of the World chapel of No. 91, shows that gentleman to be quite a poet.

Resolutions were passed by No. 372 at the September meeting, denouncing the George E. Keith Company for running a union shoe factory and refusing to run their printing plant in the same manner. So remember the "Walkover" shoe is not for union printers, and do not purchase them.

After reading the review of the Toronto convention, it looks like there was something doing there. And say—those Toronto boys know how to entertain.

Did you notice the "What We Are Doing" column for September? If not, have a look.

Are you consistent?

Stand pat. WALTER R. WATKINS.

OMAHA, NEB.

No. 190 had charge of the Labor day celebration in this city, and as a result between $400 and $500 was added to the eight-hour fund. The principal speakers were William Jennings Bryan, ex-Congressman Gilbert M. Hitchcock and Edward Rosewater. Rev. Newman Hall Burdick, a member of No. 190, acted as chairman. The celebration was a success in every way.

The local business men's association is advertising the fact that it will aid the employing printers when the fireworks begin. There is not a corporal's guard left of the once mighty (?) association, and all the funds that will be forthcoming for the benefit of the employers will not overburden them.

The local union placed a 6 per cent assessment by a unanimous vote, just for emergencies.

For the past six months or more the firm of Klopp & Bartlett has been violating an arbitration agreement between the local typothetæ and No. 190. The union let things take their course until September 11, when it instructed its officers to notify the typothetæ of certain violations made by the above firm, and demanded that said firm be forced to live up to its agreement. Mr. Klopp denied through the paper that he was employing non-union men, but at a second meeting of the typothetæ he agreed to discharge two non-union men in his employ. Mr. Klopp has discharged chairmen of the chapel as fast as the union could appoint them, and in other ways seemed very anxious for trouble until recently. Now he evidently wants to put it off until other cities have fought the fight. Mr. Klopp is taking the lead in the wind-jamming newspaper articles on the pending trouble. As is pretty well understood hereabouts, he has nothing to lose even if he were forced out of business, as he is said to be a member of the firm in name only. The arbitration agreement of two years ago expires October 5. No. 190 is going to live up to its agreement until that time and will insist on the employers doing the same, even if it has to fight for it—and also the eight hours.

"To show you what kind of 'free men' some people want to work for them," said a prominent citizen to the writer, "I would refer you to three members of the executive committee of the local business men's association. One handles the machinery output of a 'free men's' institution (penitentiary) in the east; another handles shoes made by a 'free men's' institution (penitentiary) in Missouri, and the third handles the brooms made by the 'free men' confined in the Nebraska penitentiary. That is the kind of 'free men' the opponents of unions wish for."

A. L. Small and James Southard have established a new labor paper in Omaha. It is called the Labor Advocate and will be two months old by the time this is in print. It is a well edited and newsy paper, and is conspicuous by the absence of plate matter in its columns. The proprietors of the new paper are both active members of No. 190, and, as they are both hustlers, there is no question but what the venture will prove a success. Indeed, it appears to already be a paying investment.

The South Omaha Labor Gazette has suspended publication, because of lack of patronage, after fourteen issues. It was established to aid in building up packing house organizations, but was somewhat premature, owing to the depleted treasuries of those unions. I. J. COPENHARVE.

COLUMBUS, GA.

The semi-annual election of officers of No. 220 took place at the September meeting. This was a very important election, as the officers now elected will have the duty of inaugurating the eight-hour day in this city, and it was necessary that our ablest members should be selected to perform this work. Prior to the election an appeal was made to the membership to refrain from using the stereotyped exclamation, "I decline," when placed in nomination, and the result was that there was a lively but good-natured contest for nearly every office. It is the first time in the history of No. 220 that there was not a single declination in the nomination of officers. The result appears elsewhere in this issue of THE JOURNAL.

Columbus was represented at the southeastern eight-hour convention, held in Atlanta on August 28, by Ex-President W. H. Winn, of No. 220. His report of the proceedings of that body has instilled greater enthusiasm in the local membership, and the watchword now is: Organize our brothers in the smaller towns and prepare for a happy and successful culmination of the eight-hour movement on January 1.

Vice-President J. W. Hays spent several days with us a short time since, and his advice and instructions will be of much benefit to our officers and members in carrying out the mandates of the International Typographical Union in securing the eight-hour day.

The Labor day celebration, which was under the exclusive management of No. 220, was a decided success in every particular; in fact, it was the best celebration of the day that has ever been held in this city, and our committee justly merited and received the thanks of the entire membership.

A scheme is now being agitated by some of our

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members which, if successful, will insure the representation of No. 220 in all future International Typographical Union conventions. It will perhaps be brought before the October meeting, and I, for one, hope to see it adopted.

Work has been unusually good throughout this section this summer, and all the members of this union have been at work. The fall business has opened with a rush, and the prospects now are that there will be no let-up until late in the coming spring. W. H. BARCLAY.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COL.

Toronto! You are certainly all right!

Now, when that's said, what's the use of a fellow with a limited vocabulary straining his mental fiber trying to find adequate terms to describe all the things you did to make our stay in your beautiful city one grand whirl of pleasure and happiness? Better let it rest with that initial declaration—for that covers it better than a volume.

We landed on your refreshing shores, a gang of western desperadoes, steeped to the hide with enthusiasm and car dirt. You took us into your tender care and proceeded to heap upon us a hospitality so real, so lasting, that boundless fiction itself has never surpassed. We were yours, and we soon learned to be mighty glad of it.

We had the time of our lives. It may be in the days to come that old Gloom may weave into the fabric of our memories many a somber pattern, but never a figure can she contrive that will obscure that indelibly bright spot placed there by our visit to your fair city. Canada may well feel proud of her printer sons, and the glorious old International Typographical Union honored to be brought to the realization that the red blood of unity, of principle, of brotherly love courses so vigorously and so steadfastly through the veins of our brothers in the Land of the Maple Leaf. Again we say:

Toronto! You are certainly all right!

Well, we got the convention. We didn't think when we left the shadows of the old peak that we were to meet with the determined opposition of any other city. We felt assured that the fact that we had been in the field a couple of years would keep the other fellow out. But Pittsburg was there with a bunch of as fine gentlemen as ever broke out of Pennsylvania, and what they did to keep us worried to the last minute was sufficient.

Of course, we were mighty glad to win; but it's tough to have to defeat an adversary that you're "with" heart and soul. Pittsburg Union got full return for every cent she expended in sending that delegation of "live wires." There is no danger of the spirit of unionism dying out in Pittsburg when No. 7 has such stanch ones to the fore.

With all the receptions, the lime-light pictures, the "Ricketty-Blix"-ing and "Hail! Hail"-ing, the argument that won the convention for the Springs was: Every printer who holds a union card should see the Home—his Home. It is a good argument, and when the convention meets here next year hundreds of our members will realize its force and go back to their constituencies feeling prouder of their membership and thankful to those who labored so strenuously to bring the convention here. The Home today is not the Home of ten years ago. It is just what our delegate, "Bill" Snyder, told the Toronto convention it was: "A living monument to the generosity, perseverance and stability of union printers." And it is the duty of every one who can—and there are few who can not, if they will—to attend the 1906 convention and see to what a glorious work he has contributed.

No. 82's committee of arrangements is already organized, and will work unceasingly to perfect every detail. A committee of leading citizens will soon organize to assist in every possible way.

We will soon send out full plans for the organization of "Pike's Peak or Bust" clubs. Get in as a charter member and stay in. You will be surprised how easy it will be to make the Colorado trip if you make up your mind to do so. You will never regret it.

Inspired by the success of the Union Printers' Home, the National Association of Letter Carriers, in convention at Portland, Ore., last week, accepted a site just east of the Home, and will in the near future begin the erection of an institution to care for their sick and disabled members. Henry Russell Wray, secretary of the local chamber of commerce, who accompanied No. 82's delegation to Toronto, was largely instrumental in inducing the letter carriers to locate their home in the Springs.

I note with regret the sad death of "Mike" O'Connor in Syracuse. Had poor Mike remained at the Home when sent here by Grand Rapids Union, there is little doubt that he would have very largely regained his health, as he was then but in the incipient stage of the dread disease. Your correspondent erred in saying that the climate of Colorado did not agree with him. It was just what he needed. But Mike had the migratory fever in its chronic form, and simply had to be on the move. Poor fellow!

When the smoke clears away from the eight-hour skirmish, get onto the "Pike's Peak or Bust" wagon—and stay there. CHARLES M. CARTER.

LINCOLN, NEB.

No. 209 is alive, and hereafter we will try to keep that fact before the boys via the columns of THE JOURNAL.

Jesse Mickel, long the machinist on the Daily Star, has moved to Harvard, Neb., to look after the "mill" at that place.

E. F. Stacks, operator, has hied him away to the mountains. He and his wife and baby will try the Denver climate for a while.

Mr. Greenley, who succeeded Jesse Mickel as machinist at the Star, has in turn been succeeded by Joe Hatch, who comes back to Lincoln after an absence of a year or two.

Our executive committee, Fred Ihringer, Henry Bingaman and F. W. Mickel, together with Messrs. "Smoothness" and "Silence," are doing some effective organization work here.

We are keeping tab on the eight-hour situation, and are thoroughly awake to its portentousness. While we are not likely to encounter serious difficulty here in the establishment of the shorter

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workday, we are glad we have been forehanded. If we do not need it ourselves, it wouldn't come amiss elsewhere, and the membership of No. 209 is generous in spirit as well as in deed.

We told the committee while we were in Toronto that our vocabulary, while a rather large one, didn't contain words sufficient in number nor expressive enough in meaning to convey our idea of No. 91's welcome. We will have to let it go at that.

Delegates Coffey and Smith returned "safe" and "sane."

Jake Greenley, president of No. 209, was in Omaha a few days recently getting points. Some things are being said about what's going to happen in Omaha, and Jake went up to size up the situation.

A word of advice to those unions who haven't an auxiliary: If you could understand (as we know here) how beneficial an auxiliary would be to you in any work of any nature you undertake, you wouldn't be without one for a thousand dollars. If you imagine your wives, mothers, sisters and daughters, organized into a working force, can't help you, ditch the idea at once. No. 209 is better, bigger and stronger today by reason of the work and influence of Capital Auxiliary No. 11. Get to work. Help your women folks to organize.

The members of No. 209, acting on a suggestion from W. M. Maupin and their own desire, are to form a "Colorado Springs" club. Each member pays in $1 per week or more from now until time to go to the convention. It is believed we'll have a crowd of fifty ready by convention time. By-laws will be adopted and arrangements perfected, and the club will go in a body in special cars. Now, Snyder, don't you was sorry you was so "flowery"?

For fear of the blue pencil, I'll quit right here.

H. W. Smith.

CHARLESTON, W. VA.

No. 146 is still very much alive and is demonstrating the value of the proprietors having and using the label. A member who has been out of the union for a long time was reinstated at our September meeting, and a reason for his coming back was that he needed the label. Much work is done here for the local and state labor bodies, and you might as well try to "use hades for a powder house" as to try to work off any printing on these people without the label thereon.

The eight-hour day prospect is bright as ever.

Three volumes of the supreme court reports (reprints) have been awarded to the Acme Printing Company, at Morgantown, and the contract calls for hand composition, the difference being about $555 more for hand than machine composition. This firm some time since secured the contract for the printing of the current court reports for a term of four years, and they, also, are to be hand set. We would have been glad to have had this work remain in the city, but we were powerless in the matter, as local offices could not successfully bid against the Morgantown parties.

The state of trade here is fair, with more than enough hand men to supply the demand.

John L. Mason has gone to Moundsville (not to the penitentiary, though), where he will engage in the newspaper business as manager of the Daily Herald, he being a large stockholder.

C. E. Caldwell, who for several months has been running a job office at Norfolk, Va., has sold his plant and returned to the city.

Labor day was not celebrated here by a labor parade as usual, but the merchants' association did a stunt with an advertising parade and several special features, including high jumping (not of board bills), barrel and fat men's races, etc.

J. R. Foster was our delegate to the state federation of labor convention held at Clarksburg on September 6.

D. C. Lovett, jr.

COFFEYVILLE, KAN.

No. 578 received one application for membership at its September meeting. We want all the worthy applications possible to get. We believe in expansion, and more especially in the latter months of 1905, while the eight-hour battle is being fought. If all eligible printers were under the protecting wing of the International Typographical Union, then the typothetæ would suffer a lasting defeat.

We are sorry to learn that one Harlow, who formerly had his card deposited with this union, is now in the "rat" business at Muskogee, I. T. We can't wish him success.

In looking over the picture of delegates and visitors at the recent Toronto convention, published in last month's Journal, we noticed the familiar faces of three printer friends we used to work with years ago. They looked so good to us that our eyesight was dimmed when we finished our view.

We wish to emphasize the fact that our offices have signed for the eight-hour day.

Mylo G. Karr.

The printers' picnic, which had been planned for a fortnight with pleasing anticipation, has passed into history, and only the memories remain.

The boys all had a good time—that goes without saying. Early Sunday morning the big wagonette with two teams swung south toward the Parker road. In it were some sixteen jolly fellows, members of Coffeyville Typographical Union No. 578, and a few invited friends. In a shady dell near Snow creek six pecan trees threw delightful shadows over the grass beneath, where a cool, sparkling spring bubbled from the rocky hillside, the camp was pitched and the grub-wagon unloaded. The committee in charge had provided an ample supply of eatables and drinkables, and the boys did full justice to the spread. The day passed quickly with songs, stories and a happy interchange of thoughts usual to a crowd of good-natured men. One of the party had his camera, and four nice negatives were made of picturesque spots, some including the "gang" in characteristic poses.

The entire outing was enjoyed by all. The cool shade and delightful outdoor surroundings were a relief to the faithful fellows who daily and nightly toil amid the whirl and bustle of the print shops. It furnished a bright spot that will be remembered with a feeling of pleasure for months to come.

W. A. Bradford.

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WORCESTER, MASS.

The penalty served out to Shelby Smith at the convention I earnestly hoped would prove a lesson to other labor publishers who are members of unions and who have, for the past year, been antagonistic to the executive council; but my hopes evidently have been blasted, as several of these publications, one of them the Labor Advocate, of Reading, Pa., edited by Harry De Gour (Toronto, '05), contains a cartoon representing two members of the executive council as executioners, Shelby Smith being the victim, and the labor press, in the form of beautiful women, shackled.

Several columns are also given to denunciating the acts of the council, and the committee on appeals, which tried the Smith case, and Harry proves himself to be a long-winded kicker throughout his paper. If you think, Mr. De Gour, that by continuing the publication of such abominable pictures and such malicious statements you are doing the cause of true unionism any good, you are strongly mistaken, as such pictures and statements as were made in the issues of the Labor Advocate in the so-called convention and Labor day editions are looked upon as unjust and uncalled for by every true union man, and the quicker you do away with that kind of journalism, and you resort to the right kind, the better it will be for the grand cause, and the better success of your paper.

A movement has been started which will probably take the form of a resolution at some future meeting to celebrate the twentieth anniversary of No. 165. Worcester Union received its charter from the International December 11, 1885, and if this anniversary is celebrated it will be the first in the history of the organization. The charter members were Messrs. Phillip Schofield, Eben Foskett, John B. N. Soullierre, Aaron M. Gould, Frank E. Brown, C. E. Wyatt, and George Van Wagoner, who is now treasurer and the only resident member. Mr. Van Wagoner, since the organization was instituted, has been almost constantly in office, having filled all the elective offices and served on all standing and special committees, including the central labor union and allied trades delegations, and was a delegate to the Philadelphia convention. Of the other charter members Mr. Foskett is a practicing physician in New York; Mr. Soullierre conducts a general store in this city; Mr. Wyatt is following the trade in Philadelphia, Mr. Schofield in New York, and Messrs. Gould and Brown have been on the deceased roll several years. There is a good number of members of from twelve to fifteen years' standing in the union, and many of them are enthusiastic over the prospect of celebrating in some fitting manner the twentieth anniversary of No. 165.

A continual downpour of rain from early morning until late in the afternoon of Labor day caused the postponement of one of the best labor demonstrations ever planned in the history of the central labor union of Worcester. Extensive preparations had been made, and everything indicated that not only the parade was to be a grand success, but the field sports to be held in the afternoon were to be largely attended. Over 1,000 visiting iron molders from towns throughout New England had planned to take part in the parade and were to attend the field sports in a body. Some of the best athletes in the country and half a dozen champions were entered, and the meet promised to be a rare treat to the lovers of this sport. The expense was very large to the central labor union, but the committee has decided to hold a fair in Mechanic's hall, October 12, 13 and 14 to reimburse the central labor union for their loss Labor day.

Since the reaffirmation by the Toronto convention of the eight-hour day, officers and members of No. 165 are looking over the field and are viewing the situation with redoubled interest. The executive committee, seeing the immediate necessity of thorough organization work, has urged upon the president to call a special meeting, to devise ways and means to carry out the work. The committee has perfected plans which it hopes will prove successful. A thorough canvass of non-unionists will be made, smoke talks and other entertainments given and a general shakeup is to take place. At this writing the work has already begun and bids fair to be successful.

The very inclement weather on Sunday, September 3, caused a small attendance at the meeting, and much of the business, including the delegate's report of the Toronto convention, was postponed until the October meeting.

The annual central labor union souvenir, containing fifty pages of reading matter and ads, was distributed to the members at the October meeting. A page article entitled "Help the Trade Union Movement—Purchase Union-Made Goods" has received much favorable comment. The book was printed from the Harrigan Press.

Charles L. Johnston, of the Post chapel, was elected recording and corresponding secretary at the August meeting, and entered upon his new duties September 1. Mr. Johnston was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of former Secretary "Billy" Cantwell, who went to Chicago to learn how to operate the linotype, and who at last accounts was holding down a "sit" in Madison, Wis. Success to the former secretary, as well as to his successor.

In the future I may be counted on as being a strong advocate of our union being represented at the conventions. The experience, knowledge and education gained, coupled with the excellent acquaintances and entertainments enjoyed, are something that a delegate or visitor can never forget, and must forever be of most valuable assistance in making the organization he belongs to stroll in the path of success.

Frank Early, of New Haven, a former comp. on the Gram, spent a week in this city renewing old acquaintances.

Miss Anna Cullen, of the Messenger, has returned from New York, where she attended the New York linotype school, preparatory to the installation of a machine on the Messenger, which she will operate. The new machine will be a double-decker, and it is expected will be in operation about October 1.

J. Eugene Lapointe, of the Gazette chapel, has recently been appointed musical director of Notre Dame Church choir. He possesses a sweet and

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powerful tenor voice, and has had much experience as a director in other churches. This is one of the largest choirs in the city, and Mr. Lapointe is to be congratulated on his appointment.

Thomas A. Delehanty has returned to work in the Gram composing room, after a long siege at St. Vincent's hospital, followed by a sojourn at one of New York's beaches.

F. M. Gravelin, until recently with the Blanchard Press, has leased the E. C. A. Beeker office and started in business for himself. The plant will be known as the College Press.

Frank P. Hughes, of the Davis Press composing room, is now a resident of Marlboro. Three hours out of the twenty-four are consumed in going to and from the office, but Frank says it is healthful, and he looks it.

Several members of the Society of Journal Correspondents, upon looking over the proof of the photograph taken at Toronto, wondered at the cause of that peculiar squint in one of the correspondents' eyes. The brother members will recall that just as the photographer pressed the tube a bevy of beautiful girls passed by, and it is possible that D. C. L.'s anxiety to "kill two birds with one stone" caused the "peeper" to twist, and consequently make him appear as the "one-eyed man in the bunch."

F. M. SALTUS.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

At the regular meeting of the union, September 14, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The presidency of No. 61 is being vacated by the fact that our president, John Henry Jackson, returns to his former home in England,

Resolved, That we sincerely thank Brother Jackson for his faithful and useful service in a troublesome office;

Resolved, That while we regret to lose him from our own number, we heartily give him our best wishes for his safe return to England and his future prosperity there, and the assurance of our lasting esteem;

Resolved, That these resolutions be transmitted to THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL for publication therein.

In this connection I owe Mr. Jackson a word of personal apology. In my last month's letter I used the jocular phrase, "he hasn't found the United States good enough for him," in reference to his expected departure, and used it in such a way that it admitted of being understood as if he himself had said this, and I find that it has been so understood, to his annoyance. I did not so mean it, and I hope he will pardon me.

As for that meeting of September 14, it was decidedly the briskest, most businesslike and most efficient meeting of the union that I have seen during the year and a half that I have attended meetings in Cambridge. The approach of the first of January is putting vigor into us—and high time, to be sure. Not only do the applications for membership increase from meeting to meeting, but other preparations for action are being made in a purposeful way. The only reminder of the traditional Cambridge apathy (aside from the talk of two or three despondent members) was the universal unwillingness to accept the office of president or vice-president. This unwillingness, which always makes a Cambridge election ridiculous, results in leaving Jackson still president, according to my reading of the secretary's book, till next meeting. This is no calamity, if only the cause for it were more reasonable and creditable.

Don't forget to be getting your friends into the union. Carry application blanks in your pocket; the secretary has them. The man who works by your side knows that the eight-hour fight is coming on, and even if he refuses to join us he will respect your loyalty in trying to enlist him. If the first of January comes without your having ever spoken to him about joining, he will make some very sarcastic talk about your shiftlessness in such matters at such a time—the same sort of talk as you would make if you were in his place under the same circumstances. Wouldn't you?

STEVEN T. BYINGTON.

TOPEKA, KAN.

The operatic season is wide open in Topeka. It was opened by a telegram from James M. Lynch to Conductor Charles Sutherland.

The first number by Sig Sutherland was to the typothetæ, "Oh, Won't You Come to My Tea Party?" and, as the president of the typothetæ was out of the city, the secretary of same came back at Sutherland with "I Guess I'll Have to Telegraph My Baby," which he did, and the president, a Mr. Hall, "Packed the Junk He Called His Trunk" and hastened home at once. But in the meantime a conference of the two executive committees was held, and Mr. Adams, of Adams Brothers' firm, sang "Way Down in My Heart I Got a Feelin' for You," and was answered by the union quartet with "All I Want is Fifty Million Dollars." Then the meeting adjourned. Next day there were only a few solos, the first by the proprietors being, "It's Funny What Money Will Do," and offered to sign a scale of $14.40 for eight hours. This solo was answered by Sig Sutherland rendering that sentimental ballad, "Take Back Your Gold." Then the whole show, all of No. 121, took the center of the stage and sang, "I Don't Care to Go Back There No More," and all job men were called out.

After this Sutherland "cush-footed" around to the typothetæ offices and asked each firm to sign up. The Mail Printing Company, Mail and Breeze and the Kansas Farmer Company signed and broke into full song, "I'm On the Water Wagon Now," Mr. Sutherland waving the contract aloft, keeping eight-hour time.

But Adams Brothers, Crane & Co. and Hall's sang, "Go Away Back and Sit Down," when our leader approached their booths, and was promptly answered by "You'll Get All That's a-Comin' to You." Then came slow curtain, with plenty of red fire from the proprietors as to how many prints they could corral in so many hours.

Things brightened up for the proprietors' chorus next day as they sang to Kansas City for scabs, "Oh, Won't You Be My Sweetheart?" and were answered by one lonesome print, "I Want a Happy Home in Kansas." His transportation was paid, so

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'tis said, and it turned out he had an International Typographical Union card, and was not looking for work if he could find anything else to do. Then that old one, "See-Saw," was indulged in by both parties, and "nowhere was got." Thus stands the comic opera at present.

The reports from the employers' side of the case, as published in the Topeka papers, prove that "truth is stranger than fiction—to some people."

Delegate T. B. Brown gave one of the best reports of the Toronto convention it has ever been my pleasure to listen to. Most cases, when the delegate returns, he tells you of the wining and dining, the good times, and winds up the report about like this: "I attended the convention as per instructions, spent all the money voted by the union, and for this I thank you." But with Mr. Brown it was different. He had things to say, and he said them. He had facts and figures, a fund of knowledge, and the ability withal to make his fifteen minutes' talk extremely interesting to the membership of No. 121.

No. 121 was in the Labor day parade ninety strong, and yours truly was appointed captain. It was a tough job keeping that bunch wide spaced. But it was a success. E. B. MURPHY.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

Toronto can't be beat.

Rochester is also on the map.

My first convention.

One of the best times I ever had.

The membership committee is doing a little missionary work. Two applications were filled out and the candidates taken in at our September meeting. One is a probationary.

Herbert R. Kelt, of Paterson No. 195, formerly of this city, was a visitor here last month, and called on his old friends and relatives.

Labor day was observed at Danbury this year. Despite the rain in the morning, a large attendance was present from all over the state, almost every union being represented. Over eight hundred attended from Bridgeport. They were accompanied by a band and drum corps. Typographical Union No. 232 was represented by about twenty. On account of the stormy weather, the parade was shortened. In the afternoon, the weather clearing, the field sports were held at the fair grounds. All present report a good time.

Advertisements have been published in one of the local papers for jobbers and machine men, promising steady work, for Newark and Jersey City. They will not meet with success in this city.

Committees from Bridgeport and Danbury unions last month made a trip to New Milford and Newtown, and in both towns met with success. There is one printer employed in each place, and both promised to be with the union men in their eight-hour fight.

The offices in this city that use the label have had a fair run of work this summer. One large concern in this place reports one of the dullest seasons in years. Why? Did not carry the little joker.

New Haven and Hartford have started the fight for eight hours. Bridgeport is ready to start at a moment's notice. Some of the employers have been canvassing to find out how the men stood on the eight-hour question. One proprietor received a prompt reply: "I shall walk out if not granted the eight hours." EDWARD BENNETTO.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

President Samuel Gompers, First Vice-President James Duncan and Second Vice-President John Mitchell held a conference with James Elverson, jr., during last month, in an effort to induce the proprietor to renew friendly relations with Typographical Union No. 2. Nothing definite was accomplished at the meeting, although they agreed to hold another conference later in the month. There are indications that a settlement will be brought about. The organization committee, in its report to the union at the September meeting, spoke in a hopeful manner about a satisfactory conclusion of the unpleasantness between the Inquirer and the union. It is the desire of the entire membership that this be so, as a victory in this fight will be taken as a just reward after fifteen months' hard work. The officers of the union have never for one moment doubted that we would be successful if the membership and the International Typographical Union would continue to furnish the sinews of war. After the action of the Toronto convention in giving the unanimous endorsement of the International Typographical Union to the fight against the Inquirer, every one felt that success would surely crown our efforts. When the committee on appeals handed in its report on the Philadelphia situation, recommending to the council that the sum of $250 per week be paid to the local union, and that the convention should give the fight its endorsement, it was enthusiastically received, and was equivalent to an expenditure of many thousands of dollars by the local union. The proprietor of the Inquirer was anxiously awaiting the action of the fifty-first session of the International Typographical Union regarding the Inquirer. Now he realizes we are a unit and that the fight will be fought to a finish.

Labor day was fittingly observed in this city. Notwithstanding the fact that it rained the entire day and night before, there was a good turnout. The weather was threatening in the morning, and this no doubt deterred some from parading. No. 2 took advantage of this opportunity to again bring before the public the fact that the Inquirer is still unfair. All through the line of march banners were carried bearing the words: "The Inquirer is still unfair. Don't read it! Don't advertise in it!" The rear of the printing trades section was brought up by about two hundred newsboys, who enlivened the line of march by singing songs and cheering when passing the North American, the Telegraph and the Public Ledger offices, the three union newspapers. Alfred W. Stulb was marshal of the printing trades section, and on account of previous military training he rode his steed like a veteran. He was ably assisted by George W. Clifton and Benjamin F. Benner, mounted, and George W. Williams as aides. In the line of march with the

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union were Joe Labadie, of Detroit, an organizer of the American Federation of Labor, at one time a printer, and N. F. Small, of Royersford, third vice-president of the state federation, who took great delight in calling to the newsboys, "You don't sell the Inquirer, boys!" and then the vociferous answer, "No!" This feature of the parade seemed to be enjoyed by the spectators.

There have been thus far very few offices affected by the fight for the eight-hour day. In one office there were four men discharged because they refused to sign a nine-hour contract, and in another one man had signed a three-year agreement, but his life was made miserable by his fellow workmen until he went to the employer and repudiated the contract and offered to stop work. The question of signing individual agreements with proprietors was brought up at the last meeting of the union, and there never was such a din of protest as was heard against it. The union unanimously and positively declared for the eight-hour day, and that we would hold out for it until the last man expired. The enthusiasm was great.

Through the efforts of the men in the Public Ledger composing room, Sunshine, a weekly publication, now carries the label. This was brought about by constantly calling the attention of the saleswoman to the fact that the emblem of fairness was missing. She brought that fact to the attention of the publishers, and now the label appears in the editorial columns. This is the kind of work that counts.

In the future No. 2 will meet on the third Monday after the third Saturday of the month, at 8 o'clock. By a referendum vote of 454 to 119 this was carried on Wednesday, September 13. The argument was made that Saturday was not satisfactory to the morning newspaper men, that night being the busiest of the week. At the Toronto convention a recommendation was made that local unions hold meetings so that those working on seven-day papers could attend. This practically means Sunday meetings, which is the best day to suit both branches. The change of meeting to Sunday has been defeated several times in the past half dozen years, mainly through the opposition of the book and job men, and the newspaper men were glad to accept Monday as a compromise.

While in Toronto our president, Alfred D. Calvert, never for one moment lost his interest in the international game—meaning baseball. After an interesting session of the convention, and every one was anxious about the legislation affecting this city, the president, in passing one of the large newspaper offices, shouted, "Wait a minute until I see the score!"

Out of fifty men gathered in this city by typothetæ agents to fill the places of the Chicago strikers, only two went to work, and later they joined the union. Most of those who left here were members of No. 2, and took advantage of this opportunity to see the country at the typothetæ's expense.

The work of organizing the non-union printers, both book and job and newspaper, has been entered into with vim. A competent corps of assistants has been appointed by Ernst Kreft, who was unanimously selected by the union to succeed Charles E. Hawkes. Mr. Hawkes made a farewell address to the membership at the August meeting, in which he complimented us for the determined spirit manifested, and assured us that it was equal to that shown by any other union in the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union with which he had come in contact. It was with regret that the members of No. 2 parted with the services of Charles E. Hawkes, as during the year and a half he has been preparing and conducting the campaign against the Inquirer he has endeared himself to us all. His accurate, businesslike method of doing everything was particularly noticeable, especially to those who had seen disagreements between proprietors and the union conducted in such a blundering, haphazard manner that it is no wonder No. 2 has had such a hard time to try to keep in the forward rank of printers' unions.

In behalf of the Philadelphia delegation to the Toronto convention, permit me to say the verdict was unanimous that there does not breathe a more hospitable set of men than the Canadian printers. It was not only the greatest convention ever held by the International Typographical Union on account of the emphatic endorsement of the eight-hour day, which means the emancipation and uplifting of printers throughout the country, but the entertainment was the best and every detail was looked after so carefully that it brought forth words of praise from all who were in attendance, either as delegates or visitors. It is amazing the amount of business transacted at an International Typographical Union convention, when one considers the time lost to attend festivities, but there is no doubt that it is due to the fact that President Lynch conducts the business in such a masterly way that there is no unnecessary delay while the convention is in session, and, with the able assistance of Secretary Bramwood, who has everything at his finger ends, there is not a hitch in the proceedings.

It is hoped that the executive council will deem it wise to adopt the suggestion made at the Toronto convention by a delegate from Paterson, N. J., to request William R. Hearst to establish a newspaper in this city. A Hearst paper in Philadelphia would boom things.

Tom Lambert has gone to the Soldiers' Home at Hampton Roads. For over thirty years he has been a member of the International Typographical Union, and during that period has visited every section of the country. It was in September, 1879, while holding a situation on the Record in this city, that he, along with James E. Gaither, hit the Louisiana lottery for $15,000. They were walking in Fairmount Park and conversing about the disadvantage of being poor, when the suggestion was made that they invest in the lottery. They bought a two-dollar ticket and agreed to divide if they hit anything. Imagine their surprise when ticket No. 41003, a part of which they had purchased, hit the capital prize. There was much rejoicing among the printers. Tom held open house at Wolf's saloon, a printers' resort, Fifth and Chestnut, from midnight until daylight. All you could eat and drink free. There was a large attendance, and every one agreed that they had done their share toward

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making Tom's entry into the moneyed class a success. He afterward tried the saloon business himself, but on account of his excessive liberality the venture proved unsuccessful.

Success to the new officers of the Society of Typographical Journal Correspondents. They look like an able set of men, and everything points to a year of great happenings. To keep the eight-hour movement uppermost in the minds of the membership is the first order from the new president, Herbert W. Cooke, of Boston.

Now is the time, fellow Philadelphians, to loan your JOURNALS to any non-unionist with whom you may become acquainted. He will see the error of his way and realize that he is standing in his own light for advancement. JOHN MEADE.

SOUTHEASTERN EIGHT-HOUR CONVENTION.

The southeastern eight-hour convention met in Atlanta, Monday, August 28, and was in session one day. Delegates were present from every state in the jurisdiction except two—Mississippi and Kentucky. The sessions were held in Federation of Trades Hall.

The convention was called to order by Wade P. Harding, president of Atlanta Typographical Union No. 48, who, after a few introductory remarks, introduced to the delegates E. W. Gaines, president of the southeastern eight-hour convention. Mr. Gaines made a forceful address, and he was frequently interrupted by hearty applause, showing conclusively that the convention was fairly bubbling over with eight-hour sentiment. Mr. Gaines said that he felt assured that the eight-hour workday would be in force all over the south in the very near future.

The committee on credentials reported the following delegates present: N. D. May, L. J. Kilburn and H. H. Myers, Macon, Ga.; M. R. Pace, Richmond, Va.; Thomas J. Smith and Fred H. Davis, Jacksonville, Fla.; F. R. Webb and C. R. Outlaw, Rome, Ga.; M. C. Wallace, Columbia, S. C.; E. S. Cheek, Raleigh, N. C.; E. W. Gaines, Norfolk, Va.; John J. Williams, Charlotte, N. C.; J. H. Church, Anniston, Ala.; Oza Blodgett, Chattanooga, Tenn.; H. P. Hanson, Memphis, Tenn.; R. P. Schoppert, Birmingham, Ala.; Fred Alexander, New Orleans, La.; W. H. Winn, Columbus, Ga.; R. L. Whites, E. E. Griggs, Jerome Jones, W. H. Grant, R. T. Holderby, W. P. Harding, Atlanta, Ga.; Albert E. Hill and Robert Hallum, Nashville, Tenn.

The following fraternal delegates were also present and were allowed to participate in the deliberations of the convention: Central Labor Union, Charlotte, R. E. Wilson; Atlanta Federation of Trades, W. H. Quinn and L. P. Marquardt; Birmingham Printing Pressmen, R. E. Carlisle; Atlanta Printing Pressmen, Dennis Lindsey; Atlanta Allied Printing Trades Council, John M. Russell; Atlanta Bookbinders, R. H. Long; Bartenders' League of Atlanta, R. H. DeLorme and A. P. Levy.

A roll call of the delegates was had, and as each name was called the representative made a complete report as to the existing conditions in his territory and the prospects for securing the eight-hour day. The reports were flattering in the extreme, and with few exceptions the southeastern towns were shown to be in splendid condition. The work of organization had been carried steadily forward, looking toward the inauguration of the eight-hour day on January 1, and the chances of success were exceedingly bright.

A telegram from President James M. Lynch was read to the convention, expressing regret at his inability to be present, occasioned by the unexpected strike in Chicago. The delegates were keenly disappointed at this news, as they had looked forward with much pleasure to the opportunity of meeting the able eight-hour leader. A resolution was adopted endorsing the strike in Chicago.

At the afternoon session the following important resolutions were unanimously passed:

Whereas, The International Typographical Union of North America has for several years had under consideration the question of an eight-hour workday; and,

Whereas, The consummation of this day is now in sight and the horizon is bright and brightening; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the printers of the southeastern section of the United States, in convention assembled, do pledge our individual and collective influence to the accomplishment of this object; and be it further

Resolved, That every delegate pledge himself upon his return to his local to impress upon them the importance of organizing and pressing forward in this great movement; and be it further

Resolved, That the action of the International Typographical Union, during its recent session in Toronto, in reaffirming the action taken by the referendum vote, meets with our cordial approbation, and we congratulate them upon the present auspicious surroundings; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the International Typographical Union headquarters, signed by the president and secretary of the convention.

The following is the roster of officers of the organization: President, E. W. Gaines, Norfolk, Va.; first vice-president, S. M. Pettus, Charlotte, N. C.; second vice-president, R. T. Holderby, Atlanta, Ga.; third vice-president, H. C. Hull, Asheville, N. C.; secretary-treasurer, John J. Williams, Charlotte, N. C.

One representative from each state in the jurisdiction of the convention was elected to serve on the executive committee, which resulted as follows: E. W. Gaines, Norfolk, Va., chairman ex officio; Fred Alexander, New Orleans, La.; R. P. Schoppert, Birmingham, Ala.; H. P. Henderson, Memphis, Tenn.; M. R. Page, Richmond, Va.; T. J. Smith, Jacksonville, Fla.; M. C. Wallace, Columbia, S. C.; J. P. Stack, Louisville, Ky.; N. G. Tuttle, Vicksburg, Miss.; E. B. Erwin, Salisbury, N. C.; J. C. Burson, Greensboro, N. C.; W. P. Harding, Atlanta, Ga.

Many methods were suggested and action taken looking toward a more thorough organization of the southeastern district.

Secretary-Treasurer John J. Williams was instructed to have the following circular letter printed and give the same a wide distribution among all classes of business and professional men throughout the southeast:

Based upon natural laws, we believe that everybody should have eight hours for sleep and eight hours for recreation. This leaves eight hours for

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labor, which is a natural workday and all that should be asked of a person, in common humanity. This is why we want the eight-hour day.

We desire the eight-hour day because the introduction of labor-saving machinery has brought about conditions which no longer call for men to work more than eight hours in order to produce all that is necessary to perpetuate the human race, and because we believe we are justly entitled to our equitable share of the benefits derived from inventions which reduce the number of workers.

We want the eight-hour day because it has been demonstrated that a longer workday deprives thousands of the opportunity to gain a livelihood because of the introduction of modern machinery, thus making either paupers or criminals of them.

We want the eight-hour day because we believe the study of economics by our citizens is not only valuable, but essential to the perpetuation of American institutions, and because we believe a high grade of intelligence can only be obtained through a reasonable number of hours devoted to study each day.

As a business proposition, appealing to both employer and employe, we ask for the eight-hour day because we believe it to be a physical impossibility for a man to give his best efforts to his employer for a longer period than eight hours a day.

In order that a man may have and retain that clearness of brain and intellect and degree of health and strength necessary to enable him to do full justice to his employer, be a factor of social importance in his community, as well as to be a blessing to his family, we want every person to have the eight-hour day.

History has shown in all ages that the prosperity and advancement of a nation has been in proportion to the happiness of its people. Oppression in any form has inevitably resulted in producing a low moral and patriotic tone, and these lost to a nation, retrogression is the inevitable consequence.

We believe that the introduction of a general eight-hour day, allowing as it must more time for social enjoyment, intellectual improvement and needed rest, will do more to make good citizenship than any or all other agencies which may be employed.

Inasmuch as the United Typothetæ of America has repeatedly refused to meet and discuss with us the differences existing between us, we deem it fitting and proper to outline briefly in this address the position assumed by the International Typographical Union and our claims for its justification.

We maintain that the duration of a day's work should not be determined by the caprice nor by the greed of the employer, but should be influenced, if not controlled, by the economic conditions existing. In view of the thousands now out of employment—notwithstanding our much vaunted period of unprecedented prosperity—we believe that an universal eight-hour day will go far toward providing a remedy for this deplorable condition, if it does not furnish a panacea. The flattering reports coming in from all parts of the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union furnish unquestioned assurance that our effort to establish an eight-hour day has practically already succeeded, and if any further assurance were needed, it has been furnished in the enthusiastic session just held by the southeastern eight-hour convention.

When the convention adjourned, subject to the call of President Gaines, the delegates felt that the meeting had not been in vain, but, on the contrary, much good would result from the meeting, as each one would return to his home and carry out the plans adopted by the convention, which would undoubtedly result in carrying to a successful issue the question of the eight-hour day in this section.

After adjournment the delegates were taken in tow by the Atlanta printers and spent the time in sightseeing, visiting Ponce de Leon Park, Atlanta's "Coney."

As a fitting close to the convention, a banquet was tendered the visitors at the Kimball House at night, when the magnificent new banquet hall of this famous hostelry was formally dedicated.

The following program was carried out at the banquet:

Introductory remarks by W. S. Wardlaw, chairman eight-hour committee, Atlanta Typographical Union No. 48.

Toastmaster, Press Huddleston.

"Atlanta," Mayor J. G. Woodward.

"Welcome," W. P. Harding, president Atlanta Typographical Union No. 48.

"Eight Hours," Albert E. Hill, organizer International Typographical Union.

"Southeastern Convention," E. W. Gaines, president southeastern convention.

"The Pressman," E. L. Parham, president Atlanta Pressmen's Union.

"Federation of Trades," J. B. Hewitt, president Atlanta Federation of Trades.

When the formal program had been concluded, the delegates and prominent guests were called on for impromptu remarks. Among those who responded were Hon. C. T. Ladson, M. C. Wallace, Fred Alexander, Dennis Lindsey and W. H. Winn. Earle E. Griggs recited an original eight-hour poem.

A feature of the banquet that resulted in much favorable comment was the absence of the customary intoxicants. It was an impressive moment when Toastmaster Huddleston proposed a toast to the president of the International Typographical Union, James M. Lynch, and the entire assemblage rose as one man and drank to the health of the president and his successful conduct of the great eight-hour day campaign—in water!

The Atlanta meeting of the southeastern eight-hour convention will long live in the minds and hearts of those who were fortunate enough to attend, and there can be no doubt as to the good results achieved. W. S. WARDLAW.

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

This city made no attempt to celebrate Labor day, some of the large manufacturing concerns running the same as usual. Possibly the local workmen have become skeptical and believe they have nothing to celebrate.

Several members of No. 429 went to Lansing, Mich., on September 4, marching in the parade with the Lansing Union, which entertained them hospitably and shared no expense to make the visit enjoyable.

Roy Johnson, who formerly resided here, and who now pounds the keys in Beaumont, Texas, stopped in Battle Creek on his way south from the Toronto convention. Roy has prospered since he migrated.

Our union has been informed that Mert Ashton, a Seventh Day Adventist printer of this city, is working in Chicago at Rand, McNally's. Ashton held a card for a short time after the Review and Herald burned down.

From the number of offers received from Chicago by local typos, it would seem that the Battle Creek proprietors had furnished their competitors

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in the Windy City with a list of the employes they wished to get rid of.

Four of the largest offices in this city have passed through the receiver's hands during the past twelve months. As we have been until recently entirely a ten-hour, open-shop town, this should help to convince opponents of the shorter workday that prosperity and long hours are not synonymous.

C. W. Post, in one of his latest effusions on his favorite topic, starts with the heading: "Insane Editors. «Hate Destroys the Brain of the Labor Union Publishers." Then follow two columns of appeals to prejudice instead of reason. After a careful perusal of this and other articles of his, it would seem safe to say that union publishers are not the only ones whose brains are destroyed in this manner.

Battle Creek printers are looking for an exceptional run of prosperity this winter, with hard coal at $8 per ton and the inability to enforce a $2 a day scale for nine hours. We believe we lead southern Michigan, and perhaps the United States, in the price of coal.

The different uses to which we put the city water supply might be worth mentioning. Owing to some legal technicality, Lake Gognac is being used as a public bathing resort. The lake is about half a mile wide, and on any warm night several hundred bathers may be seen disporting themselves in its refreshing waters, which are being used for drinking purposes, etc., etc., by the rest of the community. To add to the intrinsic value of this liquid, the cows on the dairy farms bordering on the lake use it for quenching their thirst, wading about to their hearts' content.

Battle Creekites are looking for a general picking-up of business in the near future.

CHARLES DE BRUYN.

NORFOLK, VA.

It is to be regretted that the members of our local showed such little enthusiasm in Labor day. We did not have as many in line that day as we might have had. Perhaps we will ride in carriages in 1906, as we did in 1903, at which time every one was present when "time" was called. We can hardly expect, though, for many comps. to endure the hardships of a twenty-five-minute march through streets, when they expect to tramp around for several hours afterwards. 'Tis too fatiguing.

A contract with the local typothetæ prevented a walkout of the book and job men here. It is to be hoped that the committee appointed at the September meeting will, at their conference with the typothetæ, secure the eight-hour day without any trouble. Eleven job shops have signified their intention to work eight hours after January 1. Maybe the others will see the advantage of such a move, also.

At this writing a double-decker mill has just been installed in the Dispatch office.

On August 22, at the democratic primary, E. W. Gaines led the ticket for delegate to the legislature. His majority was up in the hundreds. That shows what organized labor can do if every one "sticks." Hold together like that on the eight-hour workday, and we will surely win out.

Business still holds good here.

A small delegation from our local went up to Richmond on the 17th for the purpose of encouraging the boys of No. 90 who are out.

Whenever you can, do not forget to put in a word that will help to bring the International Typographical Union to our city in 1907. We are going to make a strong bid for the convention for that year (exposition year). ELWOOD F. MOORE.

HOLYOKE, MASS.

From all accounts we have nothing to be ashamed of in regard to our convention, either in attendance or in enthusiasm for the eight-hour day. And then, too, we had the proceedings printed in such good form in THE JOURNAL that it was a pleasure to read of the business transacted.

Business in job work still continues quiet.

The Transcript is installing another double-deck linotype in the job department.

Be sure you patronize label goods, and request your friends and others to have the label on their printing.

The eight-hour movement is now conspicuous in many cities, and the victories already won show that it is only a matter of a short time before it will be the universal workday in the printing trade.

Do you know of any non-union prints?

E. S. ALDEN.

BOISE, IDAHO.

Labor day in Boise will long be remembered as one of the most successful in her history, every union participating in the parade, and for the first time all merchants closed their places of business for the day to join in the celebration. Boise today is one of the best organized cities in the Pacific northwest.

Ed Sinnott, representing the American Type Company, of Portland, has just completed setting up two presses, one in Twin Falls and the other at Weiser, and expects to have one running in Hood River by the end of the week. Shows the progressiveness of southern Idaho.

Avery C. Moore has bought the Weiser World. Already the World has taken on metropolitan airs in the shape of a Simplex and a new press. Avery and our friend "Lige" Caton, now of Portland, did valiant work for the eight-hour day in the legislature two years ago, but were defeated by the mine owners of the state. Avery, in his Labor day address in Boise two years ago, won the hearts of all union men when he said: "A union card is a badge of honor." He evidently still believes it to be so, for at No. 271's last meeting he gave notice that six application blanks were needed at Weiser for his employes.

Recent arrivals: H. F. Eckhardt, Portland; A. J. Mackey, Salt Lake; C. E. Hays, New Orleans; H. L. Pickens, Seattle; C. W. Mix, Astoria; Mr. Thompson, Walla Walla, Wash. W. E. ROSS.

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SIOUX CITY, IOWA.

Secretary J. H. Strief, of the Iowa State Federation of Labor, on a recent Saturday evening repaired to the little city of Le Mars, twenty-five miles distant from Sioux City, and completed the organization of Le Mars Typographical Union No. 651. To Organizer Evans is due the credit for the union's inception. This is a result that has been desired on the part of Sioux City for many years, and to know that thirteen faithful have resolved to make our gods their gods and to sleep at the feet of unionism is a realization of the godfather's fondest hopes.

President M. E. Ingman resigned his office at the last meeting, and was succeeded by W. H. Duncan. Mr. Ingman and his family, including his son, Eugene, who is a linotype operator, have moved to Seattle, where he expects to reside in future. He has proved himself to be one of the most conscientious union men Sioux City has ever had, and the good opinion and high esteem in which he is held is based on nearly two decades of experience in Sioux City. He is a man of the highest mental and moral character and is a valuable addition to any community in which he may choose to reside.

As an illustration of the fact that printermen are successes in all branches of business, be it known and remembered that Thomas F. Boyd, who was a compositor on the Philadelphia Ledger from 1873 to 1881, and who was well and favorably known as one of the "swifts" before the war, has been manager of Sioux City's only opera house for over a year, and last year conducted the house through the most prosperous season of its history, this statement being true in spite of the further fact that W. I. Buchanan, ex-minister to Brazil and director of the Buffalo exposition, was at one time manager of the same playhouse. Mr. Boyd is sixty-five years young, as Elbert Hubbard would say, and is full of interesting reminiscences. He relates that he visited Philadelphia a year ago and found but one of his colleagues of a third of a century ago, now employed in the Ledger composing room. Like Mark Twain, Mr. Boyd started out as a tourist printer when he was only twenty years old, and worked on the old St. Louis Globe and the New Orleans Crescent, and on the Sacramento (Cal.) Union before the war. His younger brother, Sam Boyd, long since deceased, accomplished the remarkable feat of setting 101,000 ems in six days on the Philadelphia Ledger. Though Mr. Boyd retired from the trade twenty-five years ago, he is a printer by trade, and proud of it.

John Elvin, who twenty-three years ago was a caseholder on the Sioux City Journal, along with Gus Mattison, "Gabe" Runkles, Charlie Embeck, Tom Collins, Mandel Marx, "Red" Hill, Joe Mikesell, Will Pierson, Cogswell, Tom Boland, and when George Augustus Somarindyck, now of Syracuse, N. Y., was galley boy, came to town the other day and stayed a week. John's home is in Minneapolis, where he has lived for the past nineteen years. John originally came from Nebraska City, but the zephyrs of many years have whisked rapidly by, and the place now knows him no more, except as his recent visit there refreshed the memories of the elders of the printing craft. Elvin never forgets the cold winter's night eighteen years ago when he and "Knocker" Kennedy came over from St. Paul to pay the scribe a visit at Austerlin's printers' boarding house in Minneapolis. There was much of the stuff that cheers, and those who added to the gaiety of the occasion were such celebrities as "Sad-Eye" Macbeath, "Billy" McArthur, Bert Peake, Jimmy O'Rourke, Mose Williams, John Lambert (now of Denver), Joe De Barth, John Painter Hinkle, Alma Murdock and "Majah" McGillicuddy. Great joss house—that of Austerlin. By the way, this same Austerlin is now a salesman for one of the largest printing and stationery houses in the northwest, at fifty "plunks" per week, owns property in St. Paul, and is otherwise accredited as an estimable citizen of that town.

Oh, yes, while I think of it: Perhaps few of his thousands of friends recognize in the name of W. H. Williams, the present state labor commissioner of Minnesota, an oldtime friend. But he is none other than the widely known "Windy" Williams, who was copycutter on the Tribune in Minneapolis many years ago, and who came with the Alden J. Blethen force of men from Kansas City when that distinguished gentleman, now of Seattle, gathered up his personal effects and $125,000 in cold cash, as the result of five successful years of newspaper business in the city on the Kaw, and made his debut in Minneapolis as a business partner of the polished and suave "Willie" Haskell, who now is doing the business manager "stunt" on the New York Journal for W. R. Hearst. "Windy" is just the same as when on Sunday nights he used to cut "fat" takes of copy (perhaps only time copy out of the old Craftsman), and watch the wise ones "pull out" to get a chance at the hook. Time and its mutations leave "Windy" none the worse; he has played a losing game at politics in his state, at times, as have nearly all democrats, but his patience is being rewarded, as he now is a shining light in the Minnesota political firmament, and those who will remember him and glory with him in his success are legion.

"Mickey" Hickey is now a full-fledged Eagle, having journeyed safely the tortuous and devious path and taken the "awbligation" in all its imposing solemnity as imparted by Chaplain Emerson. He is now entitled to take a seat alongside his somewhat more distinguished though hardly less strenuous brother, Theodore Roosevelt. That "Mickey" is proud of his newly acquired honor it is needless to mention.

Ex-Public Printer Frank W. Palmer, who was recently deposed from his office, certainly has one good friend and sponsor in the west in Hon. George D. Perkins, editor and proprietor of the Sioux City Journal. Mr. Perkins was for eight years a member of congress, and was Speaker Reed's chairman of the committee on printing. Editorially Mr. Perkins alleges that the government printing office is a citadel of graft, both large and impecunious, and that Mr. Palmer is a victim of its enmeshing thraldom. Mr. Perkins' real and only complaint against Mr. Palmer is that in his

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old age he was not wise enough to perceive the handwriting on the wall and retire with a good name. While Mr. Perkins is one of the best employers of union labor, and is a believer in its tenets, hopes and aspirations, he says that the labor unions control the politics and internal lack of economy in the government office, and points out, by implication, that if the business of the office is not administered with more justice along the lines of economic progress, the reaction, when it comes, as come it must, will be both harsh and inglorious to the cause and principles of union labor. But primarily congress is the guilty factor, says Mr. Perkins. And Mr. Perkins is right about it!

A. D. SCOUGAL.

WASHINGTON, PA.

The last meeting of this branch of the International Typographical Union was, in attendance, about the largest on record. For the first time in No. 456's history a young lady was in attendance, and the way the "boys" were spruced up with their best union-made clothes on, and all with an eight-hour smile, added brilliancy to our already handsome meeting room in a $1,000,000 county courthouse. Ex-Delegate McCracken, fresh from Toronto, was listened to attentively and his speaking "On the Goodness of Our Brother Kanucks" brought forth applause. Mr. McCracken was appointed a committee of one to get members from the ranks of the printers at Canonsburg, seven miles from here, a town which has one daily and one weekly newspaper, with a good job shop in connection with the mentioned daily publication. There are about eight or ten eligible union men at Canonsburg and the committeeman's accomplishments in "bagging the game" will be watched for. If tact, diplomacy and fairness will do it, Mr. McCracken is "on the lid."

It is with a certain satisfaction—and should be entertained by all—that we see that the American Press, published by the American Press Association, makes much mention in a recent issue of the Printers' Home and other typographical union matters. The issues of this publication go broadcast to the different "front offices" of all newspapers in the United States and Canada. On these grounds we can pardon the publishers somewhat for not crediting certain paragraphs to THE JOURNAL.

William Smith, ex-president of Pittsburg (Pa.) No. 7, who has been employed in the Journal job rooms in this city for a year or more, is at his old home in Mingo Junction, W. Va., suffering from what is termed by reputable physicians as lead poisoning.

Now that John D. Rockefeller entertains personally the newspaper jokesmiths, the Society of Typographical Journal Correspondents can see light ahead. Ship ahoy! John! old pal!

Miss Corre Spondent: Would you consider it a poisenal question if I asked what nationality yer pop wuz? Mr. O'Dirks: Coitenly not; he's a printer.

The daily report of the Toronto convention printed in the Globe of that city was received in this city daily, and the same was posted up in the Record chapel, where all who wished to could see what was going on.

It may be gratifying to the union printers of this city to know that Washington's school board buys nothing but "label" books. Robert Doyle, of hand-set days, is a member of the school board, and imparts this information.

Pay days in "Little" Washington nowadays are spoken of as when "canonized bones burst their cerements."

The strike of the brewery workers in this town has been amicably settled, and the "wurzeberger flows, flows!"

"Publishers to Fight Eight Hours" is a headline in a New York newspaper. How happy they would be if they had only to fight eight hours! —Ex.

An elaborate celebration, January 17, 1906, of the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin, in which President Roosevelt is expected to participate, is being planned by the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia, which Franklin founded.

"What's the use in making a printer throw his hand into a case nine times to say 'inclement' instead of 'bad' when we speak in print of the weather?" asks a Washington county editor.

WILLIAM CLARK BLACK.

THE "OPEN SHOP" QUESTION.

In my opinion, the question of the "open shop" is one which far overshadows anything that ever came before the International body during its existence. It is so far-reaching that it is almost impossible to grasp the situation. It exceeds in importance the nine-hour day, the eight-hour day, or any other issue that ever came before the International. If I had my way about it I would rather return to the ten-hour day, if thereby that terrible phantom, the "open shop," could forever be eliminated from the printers' horizon.

Your correspondent has worked in "open shops" before his union interdicted it, and I must say it was anything but pleasant. In one place they all received more than the union scale, so they said, but as there was no amount marked on the outside of the envelope, and as they invariably sneaked off in some out-of-the-way place when they opened their envelope, it was always a question in my mind if they even got the union scale. If they did, it was always a conundrum in my mind what for. Supposing they do get the scale, look at the enormous sums which are paid out annually by our membership to maintain that scale, while the unfair men pay nothing. Is that right? Is it justice to our own membership?

The "open shop," in the opinion of your correspondent, is a deadly menace to every printer within the jurisdiction of the International body. Not only to printers, but to every trades organization throughout the country. Witness the loss of a strike by any trades body, and they are immediately confronted with this hideous proposition—the "open shop."

The typothetæ seems willing to surrender almost everything in order to get this desideratum. Look

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at their advertisements for help wanted—they almost invariably wind up with "open shop." Why so persistent in this matter, if not for their own benefit?

It would decrease our membership at least one-third, I estimate. Because, in our body, like in some cities and towns, there are people who like good roads, streets, courthouses, etc.; they know an excellent thing when they see it, but they hate to put their hands in their pockets and pay for it, if it can be avoided.

At the last session of the International body I don't think they paid the attention to the "open-shop" question which they should have done. They seemed to be too much engrossed with the eight-hour movement, a question which, I think, is virtually decided. But they have struck us in a more vital point, as witness the recent strike in Chicago.

St. Louis, Mo. WILLIAM HOSEA.

WILMINGTON, DEL.

Labor day was celebrated in our little city by the largest parade of organized labor ever held here. It was under the direction of the central labor union, and was the result of careful and painstaking labor of several months. The march was under the auspices of Chief Marshal S. H. Fairland, assisted by Aides J. C. Shaw, Edward McClintock, Harry Behen and A. R. Saylor. The parade was in three divisions, and each was well supplied with music. At the close of this portion of the exercises, adjournment was made to Brandywine Springs Park for the addresses of the day. The chief speaker advertised, P. J. McGuire, of Philadelphia, was, through some unavoidable occurrence, unable to be in attendance. Harry Behen, president of the central labor union, was the presiding officer, and introduced the speakers. John Ogden, of Baltimore, was the first speaker, and he paid particular attention to the benefits constantly accruing from organized labor and the necessity of acting as a unit in matters which concern our welfare. He paid his respects in a very decided manner to the labor union man who failed to participate in the parade. His principal theme, however, was the value of the initiative and referendum, and, as an old member told your correspondent, "It was the very best I ever heard, and I felt amply repaid for all my trouble in going to hear him." This is also the sentiment of a great many more of his auditors. The following speaker paid more attention to the trusts and their attendant evils, scoring them for their activity in affairs of state and other political work which did not come properly under their notice, and neglect of conditions relating to their employes and their welfare. This speaker was John M. Dorney, and his speech showed much study of trust conditions as given by reports of the United States civil service commissioners. We might enlarge on some of the points, but other matters will take that space. Taken altogether, it was a day well worth the labor of the committee, and one which advanced the cause of unionism in our small city.

The action of Columbia Union in passing a resolution fining members for doing extra work on their own account after the day's labor in the shop was commented on by Every Evening (Wilmington) as follows:

> Here are men to whom the eight-hour day is irksome, because it does not occupy their time sufficiently, and so they seek employment of some of their spare hours and, incidentally, add to their profits by working outside of the regular hours. * * * It is no wonder, in the face of the conditions we have cited, and of other conditions even more potent, that employes generally should resist the unwise and impractical proposition.

We have known of cases where men would work all day and "sub" on a morning paper at night, thus keeping a fellow workman, who stood in need of work, out of a job. This is one cause of so many men becoming beneficiaries of public charity. Columbia Union is to be congratulated upon the step it has taken, and it would be well if some more of our large unions would follow her example.

The eight-hour committee of No. 123 has issued a circular letter to the members asking for a full attendance at the October meeting, that final steps may be taken in reference to the shorter workday. For some unexplainable cause the attendance has been small for the past several months, and it is hard to awaken interest again. This should not be. We have only a short while until the first of 1906, and, with every printer in town working, the chances of an easy victory look exceedingly good. But we must stand together, for if we are divided we shall certainly fall. The union which divides itself on such a question is one which shows no spirit of progress and stands good chances for surrendering its charter for the non-compliance with the laws.

The last issue of THE JOURNAL was eagerly awaited in our midst, possibly because we were denied the privilege of having our representative in attendance. It was an exceptionally good number, and interesting from cover to cover.

We are glad the convention was an "eight-hour convention," and will do all in our power to further that end. D. H. RUSSELL.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

At the last meeting of the union the initiation fee was raised from $5 to $10. New members from this city and outside towns are taken into the union at every meeting. Little Rock is now thoroughly unionized in the printing trades line. Little or no trouble will be had over the eight-hour day, except possibly in one of the large job offices.

It is now understood that the Democrat newspaper and job plants will be located in separate buildings later on. As now planned, the newspaper will occupy the Thompson building, on Fourth street, and the job department the new building, which will not be completed for some time.

Labor day was not celebrated to any great extent this year, on account of yellow fever and quarantine regulations.

As far as is known the Chicago Typothetæ has met with poor success in securing printers in this section of the country. Not one left Little Rock for Chicago as a strikebreaker.

Work for machine men is good at the present writing. OTIS WILSON.

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EIGHT-HOURS.

Each and all take heed—it's coming,
In the world's great busy humming,
Gladsome news will greet our ears,
Hailed with joy—to quell all fears.
Typos listen, stand together!

Hardships wane and stormy weather
Once and for all lose their stinging,
Ultimately to us bringing
Reasonable hours and wages,
Sought by us through gradual stages.

Just a short time yet my brothers
And you'll see, as will all others,
Naught but joy and satisfaction
Unalloyed—gained through our action.
Are we in the bounds of reason?
Right must prevail in any season,
Yet being right we make demand.

Firmly, and as one we stand,
Increased wages and eight hours,
Released from arbitrary powers,
Safe within our fold we cherish,—
The victory gained shall never perish.

Chicago, Ill. I. LEVY.

WHAT'S WHAT?

The several articles in the August number of THE JOURNAL on the question, "Should Trade Unions go into Politics?" leads to the above exclamation. I suppose all of the writers had in mind whether it would be advisable that members of labor organizations act as a political unit on election day.

Much can be said on this subject, and no doubt will be, each of the contributors reflexing sentiments in substantiation of their beliefs and varying as the conceptions of men differ on all questions affecting the interest of the working class.

To approach this subject intelligently, it appears to me it is essential that we arrive at a general conclusion as to what a trade union or labor organization represents and what are its aims and objects. I bear in mind that a trade union is a body of craftsmen who have come to a realization of the fact that as workers they have interests in common, and that it requires concerted action and intelligent consciousness how best to safeguard their wellbeing. They know that the employing class has no particular love for them as workers, and their labor efforts are contracted for at a price that can be made mutually agreeable insofar as it guarantees the employer a profit in the transaction. It is a question of dollars and cents to the buyer of labor power as much as it is to the seller thereof. Unless there is profit in an industrial enterprise the capitalist will not engage in it, and if the worker can not get a living in following a vocation he looks about for an opportunity that will afford it.

It will not be denied, I think, that the employer has somewhat the best of the bargain. In the first place, he has at his command some means of his own, or those intrusted to his care, with which to carry on his industry or pursuit. Then as an individual he is also possessed of labor power which he can apply according to his aptitudes. The worker, as a rule, has only his labor power at his command, and must try and find a buyer for it on the most advantageous terms to himself. If a fellow worker will work for a lower price than he has been receiving or is satisfied with less than he wants, other conditions being equal, the employer will hire him who offers the greatest profit. To overcome this underbidding of one another workers organize, agree upon wage scales as a standard of effort, and fix the number of hours per day in which they will create wealth for others at the terms named.

This buying and selling of labor power is the basis of the class war, or class struggle, as the socialist says. It is purely a question of economic determinism. One finds it to his economic advantage to contract for labor efforts under conditions that will be profitable; the other finds that necessity compels him to seek a buyer of his energy and permit him to apply it in wealth productions that he may satiate himself and perchance perpetuate his species.

That is the industrial relation. But besides the industrial and economic relation, as workers, we also constitute a part of the social and political life of our communities. Our employers, whose material interests are opposed to ours, also constitute a portion of society, and are affected by the relations that may obtain. If we, as workers and wealth producers, subjugate ourselves to social environments inimical to our interests, it must necessarily follow that the employers benefit thereby. The static relations seldom undergo a change unless dynamic forces revolutionize the system.

As political factors in our social life workers according to conditions environing them have allied themselves with the dominant parties, republican or democratic, whig or tory, liberal or conservative. And as long as the industrial system did not manifest the great contrasts between those that work and those who work the workers, it was natural that they should endorse the policies of those political parties which met their approval. But how about today, when the power of government is utilized almost exclusively in protection of vested rights, so-called, and which have resulted from the exploitation of the workers.

Are we not confronted with the fact that the interests of the employing class are antagonistic to the working class? Do we find that members of the employing class, in utter disregard of their material interests, make common cause with the working class in an endeavor to make life more worth living? I dare say not.

Agreeing to the conclusion here presented, it thus behooves us to admit that trade unions and labor organizations should teach the members thereof that consistent action on their part alone can lead to results. They must study economic relations and their effect politically. Understanding, then, that in competitive system of production the working class without a political organization to effect their social relations is like a ship without a rudder in a stormy sea. Common sense

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ought to suggest that members of trade unions act as a political unit on election day. Not to endorse candidates, but nominate them on platforms representing working-class issues.

Keeping in mind "that material interests dominate men's actions" or "that man is dominated by his material interests or what he considers them to be," I have no hesitancy in predicting that the working class will soon cease to be cajoled in acting contrary to its wellbeing. ROBERT BANDLOW.

Cleveland, Ohio.

NEW LONDON, CONN.

On Wednesday, September 6, a strike was declared in three of the job offices in the city that had refused to sign the new contracts with the eight-hour-day clause attached. President Murphy called on the several proprietors during the last week in August in an endeavor to have them sign for the eight-hour day, as our contracts ran out the first of September. He was unable to meet with any success. President James M. Lynch was notified, and he sent Organizer Charles T. Scott here to assist No. 159 in negotiating the new scale. On the arrival of Organizer Scott he, in company with President Murphy, visited the several proprietors, and after several long sessions was able to secure the signatures of the Day Publishing Company, which operates the Morning Telegraph, Evening Day and a job establishment; the Daily Globe, and M. J. Sullivan Print, to the eight-hour contracts. At the New London Printing Company the manager was not willing to sign until the others had signed (we learned the next day that the several proprietors had voted to stand firm against signing the eight-hour contracts), so we gave him until Wednesday, September 6, to sign. On refusing, the office was struck, and everybody walked out at noon. The Utley Printing Company was visited, and the proprietor claimed he had a contract with the typothetæ not to sign before January 1, 1906. This office was also struck and the men came out. The Bingham Paper Box Company refused to even consider the eight-hour day and was opposed to the nine-hour day. It was decided to call the men out here at noon, Thursday, September 7. James A. Rogers, Charles D. Douglass and Olin W. Paige refused to walk out. The other three members of No. 159 employed here obeyed the mandate of the International Typographical Union.

The three gentlemen (?) of the "long-tailed" variety who have stayed in their hole have been a drag on us for some time. They never did show much unionism.

The conditions are thus briefly told: At the Bingham Paper Box Company, of the three men who remained in, two are working and another has been laid off; the Utley Printing Company and the New London Printing Company have been obliged to close their doors. At the next writing we are confident we will have two of the three offices inside the fold. We have but seven men out, and two-thirds of the membership working, and will get the eight-hour day January 1, 1906.

We are all alive in New London, and are in a happy frame of mind. Prospects are good for a settlement of our trouble shortly. No success as been met in trying to import "rats" here. We are too well organized in the surrounding towns. Organization in the country towns is what counts.

New London can boast (?) of the first "rats" on the eight-hour day. We have three, and are not proud of them.

One of our members told a proprietor that a man who broke the International Typographical Union obligation was not fit to talk to the dogs.

New London will be represented in New Haven at the state convention, September 28, by Robert Tarring, our secretary-treasurer, who is vice-president of the association. Others of our members will also attend.

Let us all get together and give a strong pull, and we can win out. Let no one get "cold feet." Be an honest, true man, and not afraid to stick to the greatest, grandest labor organization on earth.

Please send us a "rat" trap. We are afflicted with three, two of whom are musical.

ROBERT TARRING.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

The August meeting of No. 33 was held at Boyden Heights, East Providence. President John Moffatt, of the New England Allied Printing Trades, was present and spoke on the progress of the eight-hour movement in this state. The committee on revision of the constitution reported, were given authority to print, and a special meeting was ordered before the next regular meeting for the purpose of considering proposed changes. A committee of three was appointed to make preparations for parading on Labor day, and a tax of $3 was ordered on those members who failed to participate without valid excuse. The auditing committee reported and were given a vote of thanks for their excellent work. William Carroll was elected delegate to the annual meeting of the Rhode Island Federation of Labor.

Both delegates submitted reports to the union at the August meeting. In their opinion, nothing could exceed the splendid hospitality of our Canadian brethren. The souvenir was the finest specimen of the typographic art ever issued on such an occasion. The enthusiasm displayed for the eight-hour day was unanimous and contagious, and the almost unanimous blow struck with firmness at unjustifiable personalities was very gratifying and is expected to have far-reaching effect.

There was so much rain on Labor day that the parade of the labor organizations had to be postponed until Sunday, September 10, when it took place.

Delegate Maurice E. Hughes, after returning from Toronto, left again for a visit to his native place in New Brunswick, Canada.

James Muspratt was on the sick list for the greater part of August, but is now entirely recovered.

Albert E. Morrill passed his vacation in Durham, N. H., his boyhood home.

A meeting of the printers employed in the several printing offices in the Pawtuxet valley was

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held in G. A. R. Hall, Phenix, on the evening of August 30, when a preliminary organization was effected. Organizer Scott, President Moffatt, of the Allied Printing Trades Council of New England, and President O'Connor, of No. 33, were present and explained the objects of typographical unions. It is a good field for such a movement, as the mass of the inhabitants of that section of the state are working people.

Thomas Boyd McQueen, of the New York Herald; William F. Elsbree, of the Boston Globe; Delegate Edwin Taylor Morse, of Hartford, Conn., on his way back from the Toronto convention; John H. Porthouse, master printer, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Edward B. Hall (1857 charter member of No. 33), of the New York Times; Frank J. Capron, of the Worcester Telegram; Albert P. E. Doyle, of the government printing office, Washington, D. C.; G. F. Schofield, of the Baltimore Sun, and A. T. Hilburn, of Philadelphia, Pa., have been in Providence recently. WILLIAM CARROLL.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TIPS.

Hello, Bill!

Who escaped being put into irons en route from Toronto? What flag is that? Now laugh, darn ye!

Me for Colorado Springs!

Is Herbert W. Cooke "big" enough to know better? He certainly had fun at ye brewery.

B. J. Hawkes, of "Big 6," was our heavyweight.

Best International Typographical Union convention that I ever attended. No. 91's entertainment committee was busy every minute—and those mementoes from the convention were worthily bestowed. Our compliments, gentlemen of the committee.

The Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks meets in Denver next July, the International Typographical Union at Colorado Springs in August. For my part I believe that it would be a good move if the two dates could be brought nearer together, so that we could make it a double-header. This paragraph is respectfully referred to the executive council for further consideration. I would like to hear from other JOURNAL correspondents anent this matter.

Frank Kidd, of No. 101, was the noisiest kid that attended the convention.

I wonder if Bobel, of No. 8, will have that "pig" at Colorado Springs next year?

Fred T. Irwin, of No. 152, Manchester, N. H., (who, by the way, is a ringer for Bloomer, of Washington), got more snap shots than the official photographers. I hope that he will favor THE JOURNAL with some of them.

We have our labor to sell for eight hours per day—make your bids, gentlemen of the typothetæ!

Ask John F. Busche, of "Big 6," about the "Leaden Heel" when you write to him for one of his convention cards with the "invisible label."

There were 1,026,499 immigrants landed at the United States ports during the fiscal year ending June 30—not many book and job compositors in the lot, however.

The first appointment as United States commissioner of labor was made by President Arthur in July, 1884, John Jarrett, of Pittsburg, Pa., being the appointee; Mr. Jarrett's commission was revoked, however. No further move was made to put any one into the office until the latter part of November, 1884, when President Arthur appointed John D. Fahrenbatch, of Ohio—this appointment was also recalled. Matters drifted along for some time until Mr. Arthur, at the solicitation of the adherents of "Terry" Powderly, practically promised that his appointment would be made. In spite of this, the whole question drifted along until January 22, 1885, when Carroll D. Wright, of Massachusetts, was given the commission. Mr. Wright was at that time the commissioner of labor for Massachusetts, and held the two offices very successfully until 1888, when he relinquished the Massachusetts commissionership. The United States bureau remained under his control until January 31, 1905, when he was succeeded by Professor Charles P. Neill, of the Catholic University, Washington, D. C.

Poverty is heightened by the increased power of capitalism.

"Cheap Labor Wanted."—What does $1 per day mean to a workingman and his family? It means poverty, privation and debt; children forced from the schools into the workshops—the wives and mothers to the factories; it means a future race dwarfed in body and intellect; it means more jails, reformatories and poorhouses; it means more taxation; it means a larger immigration; it is not a fair day's pay for a fair day's work. The average wages paid in 1900 in the manufacturing industries of the United States was but $437.93. This was very near the $1 limit.

New York, N. Y. WILLIAM S. WAUDBY.

A FEW WORDS.

To the Officers and Members of the Society of Typographical Journal Correspondents:

The annual meeting of the Society of Typographical Journal Correspondents, held in Toronto, Canada, August 15, 1905, unanimously elected me president for the ensuing year. I ask your unanimous support in an endeavor to make the society a power for good, not only in the affairs of the International Typographical Union, but throughout the entire labor movement. With this end in view I wish to offer the following

SUGGESTIONS:

1. The annual meeting voted to request all correspondents to devote at least one paragraph a month to the eight-hour day from now until its universal inauguration.

2. In preparing correspondence an effort should be made to have something of general interest; to include matters of broader scope than those which affect only the printing trades, and to touch upon those things which affect the movement as a whole; take broad ground, and discuss questions which will tend to educate and elevate the minds of the union printers of this country, and give them to understand that there is something more to the labor movement than the mere paying of dues.

3. Correspondents are requested not to confine their efforts to the columns of THE JOURNAL, but

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to write from time to time something for the other labor papers outside of the printing trades. The International Typographical Union has always taken high ground along the lines of industrial reform, and stands today as a shining example to other labor organizations. Its members are looked up to for advice and counsel; don't let them ask in vain. The pathway of most labor papers at best is rather thorny, and those who possess the ability to write entertainingly should appreciate this and act accordingly. The press of this country is today publishing a mass of comment and criticism from outside the labor movement; it is up to us to give facts and comments from inside. I would be glad to hear the opinions of the members on this subject. Write me.

Your officers invite suggestions. By exchange of ideas and a practical application of them there is no question but we can make the Society of Typographical Journal Correspondents a power for good in the labor movement of this country.

More suggestions anon. Fraternally,

HERBERT W. COOKE, President.

18 Woodward Park street, Dorchester, Mass.

LAND MONOPOLY—ANTI-MILITIA.

In the review of the Toronto convention in the September number of THE JOURNAL I am credited with having proposed a resolution "endorsing single tax." That was not my purpose or intention. The resolution was introduced for the purpose of having the International Typographical Union delegates to the American Federation of Labor convention propose and support a change in the plank on land monopoly in the American Federation of Labor platform, so that it would read as follows: "The abolition of the monopoly system of land holding by taxing all land at its full value." This can be done at the present time in every state of the Union and every province of the Dominion, and assessors should appraise all land according to its value. Had I intended an endorsement of single tax I would have added the following words to my resolution: "And the abolition of all other taxes now levied," which would include taxes on buildings, machinery, personal property, polls, licenses, imports, etc. Plank 10 of the American Federation of Labor platform now declares for the abolition of land monopoly by substituting therefor an occupancy and use title. Such a system would not prevent the private appropriation of ground rent. It would give the person occupying and using a valuable location an advantage over a person using a less desirable location. It would be a denial of equality in the right to the use of land. It would give special privileges to some instead of equal rights for all. It would be applying to the land question the same unjust theory which was in vogue in the old days of hand composition in unfair or non-union newspaper composing rooms, where favored individuals set the "fat" and pocketed the unearned increment. In union offices, where a square deal was in vogue, the men who handled the "fat" paid for the special privilege they enjoyed, and in that way equality was established as near as possible between the "fat" and the "lean," or between the department frame and the news frame. Simple justice demands that the square deal should apply to land tenure. The occupancy and use theory as applied to land is the same as that in vogue in "rat" offices.

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If debate on Delegate Berger's anti-militia resolution at the Toronto convention had not been cut off by a call for the previous question, I would likely have taken the opportunity to speak about as follows:

"Soldiers are idlers on the back of labor. They do no productive work. The useful laborer's business is to produce wealth. The business of the soldier is to cut off human life.

"Standing armies and large navies are maintained not to battle with outside enemies, but to perpetuate the rule of injustice, monopoly and trusts, a la Colorado last year and Russia this year. The United States should be too great to do an injustice to another nation, and that greatness should prevent an injustice being done to this country.

"Wars of conquest are usually undertaken for the benefit of land grabbers, franchise promoters and exploiters. The beneficiaries should do the fighting for themselves.

"It is not patriotism which drives recruits into the army, but an industrial system which makes jobs scarce and employment hard to find at even starvation wages. Many a young man enlists that he may not starve in a land of plenty. And others enlist because of the fact that it is human nature to make a living with the least possible exertion, or along the lines of least resistance. And in consequence many enlist who would rather be idlers than useful workers.

"If productive workers must support idlers other than landlords and monopolists, I would respectfully suggest that it be those who are unable to get employment, rather than those who don soldier togs and carry a 'shoot gun.' The rifle of the soldier is likely to be aimed at the laborer with very little provocation." W. L. CROSMAN.

Boston, Mass.

THE UNION BUTTON AGAIN.

How can we make the typographical union button more in evidence, is a subject to which I have given considerable thought of late, and when I saw Mr. Schmidt's article in the August number of THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL I was convinced that there were others who had this question in mind.

Of thirteen union printers I have interviewed on the subject during the past six weeks, but one has been the possessor of a button. According to the statements of these gentlemen it was not that they objected in any way to the button, but simply because they had "not got around to it yet." We all know how it is; some little thing, like the button, which we could well afford and really want, we will put off sending for from day to day and week to week. Perhaps we are very busy and dislike to spare the time to order it and so neglect a real duty, not only to ourselves but to the whole organization.

I will make a suggestion which may further the

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popularity of our union button. Add 50 cents to the regular membership fees and thereby provide every new member with a button with his first membership certificate, and notify the secretary of each local union that on a certain date there will be a special assessment of 50 cents on every one who does not have a button; said secretary to ascertain the number in need of buttons and order accordingly. It seems to me that this would surely give the badge greater popularity, as I am convinced that the majority of the younger members, at least, would wear it.

Would be glad to hear from members anent this subject. JOHN N. PAGE.

Beloit, Wis.

VAGARIES OF THE COMPOSITOR.

Here is a collection of the vagaries of the newspaper compositor, which appear for the first time. They were preserved by the proofreader, who intercepted them en route to the paper. Oftentimes it is impossible for the operator to decipher a word and he gets it as nearly right as possible, depending on the man higher up to figure it out. This idea is, no doubt, responsible for most of the following. It is safe to say that such mistakes as go the rounds credited to the printer originate in the mind of the "funny column" editor, who occasionally is at loss to fill space. No sane person is going to believe that the printer ever made Mrs. Jones hold an "infernal" reception, instead of an "informal" reception. Such things are credited to the printer in much the same spirit as all witticisms are accredited to the Irish.

It was in copy from a Methodist convention that the printer made it read: "The Rev. Charles Kendall took as his subject 'Wood in Warships.'" It is hard to imagine a Methodist minister talking on this subject. What the copy really said was: "The Rev. Charles Kendall took as his subject 'Word and Worship.'"

In the report of a wedding, by careless manipulation of the keys, Lieutenant and Mrs. VanCleve had a "marital" wedding, when really they had a "martial" wedding.

About an examination for nurses to enter the hospital service the typo made it read thus: "There was an extermination of nurses at the city hospital this morning. There were fifty candidates." Most people will agree that there is a slight difference between an "examination" and an "extermination." Such a report scattered broadcast naturally would discourage any one who purposed entering the profession.

At another time the compositor compelled the state fish and game commissioner to confiscate a 100-foot "scene," instead of a 100-foot "seine."

With the penchant some penmen have for separating the letters composing a word it is not hard to see why the printer made it read: "The '50 ft corn' in Kansas is doing well," instead of "The 'soft corn' in Kansas is doing well."

The "Want" ads are the bane of the newspaper printer. They are, with few exceptions, hurriedly and poorly written. It is no wonder, then, that in advertising for a hostler the advertiser was made to advise applicant to come "leary," which, as is known, is the slang expression for "afraid," when he really wanted him to come "early."

In a laundry ad the laundry firm announced that "We call and get your 'lawn dry.'"

A farmer had for sale a "big, fat mule." The compositor interpreted it a "big footed mule."

Indianapolis, Ind. W. F. STURM.

SALEM, ORE.

It has been some time since I have seen No. 210 represented in the columns of THE JOURNAL, and as no one else seems to care to "take his pen in hand," I will endeavor to have a mite to say occasionally from this part of the Webfoot state—but why that appellation has been applied to Oregon I have not yet been able to determine.

Salem will have no trouble the coming January as far as the eight-hour movement is concerned, as all the offices are and have been working on that basis for some time. Both newspapers are paying over the scale, and, considering the population, the membership in general is very much pleased with the condition of affairs as they at present exist.

John C. Knowland, formerly of the Statesman job rooms, has leased a plant and started in business for himself.

The Daily Statesman has recently enlarged and added a couple of situations to its force. All of which will help some.

The Northwestern Publishing Company a short time ago incorporated with a capital stock of $25,000, purchased a two-story building, and rumor had it that Salem was going to have another daily paper. So far, however, it has failed to materialize.

F. L. Whims and August Krantz were delegates from the typographical union to the state federation of labor meeting, held in Portland, September 4, 5 and 6.

The summary discharge of Public Printer Palmer demonstrated the fact that, after all, President Roosevelt is running the slipboard in the big government printery.

Organize the country printer. The typothetæ seems to be casting a life line in that direction, with what degree of success it is hard to determine. We need the country printer, both for his own good and to increase the membership of the International.

An American Federation of Labor organizer could do a little missionary work in this vicinity, I think, with some success. There was a time when Salem had a well-organized central body, but of late it has gone into "voluntary bankruptcy," so to speak, and I do not believe it would require much of an effort on the part of a good "mixer" to put several now defunct unions on their feet.

E. E. ROACH.

THE only business man we ever met who kept busy without advertising was an Arkansas grocer who was afflicted with the seven-year itch and carried a worthless watch. When he was not scratching he was winding his watch.—Printer's Ink.

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ROCHESTER, N. Y.

The writer has only one improvement to suggest for future International conventions, namely, that they be held oftener and in every section of the country, so that all may have an opportunity to attend. The average printer, like his fellow workman of other trades, is apt to view the labor problem from the narrow limits of his own "alley"—from the local environment in which he spends the greater part of his life. Not coming in contact with broader influences, he sometimes criticizes the officers and policies of his union, not with any desire to be unjust, but simply from lack of a larger understanding of affairs. To attend one of these great conventions and observe the manner in which the business is conducted, to listen to the discussion of important questions upon the floor, and to mingle with working people from north, south, east and west of this great continent—all these experiences help to broaden the intelligence and sympathies of the visitor and increase his confidence in himself and his class. To be a delegate or visitor to an International Typographical Union convention means to be an "international unionist" for all time.

No. 15, at the September meeting, ratified, by a practically unanimous vote, the new agreement with the Democrat and Chronicle. The contract is to run for three years, and grants an increase in wages all along the line: Operators are to receive $22; admen, etc., $19; jobbers, $16—and eight hours. The new scale of wages is to go into effect immediately, the eight hours on July 1 next, at which time the last existing contract expires. This agreement is now in force.

Marshall R. Dutton has been elected recording secretary of No. 15.

Lucius D. Phinney died in this city on Tuesday, September 12. Mr. Phinney at the time of his death held the oldest card in Rochester, having joined Syracuse No. 55 in 1853. He was one of the charter members of No. 15 when it was reorganized in 1883. His fidelity to the cause never failed him throughout his long and honorable career, and by his death the International Typographical Union loses a stanch friend and coworker.

On Saturday, September 16, the union printers employed in eight of the typothetæ offices of this city quit work, after a refusal to grant the eight-hour day. Owing to the Saturday half-holiday, other shops did not go out until Monday morning. Those employed at the Post-Express remained at work pending the arrival of the proprietor, who was absent from the city. It is expected that about 150 will be affected by the strike. Every effort was made by our officers to arrive at a peaceful settlement of the difficulty, but in each instance where a member of the local typothetæ was approached he claimed to be without authority as an individual to treat with us. The proposition was then put up to their local organization, and, after some little delay, it flatly refused to recognize the eight-hour day. Each chapel then made a last demand upon the individual proprietor, and upon his refusal to concede the shorter workday, all quit work. While pressure and temptations of various kinds were placed upon our members in an effort to break the eight-hour movement, they remained firm and unshaken, and, with one or two exceptions, were loyal to their obligation. The chief objection made by the typothetæ against the eight hours—the increase in the cost of printing which the consumer would not pay—was proven to be fallacious when some firms offered their workmen as high as $6 above the scale if they would abandon the eight-hour demand. The tie-up of the several offices was complete, the foremen walking out with the men. One of the most inspiring sights, however, was the appearance at headquarters of the Andrews delegation, among whom were six of our lady members. The only efforts made by the shops affected to "run" have been to set to work a lot of miscellaneous boys, old men, etc. Up to time of writing (September 18) thirteen independent firms have signed eight-hour agreements, among them being the Democrat and Chronicle, the largest firm in the city. The outlook is promising, and before this letter is read it is expected that the eight-hour day will be firmly established in Rochester.

HENRY D. HENDERSON.

ATLANTA, GA.

Labor day in Atlanta was fittingly observed. The parade was bigger, brighter and better than ever before. And it was essentially an eight-hour parade. Every man in line wore a huge eight-hour button. Eight-hour badges were everywhere in evidence. On the floats were painted, like circus dates, the figure 8. It was a fine compliment to the typographical union, and every one seemed to be fired with eight-hour sentiment. "Eight hours! Eight hours!" The cry resounded all along the line of march. And W. S. Wier, a member of No. 48, the orator of the day, made a splendid eight-hour speech. Labor day in Atlanta was a magnificent eight-hour rally, proving conclusively that every other organization is behind the printers in their effort to secure for its book and job members the shorter workday.

Hon. C. C. Houston, twice a member of the Georgia legislature, is now a candidate for councilmanic honors from the third ward.

Several of the delegates to the southeastern eight-hour convention remained over in Atlanta for a few days, and their stay was made enjoyable to a degree. Oza Blodgett, president of the Chattanooga Union, was accompanied by Mrs. Blodgett, who was entertained while in the city by the woman's auxiliary. Schoppert, of "B'ham," and Davis, of "Jax," were loath to leave the Gate City of the South. Fred Alexander, of New Orleans, and Henry Hanson, of Memphis, seemed to be delighted at the fact that the yellow fever quarantine regulations necessitated a ten days' stay in this city before they were permitted to return to their respective bailiwicks.

The Atlanta News (afternoon) will likely inaugurate a Sunday morning edition at an early date. Also considering the advisability of installing a double-decker (of the "Maud" pattern) in the adroom.

Acting on instructions from the executive coun-

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cil of the International Typographical Union, the officers of No. 48 have been quite busy within the past few days securing agreements from the book and job employers to the effect that they will inaugurate the eight-hour day on January 1, 1906. At the present writing agreements have been secured from ten firms. None of these, however, are members of the typothetæ. Several conferences have been held with a committee from the typothetæ, as well as individual members, with no good results. It is quite evident that unless the typothetæ members sign within a day or so the men will be called out. The struggle, if it comes, will be of brief duration. Even now, with no strife, we can not supply the demand for printers.

W. S. WARDLAW.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

The printers of this section are awaiting with keen interest the outcome of the eight-hour controversy in the east. The newspaper reports are not always reliable, but we glean enough to feel sure that there are signs of victory in the air. So many independent offices have signed up with the unions that the inability of the typothetæ shops to operate without thorough co-operation on their part, and the assistance of competent workmen, on the other hand, presages a successful issue.

Our situation remains unchanged, excepting that all the locked-out men have secured positions, and the two or three offices leading the forlorn hope are daily becoming satisfied that eight hours and no more is the fixture-day for San Francisco. We are indebted to hundreds of friends in printing circles throughout the country for words of congratulation on the outcome of the contest, and more particularly for information and other assistance furnished at the right time.

Delegate H. L. White has returned from Toronto. He speaks in glowing terms of the hospitality tendered him at the hands of the Canadian entertainers, as well as the officials of the unions visited.

Walter T. Eager, of the Chronicle, died on August 24. He was a native of Lowell, Mass., forty-five years of age, and was employed on the paper named for twenty-three years.

The Labor day parade was a great success. The labor council walked up one side of the principal thoroughfare—Market street—while the building trades council paraded on the other side in the opposite direction. The men marched eight abreast, and the continuous lines, with the mounted officials, the floats and the music, made up a stirring scene. It is estimated that between thirty and forty thousand men and women participated, and the allied printing trades division made a specialty of the eight-hour victory. Appropriate badges were worn, with a medallion bearing a large figure "8" and the word "hours" beneath.

The trade unionists of this city are a good deal exercised over the injunction proceedings that are used to our detriment in labor controversies. We believe that the constitutional rights of free speech and free press are invaded by some of the decisions. The larger question of whether citizens are not entitled to publish the truth, to protect the advantages organization has given them, to guard zealously the boon of one day's rest in seven, and to watch for encroachments on the wage and hour scales, is entirely lost sight of. If John Smith feels that he has the God-given and free-American privilege of working his cooks and waiters seven days a week, and he is named as a man unworthy of organized labor's patronage—something we have a perfect right to do—he immediately informs a judge how his business is suffering and secures an injunction restraining anybody and everybody from interfering. The question simmers down as to whether John Smith is of more importance than thousands who are concerned in his action, who may lose their day's rest because of the natural desire of other employers to compete on an equal basis.

A consignment of new labels just received from Indianapolis reminds me that Secretary-Treasurer Bramwood is authority for the statement that San Francisco uses more labels than any other city in the land, except Chicago and St. Louis. We have succeeded in adding to our list the name of one of the largest offices here that has side-stepped the issue for years. And there are one or two more to follow.

G. I. Brayton, whose letters to THE JOURNAL have attracted considerable attention, has left the lands beneath the Southern Cross. He was last heard of in Germany, where he couldn't find an English-speaking typesetting machine, and where the linotype scale is $8.50 a week of forty-eight hours, and $7.25 (fifty-four hours) for hand composition. Mr. Brayton contemplates a visit to all the European capitals, and longs for another sight of the beauties of San Francisco.

The president of the local citizens' alliance, Herbert George, of Colorado, published a story in his weekly (and weakly) paper in Denver that has caused mingled merriment and disgust. Mr. George has a brilliant style peculiarly his own. His pen is polished, his flow of language flawless, and as a leader of morality he is superior to his rivals in the anti-union field. Mr. George told how the citizens' alliance "whipped the unions" (?) in the recent primary election. And didn't the big editors here gnash their teeth when they read the statement! "It was so diplomatic," they didn't say. The moral side of the story dealt with a "mash" of the citizens' alliance man on the ferry boat. Inasmuch as the readers of THE JOURNAL are all respectable, suffice it to say that the young lady's hosiery was described, her language repeated, and "Honey" George (as she called him) told of a visit to a French restaurant over which the veil will be drawn.

The Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society believes in taking time by the forelock. Though the picnic for next year is nine months away, committees are at work, and the place of gathering has already been decided upon.

J. J. Chaudet, of the Call, and his bride are spending their honeymoon in Kentucky. St. Louis and San Francisco printers congratulate the couple.

William MacMullen, one of our exempt members, died on September 5, aged thirty-three years.

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Three brothers have died within twelve months, and, as the family is well known in printerdom, much sympathy is expressed for the bereaved.

No. 21 has decided to expend $200 to refurnish and repaper our room in the Union Printers' Home. The full 50 cents per capita will be donated to the Cummings memorial fund.

John P. Stack, secretary-treasurer of Louisville Typographical Union, paid us a friendly visit last month.

Business does not warrant a trip to the coast.

WILL J. FRENCH.

WILLIAMSPORT, PA.

It was a hummer—haven't got, nor ever will get, over the enthusiasm and good time at the convention. Waiting (now look pleasant) to hear the call To-ron-to, Canada, again.

One of the newspaper offices here has one of the likeliest labor-saving "cubs" on earth today. Too much trouble to change name of month on first page date, so he made it August 32.

E. W. Till has gone to Phœnix, Ariz., for his health. From latest reports he is not regaining it at a very rapid rate.

That inspired last paragraph of the eight-hour committee's report should be upon the tongue of every member. Read and reread it; you will not weary of it.

We wonder how many ex-delegates walked a mile or two, or a square or two, while in Toronto? We know a few who did.

President Cooke, of the Society of Journal Correspondents, says he will have something for the membership to do. Good; always ready to do things, especially for our own "best of them all" JOURNAL.

S. HERMAN ALTER.

MONTREAL, CANADA.

Labor day was this year celebrated with added enthusiasm, especially among the printers. Led by a fife and drum band, both unions (145 and 176) joined together, each having a carriage and banner. Union No. 176 had two printers' devils, dressed entirely in scarlet, carrying a banner with the inscription, "We turn over a new leaf, and will not work more than eight hours." There were about 300 printers in line. The line of march was long, but just at the end it rained—and it rained, with the result that the games had to be postponed until the following Saturday, and were then carried out very successfully.

A serious fire occurred in the premises of C. R. Carneil, Craig street, September 13, which almost cleaned out the entire four floors. The fire started in the composing room on the third floor. The compositors had worked till midnight, and about 4 in the morning the fire was discovered. It was caused by a defective wire. Mr. Corneil is considerably inconvenienced by the fire, as there was a great deal of work on hand. Temporary quarters were secured in the adjoining premises. The loss is about $30,000, fully covered by insurance. No lost time resulted.

The approximate loss of time through trade disputes in Canada during the month of August was 57,775 working days, compared with 48,584 in June and 46,500 in July, 1904.

The latest reports to the Labor Gazette (government) shows the printing trade in Canada to be in good shape. Reports received from correspondents at thirty-four centers are as follows: Very busy, 2; busy, 8; active, 15; quiet, 6; dull, 2; no report, 2.

The twenty-first annual session of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada was held at Labor Temple, Toronto, September 18.

We should look after the Cummings memorial fund.

William Gilmour, ex-president, and delegate to the Washington convention, was, on Friday, September 15, presented by Recorder Weir with the medal of the Royal Humane Society for his heroic effort to save the life of Alfred Moorehouse July 1. Mr. Gilmour richly deserves it. As the recorder said, it took a good deal of nerve to hand over one's child to its mother (Mr. Gilmour was carrying his baby at the time) and jump into a rapid stream, with the possibility of never again seeing his own.

Boom the eight-hour day.

Ernst Kreft and Mr. and Mrs. Hawkes, Philadelphia; E. S. Sherman and J. Vander Perel, Denver, and Mr. Cherry, Indianapolis, were among those who stopped over in Montreal after the convention.

Ed Tilley has left the Star, and is now employed on the Herald.

JOHN CANTWELL.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

At the time of writing this, work is brisk in all the shops, and one or two more men could easily beat out the price of a meal ticket.

Our Labor day parade was a hummer. It was undoubtedly the biggest one ever held in Oklahoma City. The typographical union went out strong, it being necessary to collect only three $5 fines for not marching. The members wore linen dusters and yachting caps, and carried white umbrellas, and should have had first prize for being the best appearing local in the parade, but through something we have been unable to understand we got second money, the painters taking first prize. But my! my! our boys certainly looked fine! and our lady members, too, dressed all in snowy white and leading our bunch in a "low-necked" hack.

Our label committee has been doing some vigorous label campaigning the past month, distributing several thousand cards with a request on them to the merchant to have the label on his printing.

We are all pulling hard for the eight-hour day on January 1, and, while the shops insist that our appeals will be in vain, we are hoping for the best.

Joe Rogers, who has held down the jobroom foremanship at the Times-Journal for so many years, is now the heavy makeup on the Oklahoman. Mr. McIntosh has also switched, and is now at Harper's jobrooms.

The dose of medicine administered to Shelby Smith by the convention was undoubtedly a bitter

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one for him, but let us hope that Mr. Smith will have the good sense to obey its mandate and make the apology that is undoubtedly due the executive council, thereby closing the incident and devoting himself to the paramount issue—the eight-hour workday. The council might have made mistakes—as all of us have done, and they would not be human if they had not—but as for being in league with rats—well, none of us believe that; but, on the contrary, we believe the executive council is actuated by the best of motives in all that it does. Right about, Mr. Smith, and put your shoulder to the wheel!

Cornell Guthrie, one of our oldtime members, was through recently, but didn't stay long. Cornell has retired from the struggle for the present, and will do overtime on dad's farm and raise poultry for a living.

Cards deposited—L. Garrison, Fort Smith; Cornell T. Guthrie, South McAlester, I. T.; H. B. Haley, Montgomery, Ala.; William Wingo, South McAlester, I. T.; J. T. Norton, Phœnix, Ariz.

Cards withdrawn—Cornell T. Guthrie, H. B. Haley.

W. H. MARTIN.

PITTSBURG, PA.

The report of the Toronto convention read by Delegate Fred Klein was quite a treat, there being but one bad feature in it, viz.: the vote for convention city in 1906. Few delegates ever took more pains to give a report so terse, yet giving a better idea of the transactions of each meeting. A vote of thanks was tendered Messrs. Klein and Kennedy for their labors.

William H. Barnes is about again. He recently underwent an optical operation. It is hoped the desired improvement in sight may speedily and permanently come to him.

The typothetæ representatives who have been scouring and advertising in this vicinity have met with little or no success. They did not get a dozen men all told, and it is an assured fact that those they did get are only going at their expense and have no intention to scab in Chicago or any other place.

We now have a net membership of 550—coming up a little, e'en though it be but slowly.

We had a goodly number in the parade on Labor day, the largest turnout No. 7 has had for two years. We were represented in the officiary, also, Harry Driver and Joseph L. Evans being the ones chosen. Brother Evans received quite an ovation as we passed him in the review. One face sadly missed was that of Mark Gordon, who is now working in Cleveland. A photo was taken by the Dispatch artist, and displayed the morning after the parade on the front page of that paper. "Tommy" Jones, a member of No. 7, beat the noisy drum in the band which furnished our music. The exercises following the parade were largely attended.

President Samuel Gompers was a guest of labor organizations in our city for a few days. Besides being here for celebration of Labor day, he, with the local committee, did much preparatory work for the American Federation of Labor's coming session, which convenes here in November. When about to depart for the east, he was given a grand send-off, which was styled as a very unique thing by our city papers. The committee in charge sang until the train was out of sight. The entertainment and treatment generally which Mr. Gompers received here certainly made him feel glad he came. He seemed to be practically the guest of all the city. Old City Hall was chosen as the best place to hold the convention of the organization.

An International Typographical Union button! Where can I get one? The query was put to me three or four times on Labor day. Now, don't ask again, but "plank down" your 50 cents and demand that you be furnished one. If our secretary-treasurer has "all sold out," he will immediately send for more. It is indeed a surprise to see stanch old veterans in our union army without even the semblance of the International Typographical Union on them (some don't even carry working cards in their pockets, only when about to "pay up"). Personally, I belong to three other organizations, yet the International Typographical Union emblem is the only emblem ever worn by me. Don't neglect this matter longer. The committeeman in one office recently asked the secretary to send for about five for his office; instead, Secretary Lafferty sent for ten or twelve, and the committeeman returned but two out of the box. This button, to my mind, sends more chills up the back of the members of the typothetæ than almost anything I know of, save the eight-hour button.

Here in Pittsburg the typothetæ in recent convention did not effect any great scare when it put Harry P. Pears, of the W. G. Johnston Company, and W. J. Golder, of the Pittsburg Printing Company, again on their officiary. Even our papers, in printing the news, poked a little fun at them by unintentionally calling them H. P. Pars and W. J. Golter. (Mr. Golder is German, and that is the way some of our boys pronounce his name.) Both these bosses have long been against every move we make. Mr. Pears tried hard to keep up the fifty-seven-hour week.

Any "print" who has been employed on Herr's Island knows the genial Ernest Crawshaw. He has left the stock sheet printed there and has gone to a place more inviting, I believe. Bellevue, Ohio, a fine little town near Sandusky, invited Ernest to come there and take charge of its best plant. Sorry, as all who know him are, we bid him goodby and wish him and his family well in their new home.

Our Pittsburg papers are now giving place to typothetæ "want adds" that might scare some people unaware of the actual condition and the success they are bringing. Just six appeared in one paper on the 18th inst. Two were from Chicago, one from New York, one Detroit, one Springfield, Ohio, and one to answer a local agent now in our city. I received a letter to call and see an agent stationed at one of our hotels and registering from New York. When I called he had gone. His efforts were a failure, just as have been all attempts hereabouts, to gather up supplies for other cities.

Work is still very slack in most of our shops.

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Two of the largest went back on "short time" again this week.

President Samuel Gompers will address our chamber of commerce when here in November. This body has several boss printers among the membership, and his little spokerage may do us a little good. HARRY C. CAMPBELL.

LAS VEGAS, N. M.

There have been great stunts performed in the Optic office since my last writing. Work galore, and for months ahead, is the problem to be faced in this hustling city of the southwest. The two machines here have been working day and night, and an extra operator is badly needed and would receive royal treatment without need of asking.

The postponed monthly meeting was held on Wednesday, September 13, and two new members were brought into the fold.

No. 312 took a leading part in the celebration of Labor day, the president and one other member being on the arrangement committee. Several meetings were held in connection therewith, and the biggest Labor day celebration ever held in Las Vegas was the result.

You ought to have seen our badges—white silk streamers with "No. 312, I. T. U., 1905," boldly printed in black.

Some gossips have said they didn't know the printers of Las Vegas were organized; they do now, though.

The members are much interested in the changes made in the laws at Toronto. They are all certain to record their votes, too.

No. 312 will have a delegate at Colorado Springs, so 'tis said, and the writer thinks so, too.

Only one new arrival this month, and it was interesting to hear the hurried "Are you an operator?" and notice the silence that followed.

S. J. SANSOM.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Dan Patch is all right; he can travel a few most any time and more especially when there is a large stake in sight for the fellow who buys his oats. Yet when comparisons are made, it can truthfully be said that the International convention has the "makins" of a record breed about her get-up. After a careful perusal of all that appeared in the last issue of THE JOURNAL, one can not help but come to the conclusion that every man entered had set out to win a record, and the aggregate prize was the eight-hour day, with blue ribbon attachments and a gold medal thrown in. There can be no fault found with any one thing—barring but one—with all that was done. That one thing is rather a delicate subject to speak about, but as it is in the minds of some, it perhaps may not do any harm to mention it. While we personally have deplored the vituperations emanating from various sources, more especially from Philadelphia, we from this distance can not but see a vast difference in the sentence meted out to Shelby Smith, had those gentlemen who had been maligned and vilified, after receiving their pound of flesh, turned the other cheek and remarked that we still are brothers. The convention with almost a unanimous vote testified to the fact that they not for one moment believed what had been said about the International executive board. Then after the charges had been proven not true, and the pound of flesh was about to be exacted, why would it not have been both Christianlike and magnanimous to have poised the uplifted sword and pleaded his forgiveness, that he might have gone forth a better and truer disciple in the cause of unionism? It may perhaps be none of our business to mention this, it comes to us, and it has come to others. It was a lifelong opportunity that seldom comes to mankind to forbear—we hope it is not too late to show that same spirit.

By the time this reaches the readers of the Twin Cities they no doubt will be in the eight-hour column or will be making ready to hie themselves to the pineriés for the winter. At the last meetings of Nos. 30 and 42 a committee of seven was elected to formulate a scale and present it to the typothetæ of the two cities. This new scale had but minor additions to the old one with but one exception, and that referred to the number of hours that should be worked per week. The two committees were composed of the following gentlemen: E. J. Shaw, chairman; T. W. Hynes, Oscar Anderson, S. C. Nobles, Will Libby, Newt H. Stillwell, Will J. Rohr, Minneapolis. C. A. Palmer, secretary; C. H. Higgins, Bert Burlingame, Chauncy Barnes, Ray Ginzkey, J. N. Rendler, C. S. Tousley, S. Paul. The makeup of the committees was such that both the machine and job branch were represented.

We are indebted to Vice-President John W. Hays for a copy of the beautiful souvenir to delegates, issued by Rochester Union No. 15. In it we recognize many familiar faces, and all of them handsome ones. It was a very tastily printed booklet, and its publishers, T. F. Moore and Robert N. Chapman, also remembered us through the courtesy of John Kennedy, who was a visitor at the convention. Thanks.

James Williams, of the Daily News force, suffered the loss of his little daughter the past month. In his bereavement he has the sympathy of all.

There is a persistent rumor going the rounds that the Minneapolis Daily Times will give up the ghost and pass into history on or about the 19th inst. How well founded this is we have been unable to learn, but the indications are such that something is bound to happen.

The Minneapolis Journal announced on the 15th inst. that, beginning October 1, it would issue a Sunday morning paper. What effect this will have on the newspaper situation in this city remains to be seen. However, as the associated press franchise of the Times expired upon the 19th, some of the wise ones avow that it is the forerunner of the death of the latter paper, and others say that the Minneapolis Daily News will take over the plant and issue their paper from the Times' plant.

Before this reaches our compatriots the strike for eight hours will have begun. Here in the northwest we have been making preparations for many suns and moons; and so have the proprietors. When all is summed up it would appear that the

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printers have both jacks and the ace, king and queen, euchre being the game. We may be mistaken, but about all that is expected is a vacation of a week or so, and then a shake of the hand and the putting of the nose to the grindstone once again. Never before in the history of No. 42 has there been such a unanimity of feeling as at the present time, all of which augurs much for the future.

It would appear to a man up a tree that the typothetæ would have to select their campaign workers from the ranks of unionism, should they ever expect to win in measuring swords with a foe worthy of their fierce (?) assaults. Still, let them remember that "he who lives to run away may, perchance, live to fight another day."

The eight hours are as inevitable as rent, as positive as taxes and as certain as death. You can not dodge them. WILL J. ROHR.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

In the September JOURNAL, it is noticed, quite a number of correspondents boasted of the strength of the printers' delegations in the central bodies. Along this line No. 89 is not behind. Of the five offices of Chattanooga central labor union, three are held by printers—who constitute a majority of the executive committee.

President Blodgett represented this union at the southeastern eight-hour convention, held in Atlanta, made a satisfactory report of the proceedings of same at last meeting, and says the Atlanta bunch treated the delegates "all right." Mr. Blodgett was accompanied by his wife.

W. H. (Bert) Woolly has the sympathy of numerous friends in the loss of his wife, whose death occurred the first of September. Mrs. Woolly had been in declining health for several years, and her demise was not unexpected. Interment was at Knoxville, Tenn., the old home.

John Tinker, of the Times chapel, was quietly married to Miss Jenny Elder on the evening of September 7. The bride is a talented and popular young lady of Chattanooga. John, besides being an esteemed member, is prominent in several fraternal orders, and is well known here and elsewhere.

Labor day celebration was somewhat of a change this year. The parade feature was abandoned. Exercises of the usual nature were held at Olympia park, under the auspices of the central labor union, and the day pleasantly spent by a large number of people.

Chattanooga felt fortunate in securing the chairmanship of the label committee. Chairman Barnes was a good man for the place, and "there with the goods."

O. F. Pennebaker, a past president of No. 89, is president of the local musicians' union.

Over 200 firms have signed agreements to have the label on their printing.

Dan M. Jones, of the MacGowan-Cooke Company, attended the meeting of the Great Council of Red Men of the United States, at Nashville, during the early part of September. Mr. Jones is high up in the order of Red Men, and attended the great council in the capacity of great representative of Tennessee.

THE JOURNAL improves with each number. Wish it could be issued fortnightly, as under the old plan.

Who said the convention here in 1907? Do you mean it? "JACK" O'BRIEN.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

Our delegate to the convention of the International Typographical Union at Toronto, O. E. Alberts, presented his report at the last meeting of our union, and a report it was. The universal opinion was that "never in the history of the union was a better, more explicit and elaborate report presented." Brother Alberts is very much elated over his trip, and gave an accurate and descriptive account of all travels, as well as of the doings at the convention. "Baldy" has a unique collection of visiting cards, printed matter, souvenirs, etc., which followed him from Toronto to Schenectady. His extended report was favorably received by the members.

Our president, Dennis M. Mahar, attended the state convention of the workingmen's federation at Ithaca last week as the delegate of our union.

Oscar Maynard, foreman on the Evening Star, who accompanied Delegate Alberts on his trip to Toronto last month, we regret to say, is very low with typhoid fever at his home in Canada. Everybody knows "Mike" to be of a jovial disposition, and, being so far remote from his friends and the city of his labors, his illness makes conditions doubly sad. Every printer in Schenectady fervently hopes that Mr. Maynard may recover speedily and soon return to us.

Another visitor from Schenectady who accompanied Mr. Alberts was Adelbert Hall, who says he had the best time of his life while away from his machine.

Ho for Colorado Springs in 1906! The first candidate in the field is Orra Bourne, who is just now busily engaged figuring it out "why his chances are not just as good as the other fellow's."

The war being waged by the International Typographical Union throughout the country for an eight-hour day has reached this city. The printers employed in the General Electric shop are the only ones affected in Schenectady; all other offices have been working eight hours since last December. The General Electric chapel and the eight-hour committee are at this writing holding conferences with the officials of the company, and everything looks favorable for a satisfactory settlement.

Our Labor day parade was partly spoiled by a steady downpour of rain, but the parade took place just the same. The picnic was a grand success, and netted the trades assembly the sum of over $500. We now have in our Labor Temple fund over $1,500. L. J. HUMPF.

OFFICIAL BATTLE CRY OF THE I. T. U.

We propose to sell to the employer eight hours out of twenty-four, and we will do as we please with the remaining sixteen.

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In Memoriam

THOMAS J. SCHOLES.

The Mailers' trade district, in convention assembled in Toronto, Canada, ordered the following resolution spread upon the minutes:

Whereas, It has pleased an All-Wise Ruler to call from our midst our fellow member, Thomas J. Scholes, of New York Mailers' Union No. 6; and

Whereas, The membership of No. 6 have lost a faithful friend and right true and worthy member through his many years' connection with the union, and the Mailers' trade district a stanch and true co-worker.

Whereas, In memory of the worthy dead we feel called upon for expressions of sorrow and sympathy; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we hereby extend to the bereaved family our sincere and heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the deceased's family, a copy to THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL for publication and a copy spread upon the minutes.

JOSEPH M. CHRISTIE.

The following resolutions on the death of Joseph M. Christie were adopted by St. Paul (Minn.) Union No. 30 at the September meeting:

Whereas, God in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst our coworker and brother, Joseph M. Christie; and,

Whereas, This union has lost a stanch friend and unionism an ardent advocate and earnest worker in the cause, one who was always ready to stand up for the principles he thought were just and right for the betterment of all, even though he should lose in a financial way by so doing, one who was always willing to lend a helping hand to a needy brother; and,

Whereas, That in the death of Mr. Christie it is fitting that proper recognition should be made of these qualities; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this union extends to the bereaved ones our sympathy and condolence in their hour of trouble; that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to his widow; that they be printed in THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL and the Minnesota Union Advocate, and that the charter of this union be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days in his memory.

PATRICK J. FOGARTY.

Patrick J. Fogarty died at his residence, 29 Seventh street, on August 28 from an apoplectic stroke, received three days previous, in the seventy-first year of his age. The deceased was a native of Castle Comer, Ireland, and left there a boy, settling in Kingston, Canada. He came to New York in 1850, and had been a resident of the Seventeenth ward for the greater part of that time. For a number of years he did the printing for the board of domestic and foreign missions of the Episcopal church. He retired from business a few years ago after being connected with the printing department of R. G. Dun & Co. for over twenty years. He was an old member of "Big Six," and he leaves two sons, both members of the union, and two daughters, one being the wife of ex-President Murphy. He was well known among the older generation of printers and had the respect and confidence of his fellow-craftsmen. His funeral was held on August 31 from his late residence, and was attended by members of the Dun chapel, who laid on his casket a wreath of flowers. Services were held in the Church of the Nativity, on Second avenue and Second street, and interment was in Calvary.

JAMES E. HENNIHAN.

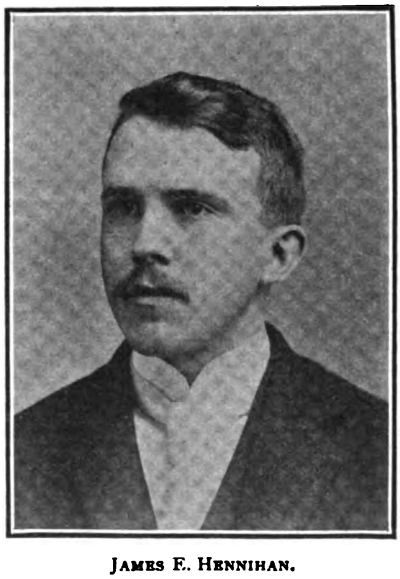
The following resolutions have been adopted by Springfield Typographical Union No. 216:

It was with sorrow that this union learned of the death of its much esteemed fellow member, James E. Hennihan, which occurred August 10. Mr. Hennihan had many friends among the printers of this city and was always a faithful worker for the union; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this union greatly deplores his demise, and that his loyal spirit and fidelity to our principles shall be held in loving remembrance by this union; also

Resolved, That this union extends its sincerest sympathy to the family of our late brother, and assure them we share their grief for the departed; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter be draped for a period of thirty days, and a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL, and also spread upon the records of this union.



JAMES E. HENNIHAN.

VOLNEY PATTEE.

Volney Pattee died at Beaumont, Texas, August 18, 1905. Death was sudden, in a physician's office. Verdict of coroner, heart disease. Mr. Pattee held an honorable withdrawal card from Tacoma (Wash.) Union No. 170, of date April 3, 1893, signed by J. L. Gibson, president, and B. H. Bennett, financial secretary. Mr. Pattee had been an employing printer in this city for several years, and had always conducted a union office, although he had not identified himself with our local union.

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Official Budget

The Typographical Journal

ISSUED ON THE FIFTH OF EACH MONTH.

At Rooms 640-650 Newton Claypool Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

J. W. BRAMWOOD, Editor and Publisher

Entered at the postoffice, Indianapolis, Ind., as second-class matter.

Subscription Rates.—One dollar per annum to any part of the United States or Canada; foreign, $1.50 per annum; single copies, 10 cents each.

To insure prompt insertion, all official matter, communications and advertisements should reach this office BEFORE the TWENTIETH OF THE MONTH PRECEDING PUBLICATION.

Advertising rates made known on application. All letters and remittances should be addressed to the editor and publisher.

OFFICIAL BATTLE CRY OF THE I. T. U.

We propose to sell to the employer eight hours out of twenty-four, and we will do as we please with the remaining sixteen.

NOTICE TO SECRETARIES.

Items for the official columns of The Journal should be prepared on a separate sheet, and the style of the paper followed as closely as possible. Such items should not be made a part of a letter dealing with other subjects, for if this is done the items are likely to be overlooked, even though the greatest care be exercised. Write as plainly as possible—especially proper names—using one side of the sheet only. Communications must in all instances be accompanied by the author's name and address. All official matter must be in the hands of the editor BEFORE THE TWENTIETH OF EACH MONTH, to insure insertion in the issue immediately following. The observance of the foregoing will tend to insure what is desired by all—promptness and accuracy in the publication of official matter.

THE JOURNAL MAILING LIST.

When a member requests a change in his Journal address, he should give the name and number of the union with which he is affiliated, together with his present and former address.

Additions to the mailing list can only be made when received through the local secretary. Members not receiving the magazine should furnish the local secretary with their addresses.

Additions, corrections or alterations reported by local secretaries should be kept separate from other correspondence. When a member deposits his card, and his name is reported for the subscription list, the secretary should state where the member previously received The Journal, and give the name and number of the union with which he was affiliated. When a member draws his card, is suspended or expelled, or in any manner ceases to be an active member of the local, the secretary should request that his name be dropped from the mailing list.

A large number of those who take cards and remove to unorganized towns fail to renew their cards. To prevent loss in such instances, it has been decided that members holding cards, and located outside of the jurisdiction of a local union, must either deposit their cards with the nearest union and pay dues each month, or pay International dues in advance, in order to get The Journal. Where a card-holder pays his dues to the local in advance, a specific report should be made by the secretary upon the case, in order that the name can be placed on the list and the magazine sent to the member for the time for which dues have been paid.

The 25th of each month is the latest date upon which changes for the succeeding issue can be made on our mailing list.

Upon request, secretaries will be furnished with a copy of the list of their members to whom The Journal is being sent.

All correspondence regarding The Journal should be addressed to J. W. Bramwood, Newton Claypool building, Indianapolis, Ind.

NOTICE.

Roanoke (Va.) Union No. 60 will not accept any traveling cards for the present. Traveling printers will do well to take some other route.

T. W. Hudson, Secretary.

ADDRESSES WANTED.

A. B. Shipman, send address to your mother immediately. Seriously ill.

Will James N. Quigley write his mother at 1522 Packard avenue, Racine, Wis.

W. H. Roberts, send address to Edna Roberts, 15 Oak street, Chattanooga, Tenn. Important.

Any one knowing the whereabouts of Charles Gustafson, a machine operator, please communicate with F. C. Birdsall, Box 681, Denver, Colo.

Tod C. Shriver, send address to Miss Emma Shriver, Manchester, Ohio, and receive information in regard to estate in which you are interested.

The secretary receiving the card of H. Mairson, formerly of Chicago, is requested to immediately notify E. R. Wright, 227 Garden City block, Chicago, Ill.

Philip Tobias Jacobs, last heard of in 1883 or 1884, or any one knowing his whereabouts, address E. B. Wolcott, 348 West Fourteenth street, New York, N. Y.

Francis Johnston, formerly of Detroit, Mich., and last heard from in Peoria, Ill., is requested to communicate with Alex Johnston, Main Postoffice, Detroit, Mich.

Hugh (Dixie) Diamond, formerly of London, Ont., and well known in Toledo, Cincinnati and the middle west, or any one knowing his whereabouts, communicate with J. F. Kennedy, 381 Simcoe street, London, Ont. Important.

Secretary receiving card No. 75778, issued to B. A. Greer by Litchfield Union No. 368, kindly hold same and communicate with E. M. Barclay, 605 North Monroe street, Streator, Ill.

J. G. Rickard, D. V. Casey, Thomas F. Murray, Fred Dean, Charles Williams, James Conner, C. O. Thompson, F. H. Stierheim, —— Towe, H. R. Knapp, Mrs. Lewis, Will R. Lounsbury, D. W. Hughes, Brown Glenwood, Jay J. Douglas, F. H.

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Nugent, Bert Seamans, Ernest Crawford, John Underwood, Charles E. Rippard, Fred Hoar, W. H. Goggin, Charles E. Russell, C. B. Jennings, C. R. Stimson, Willis H. Davidson, C. E. Burnett, M. E. Houghton, W. P. Stacks, A. W. Bowman, Harold R. Shields, M. H. Ellis, C. S. Osborn, send addresses to J. W. Bramwood, Newton Claypool building, Indianapolis, Ind., and get mail.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Card No. 92783, issued to H. S. Whitlock by Joplin Union No. 350, has been lost and a duplicate issued. If found or presented for deposit, return to J. S. Armstrong, box 336, Joplin, Mo.

Card No. 78825, issued to V. S. Blair by Sherman Union No. 471, has been lost and a duplicate issued. If found or presented for deposit, return to W. S. McCauley, care Courier, Sherman, Texas.

Card No. ——, issued by South McAlester Union No. 565, to W. R. Henderson, has been lost and a duplicate issued. If found or presented for deposit, return to D. C. Lester, box 73, South McAlester, I. T.

Card No. 92816, issued to Paul R. Grove on July 2, 1905, by Rockford Union No. 213, has been lost and a duplicate issued. If found or presented for deposit, return to Fred W. Geng, 610 North street, Rockford, Ill.

Card No. 77764, issued to John Potter by Superior Union No. 163, has been lost and a duplicate issued. The original card, if found, or presented for deposit, should be returned to O. A. Digle, care Telegram, Superior, Wis.

Card No. 73393, issued to Ed Counihan in November, 1904, by Grass Valley Union No. 601, has been lost and a duplicate issued. The original card, if found or presented for deposit, should be returned to G. H. Minifee, Nevada City, Cal.

Card No. 94678, issued to B. H. Adams on August 14, 1905, by Fort Collins Union No. 592, has been lost and a duplicate issued. The original card, if found, or presented for deposit, should be returned to H. B. Hatch, 319 Mathews street, Fort Collins, Colo.

REPORT OF THE HOME SUPERINTENDENT.

The following is the record of admissions and departures for the month of August:

ADMITTED.

927—George P. Mesick, Chicago No. 16; age 42 years; admitted August 11, 1905.

925—Thomas N. McGill, Cleveland No. 53; age 47 years; admitted August 11, 1905.

926—E. F. G. Hazle, Columbia No. 101; age 41 years; admitted August 15, 1905.

928—George M. Willets, Little Rock No. 92; age 40 years; admitted August 30, 1905.

930—Leroy W. Kennedy, St. Louis No. 8; age 40 years; admitted August 31, 1905.

VACATED.

906—August H. Ulmer, Denver No. 49; age 34 years; admitted May 27, 1905; vacated August 1, 1905; able to work.

857—John C. Nelson, Terre Haute No. 75; age 52 years; admitted Nov. 24, 1904; vacated August 2, 1905; able to work.

926—E. F. G. Hazle, Columbia No. 101; age 41 years; admitted August 15, 1905; vacated August 30, 1905; no improvement.

Number of inmates August 1, 1905..... 138
Number of inmates August 31, 1905..... 140
Average number of inmates for the month.... 139

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES DEACON, Superintendent.

UNIONS IN ARREARS SEPTEMBER 25.

Section 1, article ix, of the constitution, requires that: "International dues for each month shall be collected by subordinate unions and transmitted to the secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union before the twentieth of the succeeding month." Under this law the August per capita of all unions was due at headquarters not later than September 20. The following unions were delinquent on September 25, having failed to make their returns.

In this connection attention is directed to section 7, article vi, of the by-laws, which is as follows:

"Sec. 7. No funeral benefit claim shall be allowed unless the deceased was possessed of a current working card at the time of his death, nor shall a funeral-benefit claim be allowed if, at the time of death, the union of which deceased was a member is in arrears for per capita tax to the International Union."

26, Petersburg.
42, Minneapolis.
43, Charleston.
96, Glens Falls.
109, Pittsfield.
121, Topeka.
143, Danbury.
147, Ashland, Wis.
178, Geneva.
208, Cambridge.
257, Lisbon.
264, Chillicothe.
266, Elkhart.
267, Frankfort, Ky.
292, Grand Junction.
293, Pensacola.
295, Newport.
296, Lindsay.
297, Concord.
317, Woodstock.
335, Rossland.
340, Nelson.
343, Fort Scott.
345, Olean.
351, Sharon.
354, Edwardsville.
358, Greenwood.
366, Berlin.
374, Du Bois.
382, Salem, N. J.
383, Martins Ferry.
393, Brockville.
406, Mason City.
407, Linton.
409, Lorain.
422, Mayaguez.
430, Baker City.
431, Manitowoc.
433, Dover.
435, Bluffton.
440, Selma.
445, Oswego.
458, Carlinville.
460, Chatham.
462, Nebraska City.
469, Greenfield.
475, Redding.
482, Mineola.
485, Fitzgerald.
486, Gloucester.
491, Pocatello.
501, Moscow.
502, Crookston.
504, Astoria.
505, Clinton.
507, Princeton.
517, Gadsden.
519, Winchester.
527, Oelwein.
528, Eugene.
529, Norwalk.
530, Eau Claire.
534, Allentown.
537, Creston.
539, Port Arthur.
542, Shelbyville.
547, Greenfield.
550, Windsor.
553, Greenville.
554, Hinton.
555, Dunkirk.
564, Mankato.
572, Marshall.
575, Greensburg, Pa.
594, Morris.
604, Edmonton.
607, Millville.
615, Manistee.
617, Wallace.
621, Mayfield.
622, Millinocket.
627, Dover, N. H.
631, Idaho Falls.
637, Portsmouth.
639, Berwick.
640, Berlin.
645, Elyria.
647, Sault Ste. Marie.
650, Long Beach.

MAILERS.

11, Elmira.
13, Pittsburg.
14, Detroit.
22, Providence.
24, Buffalo.
25, Butte.

NEWSPAPER WRITERS.

10, Montreal.

CHARTER REINSTATED.

Geneva (N. Y.) Typographical Union No. 178, having discharged its indebtedness to the International Union, the order of July 21, 1905, suspending its charter, is hereby rescinded and the union reinstated. Local bodies should receive cards issued by the above organization on and after this date. JAMES M. LYNCH, President.

Indianapolis, Ind., August 28, 1905.

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THE DEATH ROLL.

AMOS, A. J.—At Mobile, Ala., August 20, 1905, of tuberculosis. Age 34 years.

ARMSTRONG, B. F.—At New York, N. Y., August 24, 1905, of cerebral hemorrhage. Age 73 years.

BARNES, W. J.—At New York, N. Y., August 24, 1905; drowned. Age 42 years.

BURKE, W. L.—At Colorado Springs, Colo., March 26, 1905, of tuberculosis. Age 39 years.

CURRAN, J. H.—At Toledo, Ohio, August 15, 1905, of cancer. Age 46 years.

DEMARIA, C. H.—At Mount Pleasant, Mich., August 6, 1905, of abscess on brain. Age 37 years.

EBERHARDT, MATHIAS—At Cincinnati, Ohio, August 27, 1905, of paralysis. Age 55 years.

FOGARTY, P. J.—At New York, N. Y., August 28, 1905, of cerebral hemorrhage. Age 71 years.

GOSSELIN, O.—At Montreal, P. Q., September 18, 1905, of cancer. Age 64 years.

HARTMAN, W. A.—At Washington, D. C., September 7, 1905, of Bright's disease. Age 57 years.

HEHRLEIN, M. C.—At Los Angeles, Cal., September 2, 1905, of consumption. Age 31 years.

JEUDEVINE, FRANK C.—At Pensacola, Fla., August 5, 1905, of septicæmia. Age 32 years.

JONES, W. P.—At New York, N. Y., September 3, 1905, of epilepsy. Age 48 years.

KIRKPATRICK, ALEXANDER—At Watervliet, N. Y., September 2, 1905, of heart trouble. Age 52 years.

KUHN, GEORGE—At Baltimore, Md., September 2, 1905, of apoplexy. Age 52 years.

MACDONALD, E. M.—At Baltimore, Md., August 27, 1905, of tuberculosis. Age 35 years.

MARKS, J. K.—At Washington, D. C., September 15, 1905, of tuberculosis. Age 36 years.

MCMASTER, E. S.—At Grand Forks, N. D., August 15, 1905, of septic meningitis. Age 39 years.

MELLOR, JOHN—At New York, N. Y., September 15, 1905, of apoplexy. Age 68 years.

O'BRIEN, JAMES M.—At St. Louis, Mo., September 12, 1905, of nephritis. Age 65 years.

O'BRIEN, J. V.—At New York, N. Y., September 4, 1905, of phthisis. Age 44 years.

PHINNEY, L. O.—At Rochester, N. Y., September 12, 1905, of paralysis. Age 67 years.

ROUE, A. E.—At Bath, Me., September 4, 1905, of consumption. Age 28 years.

ROY, G.—At Ottawa, Ont., August 19, 1905, of complication of diseases. Age 28 years.

SMYTHE, WILLIAM—At Cincinnati, Ohio, August 29, 1905, of cerebral hemorrhage. Age 64 years.

VAN SLYKE, W. W.—At Ithaca, N. Y., August 22, 1905, of heart trouble. Age 54 years.

WARD, H. B.—At Louisville, Ky., September 13, 1905, of tuberculosis. Age 32 years.

WATERS, FRANK—At New York, N. Y., August 20, 1905, of heart failure. Age 24 years.

WEESE, G. W. B.—At St. Louis, Mo., August 16, 1905, of tuberculosis. Age 52 years.

WHARTON, JESSE—At Colorado Springs, Colo., August 24, 1905, of consumption. Age 43 years.

CHARTERS ISSUED AND SURRENDERED.

ISSUED.

Columbus (Miss.) No. 309—T. E. Simpson, W. H. Feather, W. C. Hayes, D. E. Drury, Will H. Montgomery, F. H. Williams, F. E. Austin, H. B. Wilson, H. B. Pollock, S. H. Roth, M. W. Shirley, J. R. Ponder, F. A. Lamping.

Fitzgerald (Ga.) No. 485—A. H. Jones, Walter Andrews, C. H. Brightman, W. B. Brown, O. D. Lee, W. E. Keopp, C. B. Lee, A. G. Brown.

Tonopah (Nev.) No. 616—George W. O'Donnell, S. C. Mayer, C. P. Swinn, William J. Whiteside, W. A. Berry, George Mulligan, Thomas J. Cullen, George M. Anderson, C. M. Holden, Thomas D. McKenna, William C. Peck, Frank F. Garside.

Le Mars (Iowa) No. 651—H. J. Fuller, C. H. Reynolds, John Huber, Henry Henricksen, Leo M. Ruck, Peter M. Brann, Ed Knipples, Charles Reichmann, Frank McCoy.

Independence (Iowa) No. 652—J. L. Cilley, J. N. Gray, B. J. Ireland, W. L. Gray, E. S. Stroman, F. W. Plummer, A. J. Klocker.

Jamestown (N. D.) No. 653—E. A. Martin, C. S. Holloway, C. V. Farnsworth, A. G. Jackson, Alfred Ellsworth, Corliss Fairchild, Harry Hermann, A. R. Knight, Margaret O'Donnell, Mrs. Fred Wolfe.

Aberdeen (S. D.) No. 654—J. W. Downs, Oscar Nelson, Frank F. Ellis, A. I. Kurtz, A. C. McGrath, E. H. Dickinson, J. W. Woodman, H. R. Searle, J. C. Gerber, W. E. Whiting, C. W. Nary, Lulu Searle, Anna T. Reedy, George P. Wilmarth, W. E. Dutcher.

Redfield (S. D.) No. 655—E. B. Hassell, F. W. Basford, G. L. Myers, Mayme Grabinski, Charles T. Mauller, Henry J. Davis, Myrtle Haight, G. O. Bingham, Frank Wacklin.

Brandon (Man.) No. 656—E. V. Bullock, Hugh Peat, David Ross, Arthur E. Robb, Thomas M. Malloy, H. J. Quinn, O. W. Harris, L. A. Bailey, A. M. Davidson, George Milburn, E. J. Young, E. H. Hebel.

Regina (Canada) No. 657—B. McLachlan, S. Von Rekofski, John D. Noonan, P. P. Brittan, Charles Tait, Fred T. Robins, Ernest Willoughby, John M. Norris, Edgar Girard, Henry Prizeman, Martin Weist, Thomas E. King, William Heath, William Stowe, F. A. McInnis, J. P. Richard.

Perth Amboy (N. J.) No. 658—C. C. Thompson, Powell H. Curtis, Henry C. Axen, Frank R. Newman, Leston M. Ayres, Fred T. La Forge, Nicholas F. Doyle, Harold Pickersgill, W. J. Schueler, W. P. O'Hara.

Brunswick (Ga.) No. 659—W. C. Caraway, J. A. Grubb, S. R. Green, Jack Glover, C. S. Smith, J. C. Latimer, W. T. Adkins, Frank W. Wrench, L. J. Leavy, jr., C. L. Davenport.

Sac City and Storm Lake (Iowa) No. 660—D. H. Roush, Beryl Cory, H. R. Sawyer, E. P. Ward, Marvin Farmer, Clarence L. Barnard, Frank C. Hamilton, C. W. Dowden, E. W. Bethards, Roy E. Mate, Oliver Staley, Eric Peterson.

Jonesboro (Ark.) No. 661—E. N. Johnson, A. A. Worsley, Charles T. Able, A. S. Worsley, J. R. Williams, Theo. Morris, L. Killebrew, J. L. Thompson, Mrs. Izora Johnson, R. P. Robbins, J. W. Malone, W. L. Mack, F. S. Portis, B. B. Barnes.

Phenix and Arctic (R. I.) No. 662—C. A. Briggs, Henry F. Miller, Philip J. McNulty, Franklin A. Leach, S. D. Narkelly, M. A. Lamb, J. N. Mayson, J. H. Hourihan, A. G. Field, Abram C. Kingsley, Isaac F. Chase, jr., M. L. Warren.

SURRENDERED.

McKinney (Texas) No. 309; Sarnia (Ont.) No. 421; Opelika (Ala.) No. 500; Crowley (La.) No. 570; Sheffield (Ala.) No. 633; Portland (Ore.) Mailers' No. 21.

WHAT THEY THINK OF THE JOURNAL.

Will L. and Zella E. Connell, Charleston, Ind.—"We can do without something to eat better than we can do without THE JOURNAL."

Frederick Pittman, Brooklyn, N. Y.—"Could not get along without THE JOURNAL."

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APPLICATIONS FROM UNORGANIZED TOWNS.

Anna, Ill.—Mrs. Agnes Derr, age 22 years; at trade five years; learned trade in Alto Pass, Ill.

Laurel, Miss.—Macey Dinkins, age 26 years; at trade eight years; learned trade in Canton, Miss.; worked in Hattiesburg and Vicksburg, Miss.; formerly a member of Vicksburg (Miss.) Union.

McConnellsburg, Pa.—H. Lee McKibbin, age 21 years; at trade four years; learned trade in McConnellsburg, Pa.

Monterey, Mexico—J. H. Robertson, age 31 years; at trade five years; learned trade in Monterey, Mexico.

Newport, Ark.—S. P. Davidson, age 24 years; at trade seven years; learned trade in Evening Shade, Ark. W. H. Hines, age 42 years; at trade twenty years; learned trade on Sentinel, Centralia, Ill.; worked in Pine Bluff, Ark.; formerly a member of Pine Bluff Union. J. G. Williams, age 36 years; at trade seventeen years; learned trade on Standard, Paducah, Ky.; worked in Shreveport, La.; formerly a member of Shreveport Union.

Paragould, Ark.—E. D. Howle, age 31 years; at trade twenty years; learned trade in Charleston, Mo.; formerly a member of Cairo (Ill.) and Poplar Bluff (Mo.) Unions; allowed card to lapse on account of going out of business. J. D. Henderson, age 28 years; at trade twelve years; learned trade in Augusta, Ark. George Wiles, age 41 years; at trade twenty-five years; learned trade in Albion, Ill.; made application to Marion (Ill.) Union, but left before it was acted upon.

Pittsburg, Texas—Roy Askew, age 21 years; at trade four years in unorganized towns.

Saskatoon, Can.—Edgar Girard, age 31 years; at trade fifteen years; learned trade in Guernsey, C. I.; has worked in Montreal, P. Q.

Searcy, Ark.—M. L. Mack, age 25 years; at trade ten years; learned trade in Searcy; formerly a member of Little Rock Union, but allowed card to lapse.

Walnut Ridge, Ark.—R. E. Pugh, age 40 years; at trade twenty years; learned trade on Herald, St. Joseph, Mo.; formerly a member of Ottawa (Ill.) Union. L. F. Southworth, age 28 years; at trade eighteen years; learned trade in Salem, Ark.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

8, St. Louis, Mo.—Peter Becker, age 25 years; at trade eight years; learned trade in St. Louis. Mrs. William H. Watson, age 31 years; at trade eight years; learned trade in Ripon, Wis. H. E. Bauwens, age 25 years; at trade seven years; learned trade in St. Louis. Archie C. Latal, age 22 years; at trade five years; learned trade in Louisville, Ill. H. Hardwig, age 28 years; at trade thirteen years; learned trade on Post, Mankato, Minn. Charles Threadgall, age 23 years; at trade five years; learned trade in St. Louis.

17, New Orleans, La.—W. W. Cook, age 25 years; at trade five years; learned trade in New Orleans. J. H. Schmidt, age 26 years; at trade nine years; learned trade in New Orleans.

22, Dubuque, Iowa—R. J. King, age 25 years; at trade twelve years; worked in Waterloo, Iowa, and Warren, Ill.

23, Milwaukee, Wis.—C. W. Winn, age 26 years; learned trade in Fulton, Ky.; worked in Cairo, Ill., and Kansas City, Mo. Leo Winczewski, age 24 years; at trade six years; learned trade in Winona, Minn.

32, Norfolk, Va.—Thomas F. Lassiter, age 30 years; learned trade in Norfolk, Va.

38, Haverhill, Mass.—L. B. Roby, age 28 years; at trade five years; has worked in Providence, R. I. Frank J. Kelley, age 32 years; at trade ten years in Haverhill. John A. Sullivan, age 24 years; at trade four years; worked in local offices.

47, New Haven, Conn.—George A. Adams, age 35 years; at trade seventeen years; learned trade in New Haven, Conn.

48, Atlanta, Ga.—E. J. Banks, age 30 years; at trade fifteen years; learned trade in Monroe, Ga. Leslie L. Stillwell, age 22 years; at trade six years; learned trade in Jackson, Ga. Richard L. Butler, age 39 years; at trade ten years; learned trade in Seville, Fla. Henry Futrell, age 21 years; at trade seven years; learned trade in Lumberton, N. C. A. S. Gentry, age 58 years; at trade forty years; learned trade in Hopkinsville, Ky.

57, Dayton, Ohio—Pearl D. Pottle, age 31 years; at trade seventeen years; learned trade in Dayton, Ohio; worked in West Carrollton, Ohio, and in offices of Kreibell and Robert Newman, Cincinnati, Ohio.

61, Cambridge, Mass.—William Bright, age 45 years; at trade thirty-seven years; learned on Public Ledger, St. Johns, N. F. A. E. Cahill, age 59 years; at trade forty-three years; learned on Mail, Halifax, N. S.; has worked at Norwood Press, Norwood, Mass. J. J. Sullivan, age 22 years; at trade five years; learned in Cambridge. Frank C. Cannon, age 21 years; at trade six years; learned on Clinton (Mass.) Item and Worcester (Mass.) Telegram; has worked at Estabrook Press, Marlboro, Mass. Helen F. Saunders, age 21 years; at trade five years; learned in Cambridge; has worked for Rockwell & Churchill, Boston,

72, Lansing, Mich.—William H. O'Bryan.

77, Erie, Pa.—W. A. Proud, age 36 years; at trade twenty-one years; learned trade in Edinboro, Pa.; has worked in Meadville, Pa. H. E. Skiff, age 38 years; at trade twenty-three years; learned trade in office of Waterford Leader; made application to and rejected by Erie Union in 1890; now working in Cambridge Springs, Pa. R. Allen Maxwell, age 49 years; at trade twenty-nine years; learned trade at Hazleton, Pa.

87, Houston, Texas—M. L. O. Andrews, age 32 years; at trade fifteen years; has worked in Victoria, Calvert and Navasota, Texas. Never before made application. H. V. Fall, age 25 years; at trade five years; learned the business in Nacogdoches, Texas; never worked in a union town. Ernest Merkling, age 26 years; at trade four years; learned trade in Houston. T. H. Schuke, age 26 years; at trade three years; learned trade in Houston.

89, Chattanooga, Tenn.—Fred Springfield, age 21 years; at trade five years; learned trade on Argus, Dalton, Ga. Chester O. Thompson, age 18 years; at trade five years; learned trade in Chattanooga; worked in Memphis, Tenn., and Tuskegee, Ala.

91, Toronto, Ont.—Edward Fuller, age 20 years; at trade seven years; learned trade in Brampton, Ont. N. H. Coulter, age 20 years; at trade five years; learned trade in Toronto. Charles H. Stewart, age 20 years; at trade five years; learned trade in Hastings, Ont.; worked in Maple Creek, N. W. T. William Larder, age 37 years; at trade thirteen years; learned trade in England. Fred G. Hallt, age 22 years; at trade five and a half years; learned trade in England. William Pink, age 28 years; at trade twelve and a half years; learned trade in England. William Wylde, age 22 years; at trade eight and a half years; learned trade in England. W. Doncaster, age 22 years; at trade five and a half years; learned trade in Orono, Ont. W. J. Colwell, age 26 years; at trade seven years; learned trade in Bowmanville, Ont.

101, Washington, D. C.—Ralph V. Burnett, age 23 years; machine tender.

107, Rock Island, Ill., etc.—James H. Armstrong, age 26 years; at trade ten years; learned trade in North Bay, Canada; worked in Peshtigo, Wis., and Armour, S. D. Eric C. Elm, age 46 years; at trade twenty-eight years; learned trade in office of Svenska Tribunen, Chicago, Ill. Nels E. L. Bohman, age 50 years; at trade thirty-four years; learned trade in Rock Island, Ill.; worked in Chicago, Ill.

108, Hagerstown, Md.—William H. Thomas, age 28 years; at trade twelve years; learned trade in Hagerstown.

111, Knoxville, Tenn.—Harvey Laubach, for-

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merly a member of Charlotte (N. C.) Union, but allowed card to lapse; worked in Louisville, Ky.

118, Des Moines, Iowa—G. A. Stout, age 36 years; at trade twenty years; learned trade in Rossville, Ill.; worked in Springfield, Mo., and Danville, Ill.; formerly a member of Springfield (Mo.) Union. Lucy Uncapher, age 26 years; at trade eight years; learned trade in Newton, Iowa; worked in Maxwell, Iowa.

123, Wilmington, Del.—Harry W. Clower, formerly a member of Columbia Union No. 101.

126, Butte, Mont.—Joe F. Henault, age 33 years; at trade ten years; learned business in Inter-Mountain office, Butte, Mont.; has also worked in Anaconda; formerly a member, but allowed card to lapse while working in unorganized towns.

137, Johnstown, Pa.—Edgar Morrison, at trade five years in Mount Pleasant and Greensburg, Pa.

138, Austin, Texas—Oscar Olson, age 29 years; at trade fifteen years; learned trade in Georgetown, Texas. M. C. Wilkes, age 20 years; at trade three years; learned trade in Llano, Texas.

142, Olympia, Wash.—Ivan L. Creed, age 21 years; at trade four years; learned trade in Port Townsend, Wash.

148, Wichita, Kan.—J. P. Norton, age 36 years; at trade fifteen years; worked in Newton, Kan., on News, Hutchinson, Kansas, and on Appeal, Memphis, Tenn.

150, Elizabeth, N. J.—Charles W. Kruger, age 23 years; worked in New York. Miss Helen B. Daugherty, age 21 years; worked in New York. Walter A. Roach, age 25 years; worked in New York. George Marshalsea, age 62 years; learned trade in England; worked in New York. P. W. Burdge, worked in Staten Island and New York. H. Newman, age 24 years; for apprentice membership. A. C. Quailer, age 22 years; worked in Atlanta, Ga., and other southern towns. George Hubb, age 25 years. Robert M. Nicholson, learned trade in Scotland. Francis E. Donohue, age 28 years. Miss Anna Martin, of New York.

153, Meridian, Miss.—S. A. Liming, age 24 years; at trade nine years; learned trade in Waldron, Ark.; worked in Heavener, I. T., and Waldron, Ark.

175, Pueblo, Colo.—David T. Evans, age 47 years; had card from Denver Union, which lapsed about four years ago while working in Red Oak, Iowa. Francis H. Rush (known also as Joseph F. Everett), age 31 years; worked on Herald, New York, N. Y., and in government printing office, Washington, D. C.; formerly a member of Newburgh (N. Y.) Union. Charles M. Henry, age 21 years; worked in Cameron, Mo. C. A. Giles, age 52 years; worked in New York; formerly a member of No. 6, but allowed card to lapse.

179, Leadville, Colo.—G. M. Carr, age 26 years; at trade eleven years; learned trade in Bussey, Iowa; worked in Des Moines, Russell and Eddyville, Iowa.

183, Savannah, Ga.—W. C. Smedley, age 23 years; at trade eleven years; learned trade in Brooklyn, N. Y.; worked in Philadelphia, Pa., and Pleasantville, N. J.

207, Eureka, Cal.—Milton Harlau, age 41 years; learned trade on Leader, Cheyenne, Wyo.; worked in Walla Walla, Wash.; Vancouver, B. C., and Rawlins, Wyo.; formerly a member of Cheyenne Union. Peter Brohl, age 34 years; learned trade in office of J. M. Smith, Detroit, Mich.; worked in San Francisco and San Rafael, Cal.

215, Decatur, Ill.—John A. Schmink, age 24 years; learned trade in Decatur, Ill.

324, Racine, Wis.—Harry Grossman, age 21 years; at trade six years; learned trade in office of Humorist, St. Louis, Mo.; worked in office of Hesse Envelope Company, St. Louis.

225, McKeesport, Pa.—S. R. Krenson, at trade fifteen years; learned trade in Cincinnati, Ohio.

230, Danville, Ill.—J. R. Doan, age 28 years; at trade thirteen years; learned trade in Milford, Ill.; worked in Rensselaer, Hoopeston and Monticello, Ill.

243, Hutchinson, Kan.—H. H. Warner, age 40 years; at trade twenty-five years; learned business in Friendship, Wis.; has worked in Boston, Mass.

269, Peekskill, N. Y.—George W. Lewis, formerly of New York.

288, Galesburg, Ill.—E. S. Harkrader, age 40 years; worked in Macomb and Monmouth, Ill.

294, Waukegan, Ill.—B. W. Blandford, age 24 years; at trade nine years; learned trade in London, England; has worked in Zion City, Ill.

299, Tampa, Fla.—W. A. Green, age 30 years; at trade fourteen years; learned trade in Leesburg, Fla.; formerly a member of Newport News (Va.) Union.

311, Grand Forks, N. D.—William James, age 19 years; at trade five and a half years; learned trade on Daily News, St. Paul, Minn.; was an apprentice member of St. Paul Union.

313, Texarkana, Ark.—J. T. Murphy, formerly a member of Little Rock Union. Mrs. W. H. von Tiercks, age 40 years; worked in Olathe, Kan.

315, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—J. F. Rowley, age 53 years; at trade thirty-five years; learned trade in Port Jervis, N. Y.; worked in offices of World and Commercial Advertiser, New York, N. Y.; formerly a member of New York Union.

350, Joplin, Mo.—L. Bryce Tribble, age 19 years; at trade three years; learned trade in Carthage, Mo.; worked in Scammon, Kan.; never made application before.

351, Sharon, Pa.—Bert Romelfanger, age 22 years; at trade five years; learned trade in Sharon, Pa.; worked in Pittsburg, Pa. J. A. Sturgis, age 41 years; at trade five and a half years; learned trade in Ruskin, Tenn.

356, Jacksonville, Ill.—B. W. Weeks, at trade six years in Arenzville, Ill.

372, Clarksburg, W. Va.—H. H. Fox, age 18 years; at trade five years; learned trade in Salem, W. Va.; worked in Davis and Bayard, W. Va.

385, Greenville, S. C.—B. H. Peace, age 32 years; at trade nineteen years; learned trade in Spartanburg, S. C. Paul Murphy, age 21 years; learned trade in Anderson, S. C. A. D. Wilson, age 29 years; at trade fourteen years; learned trade in Goldsboro, N. C.; worked in Burlington and Pinehurst, N. C.; residence, Goldsboro, N. C.

404, Tyler, Texas—W. R. Watts, at trade sixteen years; learned trade in Naples, Texas; worked in Texarkana, Texas.

436, Clarksville, Tenn.—C. B. Brewer, age 24 years; at trade eleven years; learned trade in Fairview, Ky.; worked in Eufaula, Ala., and Clearwater, Fla. B. G. Davis, age 19 years; at trade four years; learned trade in Elkton; worked in Russellville and Fairview, Ky.

448, LaCrosse, Wis.—Ed H. VanEpps, age 34 years; at trade seven years; learned trade in Waupaca, Wis.; worked in Oshkosh and Fort Atkinson, Wis.

449, Calgary, Alberta, N. W. T.—Fred C. Jones, age 36 years; at trade twenty-one years; learned trade in London, Ont.

465, Tucson, Ariz.—G. W. Long, age 26 years; at trade seven years; learned trade in Killeen, Texas; worked in Snyder and Sanpasses, Texas, and Lindsay, I. T.

509, Greenville, Texas—Robert N. Wilson, age 19 years; at trade seven years; learned trade in Greenville.

510, Lynchburg, Va.—Walter Risque, learned trade in Bedford City, Va.

514, Niles, Mich.—William Hathaway, age 26 years; at trade five years; worked in North Liberty, Ind. Willard A. Brown, age 38 years; at trade twenty-three years; learned trade in Niles, Mich.; worked in Chicago, Ill., and Benton Harbor, Mich.; formerly a member of No. 16.

562, Pierre, S. D.—Grace Felty, age 20 years; at trade five years; learned trade in Blunt, S. D. William Dunphy, age 32 years; at trade five years; learned trade in Milwaukee, Wis.; worked in

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Keorgh job office and on Sentinel, Milwaukee; formerly a member of Milwaukee Union, but allowed card to lapse while not working at trade. Myrtle Middleton, age 21 years; at trade four years; learned trade in Bloomfield, Iowa. Guy L. Hart, learned trade at Covington, Ind.

578, Coffeyville, Kan.—J. W. Dunaway, age 41 years; at trade twenty-five years; worked in offices of Tribune, Rand and McNally and Poole Bros., Chicago, Ill.; formerly a member of No. 16.

580, Marion, Ohio—H. C. Craig, age 31 years; at trade eighteen years; learned trade in Weston, W. Va.; worked in Scottdale, Pa., Lancaster and Waupaca, Wis. Thomas D. Chapman, formerly a member of Marion Union.

581, Fort Madison, Iowa—Clarence Bruegger, age 19 years; at trade four and a half years; worked in Nauvoo and Dallas City, Ill.

608, Chanute, Kan.—W. I. Ratliff, age 21 years; at trade five and a half years; learned trade in Drexel, Mo.; worked in Oswego. Floyd Feegate, age 22 years; at trade seven years; learned trade in Newton, Kan.; worked in Dodge City, Kan.

609, Winston-Salem, N. C.—A. J. Brookbank, worked in Kernersville, N. C. J. A. Scoggin, learned trade in Roxboro, N. C.; worked in Reedsville, Wilson and Greensboro, N. C.

611, Reno, Nev.—Clarence H. Harston, formerly a member of San Francisco Union; allowed card to lapse while not working at business.

628, Somerville, N. J.—Samuel A. Winfield, age 35 years; at trade twenty years; learned trade in Jersey City, N. J.; worked in Jersey City, N. J., and Worcester, Mass.

635, Poplar Bluff, Mo.—L. H. Boyd, age 26 years; at trade eleven years; learned trade in Hillsboro, Ill.: worked on Pantagraph, Elgin, Ill.; Chronicle, St. Louis, Mo.; Star, Hope, Ark.; formerly a member of Elgin Union, but allowed card to lapse while working in country towns.

646, Denton, Texas—W. R. Quarles, age 22 years; at trade four years; learned trade in Chandler, Okla.; worked in Lawton and Norman, Okla.

661, Jonesboro, Ark.—Edward Franks, age 22 years; at trade ten years; has worked in Viola and Salem, Ark., Chickasaw, Tishomingo and Wagoner, I. T.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Atlantic City, N. J.—President, John Brackenridge; vice-president, George Bright, jr.; financial secretary, Frank Kay; auditing committee, Con Eisenlohr, Henry Eisenlohr, John F. Duke.

Auburn, N. Y.—President, John W. Rice; vice-president, Frank E. Wilkinson; secretary-treasurer, James C. Jacobs; corresponding secretary, Miss Maude G. MacFadden; reading clerk, Miss Anna Adamson; sergeant-at-arms, Frank J. Knight; delegates to central labor union, J. F. Stevens, John W. Rice, Frank E. Wilkinson, Philip Baier, James C. Jacobs.

Brandon, Man.—President, Arthur Robb; secretary, E. H. Hebel; sergeant-at-arms, O. W. Harris.

Columbus, Ga.—President, John R. Jones; vice-president, T. S. Roberts; financial secretary-treasurer, W. H. Adams; recording secretary, W. C. Russell; sergeant-at-arms, G. W. Tillinghast; executive committee, T. S. Roberts, W. H. Winn and O. E. Barlow; auditing committee, W. H. Barclay, C. B. Hoyle and T. R. Sells.

Denison, Texas—President, W. W. Anderson; vice-president, R. M. Haley; secretary-treasurer, F. R. Lawhon; sergeant-at-arms, Eugene Clymer; executive committee, J. R. Moore, R. M. Haley, R. S. Berry; delegates to trades council, J. R. Moore, C. W. Chapman, R. M. Haley, J. J. Dennis, S. P. Willard.

Greeley, Colo.—President, C. B. Higby; vice-president, H. W. Blinn; secretary-treasurer, C. G. Heuring; sergeant-at-arms, H. F. Brownell.

Frankfort, Ind.—President, F. D. Kennedy; vice-president, M. E. Koffel; financial secretary, Joe M. Gardner; recording secretary, K. C. Thacker; sergeant-at-arms, John Oliver.

Hamilton, Ohio—President, Lyman Thomas; vice-president, John Mayer; secretary-treasurer, Earl Uttrich; recording secretary, R. G. Davis; sergeant-at-arms, Albert Keller; executive committee, William Linn, Ed Pritchard, R. G. Davis; auditing committee, William Linn, E. C. Winn, H. G. Dwinell.

Hot Springs, Ark.—President, W. H. Lacey; vice-president, J. B. Story; secretary-treasurer, W. H. Watson; sergeant-at-arms, J. B. Scudder; executive committee, J. B. Story, A. V. Williams, A. S. Greer, J. T. Zilhart, R. R. Davis.

Little Falls, N. Y.—President, Emory Everson; vice-president, William Randall; secretary-treasurer, W. H. Nolan; sergeant-at-arms, Henry Marco.

Lynchburg, Va.—President, D. A. Watson; vice-president, W. L. Gibson; secretary-treasurer, B. H. Wear; recording secretary, H. W. Baker.

Marion, Ind.—President, E. E. Goss; vice-president, W. F. Ensten; recording secretary, Vivian Neal; secretary-treasurer, Howard Charter; executive board, W. F. Enslen, George Brownlee, Lew Cilles; sergeant-at-arms, Asa Freel; delegates to central trades council, J. C. Larkin, J. S. Harvey, E. E. Goss, W. F. Enslen, Elmer Beard, Carl Venis.

Mitchell, S. D.—President, F. H. Hutchinson; secretary-treasurer, W. J. Herzog; recording secretary, Thomas Johnston; sergeant-at-arms, F. H. Chase.

Norwich, N. Y.—President, W. E. Miner; vice-president, Clark Barber; secretary, Scott Donaldson; treasurer, H. B. Frink; sergeant-at-arms, W. H. Crossman.

Perth Amboy, N. J.—President, H. C. Axen; vice-president, F. T. LaForge; secretary, P. H. Curtis; recording secretary, L. M. Ayres; sergeant-at-arms, W. P. O'Hara.

Reno, Nev.—President, F. E. Livingston; vice-president, A. L. Linn; secretary-treasurer, W. C. Simpson; sergeant-at-arms, E. L. Sherman; chairman of executive committee, B. M. Barndollar.

Rome, N. Y.—President, D. R. Williams; vice-president, John Sullivan; recording secretary, J. F. Griffin; financial secretary, N. J. Fortune; treasurer, Francis McNamara; sergeant-at-arms, Daniel Ellis.

Spartanburg, S. C.—President, R. B. Hollman; vice-president, Thomas Hopkins; secretary-treasurer, Jerry Black.

Topeka, Kan.—President, Charles E. Sutherland; vice-president, C. O. Hovatter; recording secretary, Frank Phinney; financial secretary, Albert Griffin; treasurer, Franklin Barnes; sergeant-at-arms, I. N. Grandon.

THE unions do something, in fact a great deal, to improve conditions within the sweatshop, but they do it principally by insisting on the replacement of the small shop by the large factory. Besides aiding the unions in this splendid work, the best that can be done is to demand the enforcement of the ten-hour law for women and to amend the law so that it shall give them two more hours on Saturday. If the unions are properly supported they will see that this law is enforced.

The unions can not raise wages to any extent, but they can regulate and level them. Their success in introducing the factory is due principally to the union label. Anything that helps this label aids in the abolition of the sweatshop.—William English Walling.

OFFICIAL BATTLE CRY OF THE I. T. U.

We propose to sell to the employer eight hours out of twenty-four, and we will do as we please with the remaining sixteen.

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Financial Statement

REPORT OF SECRETARY-TREASURER.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., September 21, 1905.

To Subordinate Unions:

The following is a report of the receipts from per capita tax, supplies, etc., from August 24 to date, and the accounts herewith presented should correspond with the books of the respective unions to which they are credited. Secretaries are requested to compare the accounts printed herein with their books, and should error or omission be found, notice of same should be promptly forwarded to this office.

RECEIPTS.

2,	Philadelphia—For August	$400 00
	For supplies	6 00
3,	Cincinnati—For August	239 60
	For Journals	5 25
4,	Albany—For August	158 00
5,	Columbus—For August	110 80
6,	New York—For August	2,480 00
	For supplies	3[illegible] 00
7,	Pittsburg—For August	156 00
8,	St. Louis—For August	419 20
	For Cummings memorial	300 00
10,	Louisville—For August	100 00
	For Journals	3 75
11,	Memphis—For August	66 00
12,	Baltimore—For August	172 00
13,	Boston—For August	473 60
	For supplies	50
14,	Harrisburg—For August	35 60
15,	Rochester—For August	116 00
17,	New Orleans—For August	119 20
18,	Detroit—For August	187 60
	For supplies	3 00
19,	Elmira—For August	18 00
20,	Nashville—For August	74 40
21,	San Francisco—For August	320 00
	For supplies	12 00
22,	Dubuque—For August	18 40
23,	Milwaukee—For August	141 60
	For supplies	2 85
24,	Jackson—For August	4 00
25,	Baton Rouge—For August	5 60
27,	Mobile—For August	26 40
28,	Galveston—For August	32 00
29,	Peoria—For August	40 80
30,	St. Paul—For August	140 00
	For supplies	1 00
31,	Fond du Lac—For August	2 80
	For supplies	24
32,	Norfolk—For August	47 60
33,	Providence—For August	73 20
34,	Columbia—For August	19 60
35,	Evansville—For August	21 20
36,	Oakland—For August	50 00
38,	Haverhill—For July and August	7 20
39,	Grand Rapids—For August	62 80
40,	St. Joseph—For August	37 20
	For supplies	5 00
41,	Augusta—For August	12 40
	For supplies	20
44,	Rome—For August	8 40
45,	Leavenworth—For August	9 20
46,	Sacramento—For August	44 00
47,	New Haven—For August	42 00
48,	Atlanta—For August	88 40
49,	Denver—For July and August	377 20
50,	Valley City—For August	28 40
	For supplies	1 50
51,	Lawrence—For August	17 60
52,	Troy—For August	48 40
53,	Cleveland—For August	220 80
	For supplies	3 30
54,	Raleigh—For August	24 00
	For supplies	2 00
55,	Syracuse—For August	90 00
56,	Stockton—For August	14 40
57,	Dayton—For August	70 00
58,	Multnomah—For August	92 80
59,	Quincy—For August	23 20
60,	Roanoke—For August	13 20
61,	Cambridge—For August	$24 80
62,	Utica—For August	65 20
63,	Toledo—For August	60 00
64,	Lafayette—For August	16 80
	For supplies	50
65,	Washoe—For August	8 40
66,	Portland—For August	30 80
	For supplies	35
67,	Lockport—For August	12 00
68,	Keokuk—For August	8 80
69,	Newark—For August	12 00
70,	Lancaster—For September	29 60
71,	Trenton—For August	38 40
72,	Lansing—For August	28 00
73,	Ottumwa—For August	10 40
74,	Belleville—For August	6 40
75,	Burlington—For August	16 80
76,	Terre Haute—For August	30 00
	For supplies	4 80
77,	Erie—For August	31 20
78,	Fort Wayne—For August	36 80
79,	Wheeling—For September	32 40
	For supplies	35
80,	Kansas City—For August	128 00
	For supplies	6 00
81,	Bay City—For August	16 80
82,	Colorado Springs—For August	37 60
84,	San Bernardino—For August	8 00
85,	St. John—For August	16 80
86,	Reading—For August	40 40
	For supplies	50
87,	Houston—For August	54 40
	For supplies	50
88,	Hannibal—For August	6 40
	For Cummings memorial	2 50
89,	Chattanooga—For August	26 00
	For supplies	1 00
90,	Richmond—For August	74 80
91,	Toronto—For August	335 60
92,	Little Rock—For August	36 80
93,	Macon—For August	13 20
	For supplies	20
94,	Jersey City—For August	36 80
95,	Helena—For August	12 40
97,	Peru—For August	6 00
98,	Bedford—For August	4 00
99,	Jackson—For August	21 20
100,	Norwich—For August	13 20
101,	Columbia—For August	755 60
102,	Ottawa—For August	116 00
103,	Newark—For August	120 00
	For supplies	4 50
105,	Goldfield—For July	10 40
106,	Madison—For August	7 20
107,	Tri-City—For August	52 00
	For supplies	50
108,	Hagerstown—For September	7 20
110,	Union Hill—For July and August	16 40
	For supplies	40
111,	Knoxville—For August	22 00
112,	Scranton—For August	85 40
113,	Atchison—For August	8 00
114,	Annapolis—For August	2 40
115,	Salt Lake—For August	43 60
116,	Kenosha—For August	5 60
117,	Springfield—For August	47 60
118,	Des Moines—For August	76 00
119,	Jefferson City—For August	10 40
	For supplies	30
120,	Lynn—For August	18 00
122,	Kalamazoo—For August	27 20
123,	Wilmington—For August	19 20
	For Cummings memorial	5 00
	For supplies	1 50
124,	Bloomington—For August	19 20
125,	Durham—For September	4 00
126,	Butte—For August	26 40
127,	Hartford—For balance July, August	108 40
128,	South Bend—For September	21 60
129,	Hamilton—For August, part Sept.	60 80
130,	Halifax—For August	16 00
	For supplies	50
131,	Bohemian—For August	8 80
133,	London—For July	24 80
134,	Paducah—For August	10 40

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135,	Oneonta—For August and Sept.	$10 40
	For supplies	15
136,	Duluth—For August	34 40
137,	Johnstown—For August	16 40
	For supplies	1 70
138,	Austin—For August	28 80
	For supplies	1 65
139,	Stratford—For August	8 00
	For supplies	35
140,	Bismarck—For August	7 60
141,	Williamsport—For August	23 20
	For supplies	50
142,	Olympia—For August	4 80
144,	Fresno—For Cummings memorial	15 00
145,	Jacques-Cartier—For August	61 20
146,	Charleston—For August	18 00
	For supplies	50
148,	Wichita—For August	13 60
149,	Saratoga—For August	12 00
	For supplies	1 50
150,	Elizabeth—For August	23 20
151,	Oil City—For September	14 40
	For supplies	2 00
152,	Manchester—For August	20 80
153,	Meridian—For July and August	7 60
	For supplies	20
154,	Ann Arbor—For August	14 40
155,	Shreveport—For August	14 00
	For supplies	1 50
156,	Bowling Green—For August	3 20
158,	Springfield—For August	10 40
	For supplies	50
159,	New London—For August	12 40
	For supplies	35
160,	Columbia—For August	7 60
161,	Fall River—For September	24 00
162,	Jacksonville—For August	30 00
	For supplies	30
163,	Superior—For August	6 80
164,	Kewanee—For August	4 00
165,	Worcester—For August	37 60
166,	Adrian—For August	6 80
	For supplies	2 90
167,	Schenectady—For August	27 60
168,	Muskegon—For August	8 40
169,	New Albany—For August	10 00
	For supplies	3 60
170,	Tacoma—For August	32 00
171,	Elgin—For August	10 80
172,	San Antonio—For August	35 60
174,	Los Angeles—For August	119 20
175,	Pueblo—For August	24 00
176,	Montreal—For August	130 40
177,	Springfield—For August	48 00
	For supplies	75
178,	Geneva—From May to July	6 80
180,	Sioux City—For August	31 20
182,	Akron—For August	40 40
	For supplies	45
183,	Savannah—For August	6 40
	For supplies	1 65
184,	Wyoming—For August	6 00
185,	Bradford—For August	8 40
	For supplies	15
186,	Fargo—For August	13 60
190,	Omaha—For July and August	197 20
191,	Winnipeg—For August	88 00
192,	Cedar Rapids—For August	25 60
	For supplies	1 50
193,	Spokane—For August	51 20
194,	Joliet—For August	29 20
	For Journal subscription	60
195,	Paterson—For August	32 40
196,	Logansport—For August	16 40
197,	Janesville—For August	4 00
198,	Fort Worth—For August	32 00
199,	Zanesville—For August	18 00
200,	Youngstown—For August	23 20
201,	Victoria—For August	16 00
202,	Seattle—For August	99 60
203,	Bluff City—For August	12 80
204,	Limestone City—For August	8 80
205,	Jamestown—For August	6 40
206,	Sedalia—For July and August	16 00
207,	Eureka—For August	10 80
	For supplies	1 50
209,	Lincoln—For August	46 40
	For supplies	35
210,	Capital—For August	12 80
211,	Oshkosh—For August	$11 60
212,	Pawtucket—For August	15 60
	For supplies	20
213,	Rockford—For August	13 60
	For supplies	1 50
214,	Pendleton—For August	3 20
215,	Decatur—For August	20 40
	For supplies	3 00
216,	Springfield—For August	47 20
217,	Murphysboro—For August	4 80
218,	Sioux Falls—For August	16 80
219,	Canton—For July	15 20
220,	Columbus—For August	14 80
221,	San Diego—For July	16 00
222,	Montgomery—For August	4 40
	For supplies	1 50
223,	Marysville—For August	6 40
224,	Brockton—For August	40 00
225,	McKeesport—For August	3 60
	For supplies	25
227,	Cripple Creek—For August	7 60
228,	Norwood—For August	30 00
229,	Crawfordsville—For August	9 20
	For supplies	50
230,	Danville—For August	21 60
231,	San Jose—For August	30 40
232,	Binghamton—For August	50 80
	For supplies	1 50
233,	Niagara Falls—For August	14 80
	For supplies	3 00
234,	Corsicana—For August	6 00
235,	Rahway—For August	12 00
236,	Ogden—For August	10 80
237,	Sandusky—For August	5 20
	For supplies	30
238,	Steubenville—For August	12 40
239,	Carbondale—For August	4 00
240,	Altoona—For August	20 80
241,	Hanover—For September	6 80
242,	York—For August	16 00
243,	Hutchinson—For September	6 80
244,	Cumberland—For August	10 00
245,	Woonsocket—For August	12 80
	For supplies	1 00
246,	Winona—For August	11 60
	For supplies	15
247,	Swedish—For August	13 20
248,	Peterborough—For August	16 40
	For supplies	4 00
249,	Fort Smith—For July and August	23 60
250,	Beaver Valley—For August	13 60
	For supplies	50
251,	Muscatine—For August	10 40
252,	Bridgeport—For August	17 60
253,	Holyoke—For August	24 80
	For supplies	2 00
255,	Anaconda—For August	14 40
256,	Great Falls—For August	10 00
259,	Waltham—For August	4 80
260,	Findlay—For August	9 20
	For supplies	3 00
261,	Italian—For August	12 40
262,	Uniontown—For August and Sept.	11 20
263,	Asheville—For August	8 40
265,	Ottawa—For August	7 60
	For supplies	2 00
268,	Fulton County—For August	12 80
269,	Peekskill—For August	6 80
270,	New Castle—For August	9 20
271,	Boise—For August	14 40
272,	Norwegian-Danish—For August	9 60
274,	Amsterdam—For August	7 20
275,	Victor—For July and August	5 60
276,	New Bedford—For August	7 20
277,	Missoula—For August	6 40
281,	Marlboro—For July and August	10 00
282,	Sterling—For July and August	11 60
	For Cummings memorial	6 50
283,	Oklahoma—For August	23 20
	For supplies	4 70
284,	Anderson—For August	9 60
	For supplies	1 65
285,	Ansonia—For August	8 40
286,	Marion—For August	15 60
287,	Frankfort—For August	8 40
288,	Galesburg—For August	12 00
	For supplies	15
289,	Titusville—For August	3 60
290,	Hamilton—For August	6 80

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291,	Aurora—For August	$11 60
294,	Waukegan—For August	7 20
	For supplies	20
297,	Concord—For January	3 60
298,	Massillon—For August	7 60
299,	Tampa—For August	8 00
300,	Port Huron—For August	16 40
301,	Richmond—For September	10 40
302,	Quebec—For August	28 80
303,	Cleburne—For August	5 20
304,	Albuquerque—For August	10 40
305,	Newburgh—For August	14 40
	For supplies	20
306,	Alton—For August	12 00
	For supplies	50
307,	New Brunswick—For July	10 00
308,	Watertown—For August	22 00
309,	Columbus—For August	2 80
310,	Lowell—For August	29 20
311,	Grand Forks—For August	7 60
312,	Las Vegas—For August	3 20
314,	Meriden—For August	10 00
	For supplies	40
315,	Poughkeepsie—For August	22 00
	For supplies	50
316,	North Adams—For August	10 00
	For supplies	1 70
318,	East Liverpool—For August	10 00
320,	Pottsville—For August	10 00
321,	Connellsville—For August	7 20
322,	Kingston—For August	2 00
323,	Hoboken—For August	15 20
324,	Racine—For August	13 60
325,	Cohoes—For August	10 00
326,	Rutland—For August	16 40
328,	Streator—For August	4 80
329,	Waterbury—For August	18 00
330,	Bohemian—For August	30 40
	For supplies	35
331,	Elwood—For August	4 80
332,	Muncie—For August	21 20
333,	Denison—For August	6 40
334,	Clinton—For August	8 40
336,	Oneida—For August	6 00
	For supplies	40
337,	Nanaimo—For August	2 00
338,	Charlotte—For August	18 00
340,	Nelson—For July	3 60
341,	Spartanburg—For August	6 80
342,	Canton—For August	4 40
343,	Fort Scott—For June and July	9 60
344,	Green Bay—For August	8 40
345,	Olean—For July	5 60
	For supplies	1 60
346,	Burlington—For August	12 00
347,	Wabash—For August	4 40
348,	Girard—For August	3 60
349,	Waterloo—For August	18 40
	For supplies	35
352,	Phœnix—For August	11 60
	For supplies	2 00
353,	Newport News—For August	6 40
354,	Edwardsville—For July	6 80
355,	Bellingham—For September	19 20
356,	Jacksonville—For August	5 20
357,	Parkersburg—From May to August	17 60
359,	Sault Ste. Marie—For August	4 40
	For supplies	50
360,	Menominee—For August	20 40
361,	Tuskaloosa—For July and August	8 40
362,	Traverse City—For August	6 80
	For supplies	4 80
363,	Jackson—For August	6 80
364,	Coshocton—For August	16 00
	For supplies	1 50
365,	Nashua—For August	6 40
	For supplies	80
368,	Litchfield—For September	3 60
369,	Taylorville—For August	4 40
370,	El Paso—For August	15 20
	For supplies	80
371,	Rome—For August	9 60
372,	Clarksburg—For August	4 80
373,	Durango—For August	3 60
375,	Prescott—For August	6 80
376,	Minot—For August	7 20
	For supplies	2 80
377,	Atlantic City—For July and August	22 00
378,	Brantford—For August	7 60
379,	Ithaca—For August	20 00
380,	Augusta—For August	$12 00
381,	Boone—For August and September	13 60
384,	Montpelier—For August	6 80
385,	Greenville—For August	10 40
386,	Little Falls—For August	5 20
387,	Mount Vernon—For August	5 60
	For supplies	20
388,	Walla Walla—For August	8 80
	For supplies	20
390,	Pontiac—For August	5 60
391,	Guelph—For August and September	23 60
	For Cummings memorial	2 00
392,	Pittston—For July and August	8 80
393,	Brockville—For July	4 00
394,	Santa Barbara—For August	4 80
395,	Vincennes—For August	6 80
	For supplies	35
396,	Canandaigua—For July	6 80
397,	Greensboro—For August	11 60
398,	Billings—For August	2 80
399,	Plainfield—For August	6 00
	For supplies	1 00
400,	Sunbury—For August	5 20
401,	Hazleton—For August	8 80
402,	Barre—For August	6 80
403,	Tulsa—For July and August	8 80
	For supplies	6 40
404,	Tyler—For July and August	8 40
	For supplies	1 50
405,	Santa Fe—For July and August	12 80
408,	Ottawa—For August	13 20
	For supplies	50
	For Cummings memorial	5 00
410,	Everett—For August	7 60
411,	Galt—For September	4 80
412,	Kokomo—For August	5 20
	For supplies	1 20
413,	Sayre—For August and September	8 00
	For supplies	2 00
414,	Marshalltown—For August	4 40
415,	Butler—For August	6 00
	For supplies	25
416,	St. Catharines—For August	8 00
419,	Anniston—For August	5 20
420,	Mansfield—For August	12 40
423,	Newburyport—For August	6 00
424,	Orange—For August	17 60
425,	Canon City—For August and Sept.	12 00
	For supplies	85
426,	Bristol—For August	7 60
	For supplies	1 00
427,	Vicksburg—For August	8 40
	For supplies	20
428,	Warren—For August	13 60
	For supplies	1 65
429,	Battle Creek—For August	12 20
	For supplies	20
431,	Manitowoc—From May to July	12 00
	For supplies	2 40
432,	Stillwater—For August	3 20
434,	Trinidad—For August	8 00
436,	Clarksville—For July and August	5 60
	For supplies	1 50
437,	Franklin—For August	9 20
439,	Bakersfield—For September	9 20
	For supplies	15
441,	Salem—For September	7 60
442,	La Salle-Peru—For August	7 20
	For supplies	2 50
443,	Mascoutah—For August	6 40
444,	Champaign-Urbana—For August	9 60
445,	Oswego—For July	6 40
446,	Bangor—For August	12 00
447,	Pine Bluff—For August	5 60
448,	La Crosse—For August	20 00
	For supplies	2 00
449,	Calgary—For August	19 20
450,	Columbus—For August	3 60
	For supplies	50
451,	Valdosta—For August	3 60
452,	New Kensington—For August	5 60
453,	Norwich—For August	6 80
454,	Huntington—For August	4 80
455,	Owasso—For August	7 60
	For supplies	25
456,	Washington—For August	11 60
458,	Carlinville—For July	4 40
	For supplies	15
459,	St. Thomas—For August	6 00

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461,	Cairo—For August	$11 20
	For supplies	15
463,	Middletown—For September	9 60
	For supplies	20
465,	Tucson—For September	2 40
466,	West Chester—For August	6 40
467,	Dawson—From September to Nov.	12 00
468,	Yonkers—For August	16 80
470,	Pittsburg—For August	2 80
471,	Sherman—For August	6 40
	For supplies	1 60
472,	Palestine—For August	5 20
473,	Moberly—For August	6 80
474,	Ashtabula—For August	4 00
476,	Slavonic—For August	3 60
477,	Niles—For August	4 40
	For supplies	20
479,	Centralia—For August	5 60
480,	Tiffin—For August	8 40
481,	Iola—For August	12 00
483,	Portsmouth—For August	12 80
484,	Muskogee—For August	11 60
487,	Middletown—For August	6 00
	For supplies	5 40
488,	Princeton—For September	3 20
489,	Livingston—For July	4 40
490,	Shawnee--For August	6 80
491,	Pocatello—For July	3 60
492,	Bellaire—For August	2 00
493,	Henderson—For August	8 80
494,	Abilene—For August	7 20
496,	Albany—For August	2 80
497,	Alliance—For August	3 20
498,	Lead—For August	2 80
499,	Deposit—For July and August	14 80
500,	Opelika—For eight-hour assessment.	4 91
503,	Stamford—For August	9 60
504,	Astoria—For July	2 80
509,	Greenville—For August	11 60
510,	Lynchburg—For July and August	16 40
511,	Batavia—For August	9 20
	For supplies	20
515,	Iowa City—For August	11 60
516,	Norwalk—For August	8 40
518,	Marion—For August	4 00
	For supplies	15
520,	Mattoon—For August	9 60
	For supplies	15
521,	Palo Alto—For August	4 00
522,	Morristown—For August	6 40
523,	Tarrytown—For September	7 60
	For supplies	1 74
524,	Freeport—For August	18 40
525,	Benton Harbor—For August	6 00
526,	Oskaloosa—For July and August	8 40
527,	Oelwein—For May	3 20
531,	Hudson—For August	6 00
532,	Lewiston—For August	4 40
533,	Huntington—For August	9 20
534,	Allentown—For April and May	6 40
535,	Bessemer—For August	2 80
536,	Auburn—For August	22 80
537,	Creston—For June	3 60
538,	Washington—For August	10 00
540,	Monroe—For August	2 80
541,	Oregon City—For July and August.	6 40
543,	Watsonville—For August	16 00
	For supplies	1 50
544,	Douglas—For August	4 40
	For supplies	15
545,	Waukesha—For August	4 80
546,	Polish—For July and August	28 40
548,	Lancaster—For August	5 60
	For supplies	15
549,	Corning—For August	4 80
550,	Windsor—For July	5 20
551,	Bozeman—For August	2 80
552,	Long Branch—For August	4 40
556,	Wilmington—For August	10 00
557,	Lewistown—For August	2 80
558,	Natchez—For August	5 20
559,	San Angelo—For August	2 40
561,	Huron—For August	2 80
562,	Pierre—For August	5 60
	For supplies	15
563,	Harrisburg—For August	3 20
564,	Mankato—From March to June	12 00
565,	South McAlester—For August	4 80
566,	Salida—For August	2 80
569,	Painesville—From June to August	$12 00
568,	Lake Charles—For August	5 60
	For supplies	25
571,	Chickasha—From June to August	9 60
573,	Aberdeen—For August	6 00
574,	Hot Springs—For August	8 00
575,	Greensburg—For July	3 60
576,	San Luis Obispo—For August	6 00
577,	Santa Rosa—For July and August	11 20
578,	Coffeyville—For August	6 40
580,	Marion—For August	6 80
581,	Fort Madison—For August	4 40
	For Cummings memorial	6 00
583,	Pasadena—For August	11 60
584,	Redlands—For July and August	15 60
585,	Wausau—For August and September	8 40
586,	Greeley—For August	4 40
587,	Guthrie—For August	5 60
588,	St. Augustine—For August	3 60
589,	Santa Cruz—For August	6 40
591,	Pekin—For July and August	17 20
592,	Fort Collins—For August	6 00
593,	Brainerd—For August	4 40
595,	Athens—For August	3 20
596,	Houghton—For August	12 00
	For supplies	1 50
598,	Morgantown—For August	6 40
599,	Herrin—For August	2 80
	For supplies	80
600,	Petaluma—For August	2 00
	For supplies	15
601,	Grass Valley—For August	7 20
602,	Greenville—For September	2 00
603,	Fort Dodge—For August	9 60
605,	Mitchell—For August	4 00
608,	Chanute—For August and Sept.	14 80
609,	Winston-Salem—For June and July.	10 80
610,	Columbia—For August	5 20
611,	Reno—For August	7 60
612,	Appleton, etc.—For August	9 60
613,	Bellefontaine—For August	4 80
	For supplies	92
614,	North Yakima—For August	4 80
618,	Watertown—For August	3 20
619,	Fremont—For August	5 20
	For supplies	50
623,	Fitchburg—For August	12 80
624,	San Mateo—For August	4 00
625,	Salisbury—For September	4 80
	For supplies	45
626,	Manila—For August	8 00
628,	Somerville—For August	5 60
629,	Bowling Green—For July	4 40
630,	St. Cloud—For August	5 20
	For supplies	10
632,	Cheboygan—For August	3 20
634,	Lewiston—For August	6 00
635,	Poplar Bluff—For August	2 80
	For supplies	1 20
637,	Portsmouth—For July	3 20
638,	Stroudsburg—For August	8 00
640,	Berlin—For June and July	7 20
641,	Ennis—For August	2 80
642,	Hackensack—For August	12 80
643,	Waterville—For August	4 40
644,	Bluefield—For August	4 80
646,	Denton—For August	2 80
648,	Fayetteville—For August	2 80
	For supplies	45
651,	Le Mars—For charter and outfit	10 00
652,	Independence—For charter and outfit	10 00
653,	Jamestown—For charter and outfit.	10 00
654,	Aberdeen—For charter and outfit	10 00
655,	Redfield—For charter and outfit	10 00
656,	Brandon—For charter and outfit	10 00
657,	Regina—For charter and outfit	10 00
658,	Perth Amboy—For charter and outfit	10 00
659,	Brunswick—For charter and outfit	10 00
660,	Sac City—For charter and outfit	10 00
661,	Jonesboro—For charter and outfit	10 00
662,	Phenix-Arctic—For charter, outfit	10 00

GERMAN-AMERICAN.

1,	Philadelphia—For July and August.	32 90
2,	Cincinnati—For July and August	33 25
3,	St. Louis—For July and August	53 55
4,	Buffalo—For July and August	21 00
5,	Rochester—For July and August	5 60
6,	Cleveland—For July and August	24 50

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7, New York—For July and August...	$190 75
8, Newark—For July and August.....	17 15
9, Chicago—For July and August.....	67 90
10, Milwaukee—For July and August...	61 95
11, Baltimore—For July and August....	25 20
12, Louisville—For July and August....	7 00
13, St. Paul—For July and August.....	11 20
14, Indianapolis—For July and August.	14 70
15, Evansville—For July and August...	11 20
16, Pittsburg—For July and August....	20 30
18, Belleville—For July and August....	7 00
19, Columbus—For July and August...	6 65
21, Detroit—For July and August.....	19 60
24, Toledo—For July and August.....	8 05
25, Wheeling—For July and August....	4 90

MAILERS.

1, Boston—For August.....	38 80
2, Chicago—For August.....	76 00
For supplies.....	70
For Cummings memorial.....	5 00
3, St. Louis—For September.....	28 40
4, Minneapolis—For July.....	2 00
5, Toronto—For August.....	11 20
For supplies.....	2 45
6, New York—For July and August...	304 80
For supplies.....	1 50
7, Kansas City—From April to Sept...	71 20
8, Denver—For August.....	7 60
9, Los Angeles—For August.....	5 20
10, Indianapolis—For August.....	13 60
11, Elmira—For July.....	4 00
12, Cleveland—For August.....	4 80
15, St. Joseph—For August.....	3 60
16, Louisville—For August.....	8 40
17, Cincinnati—For August.....	24 00
24, Buffalo—For April.....	3 20
For supplies.....	15
26, Albany—For August.....	2 80
27, Winnipeg—For August.....	2 80

TYPEFOUNDERS.

1, New York—For August.....	6 40
3, Chicago—For August.....	3 60
7, San Francisco—For August.....	4 00

NEWSPAPER WRITERS.

1, Boston—For August.....	24 40
2, Columbus—For August.....	12 00
9, Milwaukee—For August.....	3 60
12, Butte—For August.....	9 20

MISCELLANEOUS.

Louisville A. T. C.—For supplies.....	8 00
Indianapolis A. T. C.—For supplies.....	5 40
Pittsburg A. T. C.—For supplies.....	10 00
Boston A. T. C.—For supplies.....	15 00
Fresno A. T. C.—For supplies.....	4 00
Omaha A. T. C.—For supplies.....	15 00
Meriden A. T. C.—For supplies.....	9 20
Oakland A. T. C.—For supplies.....	4 80
Cincinnati A. T. C.—For supplies.....	30 00
Cleveland A. T. C.—For supplies.....	10 00
Des Moines A. T. C.—For supplies.....	5 00
Detroit A. T. C.—For supplies.....	18 00
Spokane A. T. C.—For supplies.....	10 00
International Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union—For August.....	274 60
Hugo Miller—Desk room, to July 31, 1905	60 00
Amount returned per W. S. Wardlaw...	89 32
Fees of applicants from unorganized towns—R. Askew, $2; M. L. Mack, $2; S. P. Davidson, $2; W. H. Hines, $2; J. G. Williams, $2; L. F. Southworth, $2; R. E. Pugh, $2; George Wiles, $2; J. D. Henderson, $2; E. D. Howle, $2; Macey Dinkins, $2; J. H. Robertson, $2; A. D. Wilson, $2; C. P. Newton, $2; H. McKibben, $2; Mrs. Agnes Derr, $2.....	32 00
Per capita tax collected on cards—C. F. Elder, $1.60; H. Drifoos, $2.40; R. E. Wade, $5.60; S. W. Boling, $2.40; C. Nolan, $2.80; C. Cutiak, $2.80; C. L. Browne, $2.80; G. W. Underwood, $1.20; W. H. Quayle, $4.80; Thomas Hill, $2.40; R. Frankeburger, $1.60; G. N. Wood, $2; W. H. Lowry, $2.40; E. G. Hedquist, $2.40; C. G. Sheets, 40c; H. W. Haworth, 80c; T. D. Thrash, $2; T. L. Hill, 40c; J. C. Berner, $2.40; D. Sollenberger, $1.20; C. L. Detrick, $2.40; M. D. Parks, $2.40; A. Robineau, $2.40.....	$51 60
General Fund—Sale of buttons and sundry supplies to individuals.....	84 45
The Typographical Journal—	
Individual subscriptions.....	12 55
Advertising	113 48
Total	$18,580 31

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., September 20, 1905.

To the Officers and Members of Subordinate Unions:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—Though the by-laws prescribe that the secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union "shall publish in THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL a sworn statement of the balance of his bank books of deposit monthly," and "a full monthly statement of receipts and disbursements of all kinds," it is the unanimous opinion of the executive council of the International Typographical Union that it would be inadvisable and detrimental to the best interests of the organization to technically adhere to these provisions during the present struggle for the eight-hour day.

This being our unanimous belief, and in accordance with our sworn duty to safeguard the interests of the International Typographical Union at all times, the secretary-treasurer is hereby instructed to omit the publication of the monthly balance and the monthly statement of disbursements above noted, until further instructions are given, and the monthly financial statement of said secretary-treasurer shall be confined, for the present, to the publication of receipts for per capita tax, supplies, etc.

It is understood, in this connection, that a complete statement of said disbursements and balances shall be published in monthly sequence in THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL at a later date. This, we believe, will comply with the intent of the law requiring the publication of expenditures, and at the same time fully protect the interests of the organization.

Fraternally yours,
JAMES M. LYNCH,
HUGO MILLER,
J. W. BRAMWOOD,
Executive Council International Typographical Union.

REPORT OF SECRETARY-TREASURER UNION PRINTERS' HOME.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., September 22, 1905.

To the Board of Trustees of the Union Printers' Home:

GENTLEMEN—The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Home fund from July 21 to September 22, inclusive:

RECEIPTS.

July 21.	Balance in fund.....	$8,073 21
Aug. 1.	Cash from secretary-treasurer International Typographical Union	600 00
Aug. 7.	Sale of photos, $2.25; C. L. Lindenberg, deceased, $15; G. A. Crowley, deceased, $8.50; per Charles Deacon..	25 75
Aug. 25.	Cash from secretary-treasurer International Typographical Union	4,039 25
Sept. 8.	Cash from secretary-treasurer International Typographical Union	2,500 00
Sept. 14.	Sale of photo, 75c; Robert Middleton, deceased, $30.70.	31 45

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Sept. 21.	Cash from secretary-treasurer International Typographical Union	$1,000 00
Sept. 22.	Cash from secretary-treasurer International Typographical Union	790 10
	Total	$17,059 76

EXPENDITURES.

Shields-Morley Grocery Co.—Groceries	$609 96
Ira J. Morse—Butter, eggs, fruits and vegetables	452 08
H. A. Brown Commission Co.—Poultry, butter, eggs and vegetables	373 20
O. E. Hemenway—Butter, eggs, poultry and vegetables	397 89
Seldomridge Bros.—Flour, hay and grain.	297 69
Colorado Packing Co.—Meats	1,162 98
Sanderson Commission Co.—Fish	8 70
Holbrook & Perkins—Suits, hats and furnishings	223 05
F. A. Vorhes—Shoes and slippers	45 62
T. E. Manning—July and August shoe repairs	18 00
Robinson Drug Co.—Drugs	121 42
Union Ice and Coal Co.—Ice and coal	139 91
Colorado Springs Fuel Co.—Charcoal	16 50
Houck-Davidson Coal Co.—Coal June, July and August	139 67
Giddings Bros.—Sheeting, thread, tape, spreads, etc	78 55
Perkins Crockery Co.—Dishes and glasses	50 20
Fred S. Tucker—Mattresses	287 60
Worrell Manufacturing Co.—Insect exterminator	15 00
Lowell-Meservcy Hardware Co.—Building hardware, kitchen and dairy furnishings	66 78
Duncan & Bishoff—Calcimining and papering	40 67
St. John & Barnes—Tile	4 40
New York Electric Co.—Electrical supplies and repairs	10 25
Central Electric Co.—Repairs on exhaust fan and bells	58 11
Newton Lumber Co.—Lumber, cement and lime	50 10
Stockwell & Wilkins—Tin work repairs	5 00
E. M. Portner—Carpenter work	68 00
Out West Printing Co.—Binding Journal, paper napkins, etc	7 60
Prompt Printery—Letterheads, menus and writing pads	16 30
John Jones—Shoeing horses	7 00
Hallett & Baker—Burials Messrs. Lindenberg, DeWitt and Crowley	126 00
City of Colorado Springs—Care cemetery lots	29 00
Continental Oil Co.—Paraffin for coating tents, and gasoline	23 36
J. W. Fletemeyer—Gin, whisky and wine	30 75
Postal Telegraph Co.—July and August messages	6 40
R. Ashby—Spectacles and repairs	7 70
Colorado Springs Electric Co.—July and August lights	110 41
Fairley Bros. & Fairley—Dishes	2 75
Williamson & Haffner Engraving Co.—Birdseye view Home, halftones and plates, bromide enlargement	169 75
Charles Deacon—Expenses to Toronto convention	146 80
J. M. Lynch—July and August salary	66 67
J. W. Bramwood—July and August salary	66 67
Exchange to July 31	5 10
Charles Deacon—July and August salaries Home employes	2,279 09
Charles Deacon—July expenditures—Buttermilk, yeast, bread, $9.95; cleaning house and tents, $23.05; pensions to inmates, $343; labor on grounds, $13.05; transportation Messrs. Schupp, Sharp, Gallaher and Shannon, $80.75; balance July salaries employes, $37.95; freight on soap, $6.67; postage and box rent, $5.50; expressage, $1.40; car tickets, $2; tobacco for inmates, $13.95	537 27
Charles Deacon—August expenditures—Buttermilk, lettuce, corn, yeast, $30.55; clock repairs, 75c; brooms, $2.85; freight on exterminator, $2.68; cleaning tents, $6.10; pensions to inmates, $271; wagon repairs, $1.15; plant, $2; transportation Messrs. Ulmer, Nelson and Hazle, $44.10; postage, $3; tobacco for inmates, $14.15; carriage for S. Votruba, $1.50; playing cards, $3; filing saw, 25c; spring for bell, 10c; want ad, 15c; car tickets, $2.25; freight and expressage, 95c; copy city directory, $5; balance August salaries employes, $30.76	$422 29
	Total	$8,802 24

RECAPITULATION.

Balance in fund July 21, 1905	$8,073 21
Receipts to September 22, 1905	8,986 55
Total	$17,059 76
Expenditures	8,802 24
Balance	$8,257 52

The balance reported consists of $1,432.41 on deposit with American National Bank, Indianapolis, $6,331.78 deposited with Drexel & Co., Philadelphia, and $493.33 in the hands of Superintendent Deacon, the expenditure of which is yet to be reported.

Respectfully submitted,

J. W. BRAMWOOD, Secretary-Treasurer.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., July 21, 1905.

State of Indiana, Marion County, ss:

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22d day of September, 1905. Witness my hand and notarial seal. [SEAL] ALBERT SMITH, Notary Public.

My commission expires August 19, 1908.

SUPERINTENDENT DEACON'S CASH ACCOUNT FOR JULY.

RECEIPTS.

July.		
1.	Cash on hand	$252 89
10.	C. L. Lindenberg, deceased	15 00
10.	George A. Crowley, deceased	8 50
10.	Sale of photos	1 50
17.	J. W. Bramwood—Current expenses	300 00
20.	Sale of photo	75
	Total	$578 64

EXPENDITURES.

July.		
1.	I. T. U. pensions	$69 50
1.	Postage	2 00
1.	Mrs. Maggie Lynn—Cleaning tents	3 60
3.	Jos. Chadbourne—Labor on grounds	3 00
3.	H. F. McKay—Labor on grounds	3 00
5.	J. K. Cook—Rock for grounds	3 00
5.	Mrs. Theresa Leonard—Services	3 00
6.	M. Zank—Services	1 65
8.	I. T. U. pensions	68 50
8.	P. O. box rent	3 50
8.	L. M. Peck—Team, nine hours	4 05
8.	Edith Ashby—Services	1 80
10.	Transportation O. E. Schupp	2 50
10.	Thomas Hazlitt—Buttermilk	4 95
11.	Edith Ashby—House cleaning	2 60
12.	Freight on laundry supplies	6 67
12.	Olive Butler—Services	4 38
14.	Cora Gouker—Services	17 75
15.	I. T. U. pensions	67 50
15.	Edith Ashby—House cleaning	3 65
18.	Ethel Butler—Services	14 17
18.	Transportation Thomas Sharp	30 75
21.	Mrs. Maggie Lynn—House cleaning	6 60
22.	I. T. U. pensions	68 50
25.	Mrs. Maggie Lynn—Cleaning tents	1 80
29.	International Typographical Union pensions	69 00
29.	Transportation C. J. Gallaher	23 75
29.	Transportation J. J. Shannon	23 75
31.	Cash transferred to J. W. Bramwood	25 75
31.	A. L. Patton—Tobacco for inmates and barbecue	13 95

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31.	Charles Deacon—Sundries, as follows:	
	Yeast	$3 00
	Expressage	1 40
	Bread	2 00
	Car tickets	2 00
	Total	$563 02
	Cash on hand	15 62
	Total	$578 64

SUPERINTENDENT DEACON'S CASH ACCOUNT FOR AUGUST.

August.	RECEIPTS.	
1.	Cash on hand	$15 62
3.	J. W. Bramwood—Current expenses	300 00
31.	J. W. Bramwood—Current expenses	300 00
	Total	$615 62

August.	EXPENDITURES.	
1.	R. L. Polk & Co.—Copy city directory	$5 00
1.	Transportation August H. Ulmer	2 50
1.	Transportation John C. Nelson	24 60
2.	Hattie Halnon—Services	2 00
3.	H. C. Loesch—Wagon repairs	1 15
3.	Carriage for Stephen Votruba	1 50
3.	J. B. Braidwood—Plant	2 00
3.	F. G. Hayner—Night watch detector repairs	75
3.	Edward Smedley—Brooms	2 85
3.	Postage	3 00
5.	I. T. U. pensions	67 00
7.	Pauline Strauel—Services	5 42
8.	Freight on insect exterminator	1 37
12.	I. T. U. pensions	66 50
19.	I. T. U. pensions	69 00
21.	Helen Rhinehart—House cleaning	2 60
21.	W. W. Wood—Playing cards	3 00
23.	Myrtle Himebaugh—Cleaning tents	3 50
26.	I. T. U. pensions	68 50
26.	Mabel Anderson—Services	19 17
28.	Freight on insect exterminator	1 31
28.	Otto Niemeyer—Services	4 17
30.	Thomas Hazlitt—Buttermilk, sweet corn and lettuce	28 75
30.	Transportation E. F. G. Hazle	17 00
31.	A. L. Patton—Tobacco for inmates	14 15
31.	Charles Deacon—Sundries, as follows:	
	Yeast	1 80
	Filing saw	25
	Storage on freight	25
	Spring for bell	10
	Want ad	15
	Expressage	70
	Car tickets	2 25
	Total	$422 29
	Cash on hand	193 33
	Total	$615 62

DONATIONS TO THE CUMMINGS MEMORIAL FUND.

The following is a list of the contributions to and expenditures from the Cummings memorial fund from August 24 to September 21, 1905:

August 24, 1905	Amount in fund	$11,944 10
8,	St. Louis, Mo	300 00
88,	Hannibal, Mo	2 50
123,	Wilmington, Del	5 00
144,	Fresno, Cal	15 00
282,	Sterling, Ill	6 50
391,	Guelph, Ont	2 00
408,	Ottawa, Kan	5 00
581,	Fort Madison, Iowa	6 00
2,	Chicago (Ill.) Mailers	5 00
	Total	$12,291 10

EXPENDITURES.	
H. E. Garman—Balance expenses to Toronto convention	$112 00
Balance	$12,179 10

Respectfully submitted,
J. W. Bramwood, Secretary-Treasurer.

All contributions should be sent to J. W. Bramwood, secretary-treasurer, Newton Claypool building, Indianapolis, Ind., who has been designated as custodian of the fund.

THE CHURCH AND LABOR.

The first two paragraphs on page 297 (September issue), containing part of The Journal's editorial comment on the movement set on foot in the Presbyterian Church by the last general assembly to investigate the relations between workingmen and "the church," have in them the very pith and marrow of the reason why the new generation of workingmen hesitates to continue the intimacy of the former generations whose lot was cast in an industrial organization less strictly outlined. The very elements that now have to be combated in the daily work, and their affiliated elements, are found to be, in the cities especially, the chief factors in what has come to be called "the church."

In the writer's opinion, the surest test of the sincerity of the brotherly interest that "the church" takes in workingmen would be to submit to each board of session and trustees (and to the clergy in so far as it would apply to them), a catechism as to whether or not each elder or trustee is an employer or employe; whether in a manufacturing business, or mercantile, or banker, broker, or insurance man; whether a doctor or a lawyer; whether he is a member of an employers' union or labor union; whether he employs union labor or runs an open shop, or is antagonistic to labor unions.

As to the appointment of committees by the Home Mission Board throughout the country, let the scrutiny extend to these committees, and if it be found that their members are in a large majority in favor of shorter hours and better pay for the "artisan" class, and in favor of abolition of child labor and restriction of female labor, then surely the onus is on the workingman to show cause why he should not enroll himself with such a band of brothers.

A simpler plan might perhaps be to submit to synods and presbyteries a resolution embodying tersely the aims and aspirations of workingmen, polling these bodies by yeas and nays, and having the ministerial fraternal delegates communicate the results to the unions for mutual study and adjustment.

Joseph Young.

Philadelphia, Pa.

OFFICIAL BATTLE CRY OF THE I. T. U.

We propose to sell to the employer eight hours out of twenty-four, and we will do as we please with the remaining sixteen.

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International Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union

PRESIDENT'S NOTES.

When we inaugurated our International Union, on January 1, 1902, we were still confronted with an important problem which required solution. I refer to the fact that there was on that date a minority comprising about 800 organized electrotypers which was not disposed to affiliate with our International Union. These electrotypers were organized in five local unions, located in the cities of New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston and Buffalo.

The most friendly relations had always existed between our membership and these independent electrotypers, both bodies appreciating the fact that it was not a question of unionism which separated each from the other, but simply a difference of opinion regarding the best method of organization to be followed in order to thoroughly advance the welfare and interests of the entire craft.

Feeling satisfied that membership in our union and advocacy of its policy was for the best interest of all those employed at electrotyping and stereotyping, we made up our minds that the only thing to do was to demonstrate and thereby convince the other fellows that our views and ideas were correct, and we have, since then, proceeded along those lines. Our first successful step was achieved in 1904, when the Chicago electrotypers became convinced and unanimously amalgamated their entire union, numbering about 330, with our International body.

In the early part of 1905 the Philadelphia electrotypers, after giving the matter considerable thought, decided by a five-sixths vote of their entire membership to apply for a charter, which was granted to a new local union comprising seventy members, a minority of about twelve or fifteen refusing to join with No. 72 in taking this step.

Affiliation and amalgamation was agitated until July 23 last, when a meeting was held in New York city, which was attended by a sub-committee of three, representing the executive board of our union, consisting of Secretary-Treasurer Williams, M. J. Shea and the president, and the entire executive board of the International Electrotype Plate Makers' Union, this meeting resulting in the following agreement or understanding being reached and signed by both bodies:

At a meeting held in New York city on July 23, 1905, attended by the executive board of the International Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union, represented by President Freel, Secretary-Treasurer Williams and M. J. Shea, and the executive board of the International Electrotype Platemakers' Union, it was agreed that the representatives of the International Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union would make the following recommendations at the annual meeting of their union, which is to be held in the city of Chicago, Ill., during the week beginning August 14, next:

First, that a representative of the International Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union attend the coming convention of the International Electrotype Platemakers' Union, to be held in Buffalo, N. Y., on September 3, next.

Second, that a separate charter be issued to those employed at the foundry branch, and a separate charter be issued to those employed at the finishing branch of our business in the city of Philadelphia, Pa.

Third, that a separate charter be issued to those employed at the foundry branch of our business in the city of New York.

Fourth, that a separate charter be issued to those employed at the foundry branch of our business in the city of Boston, Mass.

Fifth, that a joint charter be issued to those employed at the foundry and finishing branches of our business in the city of Buffalo, N. Y.

If these recommendations are concurred in it is the belief of the representatives of the International Electrotype Platemakers' Union that it will satisfy their membership and probably bring about an amalgamation of both bodies.

Executive Board International Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union, by
GEORGE W. WILLIAMS, Secretary-Treasurer.
Executive Board International Electrotype Platemakers' Union, by
F. J. DONOVAN, Secretary.

At our convention in Chicago, Ill., last August, this agreement was unanimously ratified by a rising vote, and at the convention of the International Electrotype Plate Makers' Union, held in the following month (September 3 and 4), which I attended as per agreement, it was also ratified, and by unanimous vote they decided to amalgamate with the International Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union.

This assures the immediate amalgamation and affiliation of all the independent electrotypers located in New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Buffalo, and adds a total of about 400 new members to our International Union, besides bringing all the organized electrotypers and stereotypers in North America under the jurisdiction of our International Union. We wish to call attention to the fact that this amalgamation has been brought about without creating any discord or friction whatever, and of their own free will these independent electrotypers have joined hands with us to secure for the stereotypers and electrotypers of North America fair wages, reasonable hours and satisfactory working conditions. In behalf of the International Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union, the president tenders a hearty welcome to our new brother members.

JAMES J. FREEL.

REPORT OF SECRETARY-TREASURER.

1,	New York—For August	$178 80
3,	Chicago—For June and July	182 70
4,	Chicago—For August	48 00
5,	Cincinnati—For August	10 80
6,	Kansas City—For August	17 40
7,	Philadelphia—For July and August	31 80
	For supplies	2 00
8,	St. Louis—For August	16 50
10,	Baltimore—For July	8 40
11,	Boston—For July	20 70
12,	Milwaukee—From June to August	38 70
13,	Denver—For August	9 30
14,	Columbus—For August	5 10

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16, St. Paul and Minneapolis—For August	$7	20
17, Washington—For July	19	50
18, Newark—For August	3	90
19, Washington—For August	9	60
21, Toronto—For August	14	10
24, Omaha—For August	6	90
26, Baltimore—For July	3	90
29, San Francisco—For July	21	00
30, Indianapolis—For August	4	80
32, Louisville—For August	5	70
33, Montreal—For August	3	60
34, Battle Creek—For June	5	40
36, St. Louis—For August	20	40
39, Toledo—For July	4	50
40, Des Moines—For August	3	60
41, Sioux City—For August	3	30
43, Springfield—For July and August	3	60
For supplies		60
44, Springfield—From June to August	13	50
46, Utica—For August	1	50
48, Portland—For July and August	6	60
49, Rochester—For June	5	10
52, Fall River—For July	2	40
55, Springfield—For August	3	90
57, New Orleans—For July and August	10	20
For supplies		20
58, Los Angeles—For July	6	60
60, Butte—For August	1	80
61, St. Joseph—For August	1	50
63, Galveston-Houston—For August	5	40
65, Seattle—For August	4	80
66, Richmond—For August	5	10
67, Colorado Springs—For July and Aug.	4	80
68, Pittsburg—For August	4	20
70, Columbus—For August	9	90
For supplies	1	00
71, Salt Lake City—For July and August	3	00
72, Philadelphia—For July	24	30
Total	$827	60

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

42, Atlanta, Ga. (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—J. J. Connell and W. L. Treece. J. G. Arbery, of Montgomery, Ala., served time on Montgomery Advertiser and Birmingham News.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

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SECRETARIES OF LOCAL UNIONS.

1, New York (Stereotypers)—G. W. Farnum, 347 East One Hundred and Twentieth.
2, Boston, Mass. (Stereotypers)—G. Fred Moore, box 3350.
3, Chicago, Ill. (Electrotypers)—O. C. Baer, 1596 N. Sacramento avenue.
4, Chicago, Ill. (Stereotypers)—W. N. Julien, 2390 North Forty-second avenue.
5, Cincinnati, Ohio (Stereotypers)—Frank Hegner, 947 West Eighth street.
6, Kansas City, Mo. (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—O. McFarland, care Times stereotyping room.
7, Philadelphia, Pa. (Stereotypers)—B. J. Brady, 1316 N. Hutchinson.
8, St. Louis, Mo. (Stereotypers)—H. Heinz, 224 Walnut.
9, Detroit (Stereotypers)—Herbert O'Connor, 8 Fox.
10, Baltimore, Md. (Stereotypers)—C. M. Schilling, 915 Woodley.
11, Boston, Mass. (Electrotypers)—F. L. Murray, 27 Putnam avenue, Cambridge, Mass.
12, Milwaukee, Wis. (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—G. N. Mihm, 2616 Chestnut.
13, Denver, Colo. (Stereotypers)—H. A. Miller, 529 Twenty-second.
14, Columbus, Ohio (Stereotypers)—W. G. Knopf, 330 St. Clair avenue.
15, Dayton, Ohio (Electrotypers and Stereotypers)—H. C. Pohl, 62 Clover.
16, St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn. (Stereotypers)—W. F. Smith, 1309 Stevens, Minneapolis.
17, Washington, D. C. (Electrotypers)—H. C. Poppe, 17 T, N. W.
18, Newark, N. J. (Stereotypers)—Henry Sander, 51 Lincoln.
19, Washington, D. C. (Stereotypers)—D. J. Murray, The Brunswick.
20, Binghamton, N. Y. (Stereotypers)—E. P. Cahill, 30 Prospect avenue.
21, Toronto, Ont. (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—W. J. Farr, 124 Broadview avenue.
22, Cleveland, Ohio (Stereotypers)—J. E. Hoffman, 157 Yonker avenue.
23, Syracuse, N. Y.—C. F. Sweeney, 531 West Calvin.
24, Omaha, Neb. (Electrotypers and Stereotypers)—S. L. Rowzee, 1502 Ohio.
25, Buffalo, N. Y. (Stereotypers)—J. E. Whitby, 214 Front avenue.
26, Baltimore, Md. (Electrotypers)—Howard Hinkle, 219 West Monument.
27, Hartford, New Haven, Bridgeport and Meriden, Conn. (Stereotypers)—G. W. Languth, box 161, Hartford, Conn.
28, Albany and Troy, N. Y. (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—H. E. Hill, 207 Elm, Albany, N. Y.
29, San Francisco, Cal. (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—William Patton.
30, Indianapolis, Ind. (Electrotypers)—C. F. Markey, 379 N. Colorado avenue.
31, Cincinnati Ohio (Electrotypers)—Henry Boehman, 850 West Liberty.
32, Louisville, Ky. (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—F. J. Burkel, 725 Preston.
33, Montreal, Que. (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—A. Polequin, 3 Cote avenue.
34, Battle Creek, Mich. (Electrotypers)—C. A. Chatfield, 24 Michigan avenue, north.
35, Cleveland, Ohio (Electrotypers)—L. M. Odell, 73 Noyes.
36, St. Louis, Mo. (Electrotypers)—John F. Hoyer, 1311 Sullivan avenue.
37, Akron, Ohio (Electrotypers)—Henry Scheffer, 470 Rhodes avenue.
38, Indianapolis, Ind. (Stereotypers)—W. T. Burke, 117 Kansas.
39, Toledo, Ohio (Stereotypers)—Charles Fisher, 907 Norwood avenue.
40, Des Moines, Iowa (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—G. F. Lane, 1310 Cottage.
41, Sioux City, Iowa (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—D. D. Gordon, 817 Main.
42, Atlanta, Ga.—A. W. Mehaffey, 174 Pulliam.
43, Springfield, Ill. (Stereotypers)—E. L. James, care Illinois State Journal.
44, Springfield, Mass. (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—H. J. Bagg, 44 Webster.
45, St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn. (Electrotypers)—H. J. Gerrish, 195 Aurora avenue.
46, Utica, N. Y. (Stereotypers)—Thomas O'Neil, 44 Mohawk.
47, Peoria, Ill. (Stereotypers)—F. L. Moore, R. F. D. No. 4.
48, Portland, Ore. (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—M. J. Graham, care Journal stereotyping room.
49, Rochester, N. Y. (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—William Spofford, Rural Home Company, 11 Aqueduct.
50, Ottawa, Ont. (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—A. Riendeau, care Government Printing Bureau.
51, Memphis Tenn. (Stereotypers) Tom Faughl, 2103 Lenox avenue.
52, Fall River, Mass. (Stereotypers)—Leroy Johnston, 14 Grinnell.
53, Providence, R. I. (Stereotypers)—S. F. Honan, 224 Ives.

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54, Detroit, Mich. (Electrotypers)—Joseph Dwyer, 430 Cavalry.
55, Springfield, Ohio (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—Arthur Kirk, 121 South Factory.
56, Pittsburg, Pa. (Stereotypers)—J. O. E. Lawton, 2835 Wylie avenue.
57, New Orleans, La. (Stereotypers)—M. A. Rice, 2109 Callioppe.
58, Los Angeles, Cal. (Stereotypers)—J. W. Butterfield, Colegrove, Cal.
59, Winnipeg, Man. (Stereotypers)—P. W. Bowen, box 376.
60, Butte, Mont. (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—A. O. Ogstead, care News.
61, St. Joseph, Mo. (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—Clyde C. Kelley, 712 Warsaw.
62, Lincoln, Neb. (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—A. E. Small, 1840 South Fifteenth.
63, Galveston, Texas (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—H. E. Ketchum, 2024 Avenue L.
64, Fort Wayne, Ind. (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—J. J. Metker, 2325 Smith.
65, Seattle, Wash. (Stereotypers)—P. B. Gilliland, 110 West Main.
66, Richmond, Va. (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—Thomas E. Marshall, 502 N. Thirty-fourth.
67, Colorado Springs and Pueblo, Colo. (Stereotypers)—W. G. Snyder, care Telegraph, Colorado Springs.
68, Pittsburg, Pa. (Electrotypers)—Charles Seth, 121 Rochelle, Knoxville Boro, Allegheny County, Pa.
69, Elmira, N. Y. (Stereotypers)—C. G. Brown, 744 West Church.
70, Columbus, Ohio (Electrotypers)—C. T. McCarthy, 135 East Cherry.
71, Salt Lake, Utah (Stereotypers)—R. E. Tisdale, care Herald stereotype room.
72, Philadelphia, Pa. (Electrotypers)—W. D. Matthews, 2518 South Carlisle.

A FEW THOUGHTS.

The attitude of President Roosevelt toward the great corporations of the country has been brought to public notice again through his recent remarks on the question before the Chautauqua Assembly. Apparently his views have not changed in the least since he sent to congress his now famous message urging government control of railroad rates. And yet, almost simultaneously, comes the announcement that there will be no extra session of congress this year. This may mean a number of things, the most probable of which is that he has seen the utter futility of expecting remedial legislation from congress as at present constituted. It means that, at least until public sentiment is more fully aroused, the nabobs of the senate will not vote to put shackles, even of straw, upon themselves. Newspapers and public speakers with interested motives continue to exploit the theory that the people rule in this country, but thinking men realize that the financiers in control of American railroads constitute the most powerful oligarchy in the world. It looks as though President Roosevelt had been brought to a realizing sense of this fact.

Mr. Roosevelt is a unique figure in American public life. Untainted by any of the pitch with which politics defiles its devotees, he has yet held many public offices, and attained at last to the highest of them all; not, of course, without making mistakes—and enemies—but with no suspicion cast upon his honesty and sincerity. Descended of the Dutch aristocracy which ruled old New York generations ago, himself an aristocrat to his fingertips, he takes far more pride in the fact of his honorary membership in a labor union, and that the western Rough Riders count him their friend. Egotistical and finicky he may be, and altogether prone to stand by those whom he considers his friends, which is an unfortunate failing in a President of the United States; nevertheless, with his ingrained honesty and love of fair play, and entire freedom from the taint of commercialism which poisons our politics and afflicts the people, Theodore Roosevelt is a unique figure in American public life.

Touching the president's address at Wilkes Barre, reference was made to his quotation from a letter of a Catholic clergyman, whom he indorsed as a "stanch friend of the laboring man," which seemed to decry the efforts of the latter toward higher wages and shorter hours. Pardon me for reproducing the quotation, as it is necessary for the point which I wish to make:

> There is one discouraging feature connected with the upward tendency of the wage scale among the workmen of this country. The higher the wages, the more money they spend in saloons. The shorter the hours, the more they are inclined to absent themselves from home. An apparent disregard for family ties is growing among the poorer classes which will eventually lead to a disregard for the blessings our country affords them.

From my point of view, this attitude on the part of the clergy is doing more to alienate the workingman from the church and all that it represents than any economic movement, however vicious, can ever do. The man who holds such beliefs is not a "critic" of unionism, if you please, but an enemy. I will go further, and say that he is an enemy of society. He puts himself on a level with the demagogue who cries that all rich men are hogs and thieves and oppressors of the poor. There is a class of workingmen who will without doubt spend their leisure hours, be they few or many, in dissipation, to the neglect of every duty; but the majority of them will be better husbands and fathers, more intelligent and worthy citizens, by reason of increased income and leisure. And if they are not more devoted churchmen, it will be largely the fault of their spiritual advisers.

Bearing on the religious phase of the labor question, although not, perhaps, germane to the point at issue, was the case of the woman, a large stockholder in a big cotton mill, and a Christian in her own right, who sent for the manager and insisted that the practice of employing children in the factory should be stopped. The manager argued without avail, and finally told the lady that if this course was pursued there would be no more dividends on her stock, and then she surrendered. It reminds one of the young man who asked the Savior: "Master, what shall I do to be saved?" "Sell what thou hast and give to the poor, and follow me," was the divine command. We are told that "the young man went away sorrowful, for he had much possessions." Whether the lady of the stocks shed tears over her decision is not related.

Waterbury, Conn. FRANK W. WHEELER.

LABOR is capital. Labor has the same right to protect itself by trade unions, etc., as any other form of capital might claim for itself—Cardinal Manning.

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Official Directory

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Third Vice-President—James J. Mulcahy, 2821 Cass avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

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W. J. White, 4053 Twenty-third street, San Francisco, Cal.

Thomas F. Crowley, room 12, Hulbert block, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Agent—George P. Nichols, 535 North Carrollton avenue, Baltimore, Md.

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James M. Lynch, Newton Claypool building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Frank Morrison, 423-425 G street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

M. S. Hayes, Citizen office, Cleveland, Ohio.

Frank Foster, 116 Eliot street, Boston, Mass.

Victor L. Berger, 614 State street, Milwaukee, Wis.

ORGANIZERS.

Beattie, Charles, 29 Montcalm street, Montreal, P. Q.

Bonnington, F. J., room 19, 533 Kearny street, San Francisco, Cal.

Booth, W. T., 912 East Leigh street, Richmond, Va.

Boyle, P. J., 1228 South Eleventh street, Omaha, Neb.

Birdsall, F. C., box 681, Denver, Colo.

Brady, Bert G., 216 The Shiel Flats, Indianapolis, Ind.

Clancy, P. L., 24 Allen street, Halifax, N. S.

Colbert, Michael, 276 Belden avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Devereux, J. C., jr., 915 Thomas street, St. Paul, Minn.

Dodge, Frank H., Reaves building, Little Rock, Ark.

Dolan, T. H., 6 Terrace street, Pittsburg, Pa.

Faneher, John E., 618 West Twelfth street, Sioux Falls, S. D.

Fennessy, T. D., 831 East Twentieth street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Haight, William S., 55 Eleventh street, Detroit, Mich.

Hayes, Max S., 1 Blackstone building, Cleveland, Ohio.

Hill, Albert E., 313½ Cedar street, Nashville, Tenn.

Hogan, J. W., 162-163 Pennsylvania Block, Butte, Mont.

Howell, G. H., care Oregonian, Portland, Ore.

Hudspeth, H. S., box 1627, New Orleans, La.

James, W. R., box 543, Toronto, Ont.

Kinskey, C. E., 6 Chapin block, Buffalo, N. Y.

Leache, C. L., R. F. D., No. 2, Austin, Texas.

McLoughlin, J. E., 18 Chambers street, New York city, N. Y., or 1271 Bushwick avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Parrish, L. A., 72 N. Terrace avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

Radley, R. F., 135 Twelfth street, Station A, Dallas, Texas.

Rodier, J. A., 384 St. Andre street, Montreal, P. Q.

Rust, F. A., 1506 Second avenue, Seattle, Wash.

Scott, Charles T., 1 Cross street, Beachmont, Mass.

Wardlaw, W. S., box 266, Atlanta, Ga.

Wells, D. M., box 94 or corner Dallas and Montana streets, El Paso, Texas.

Williams, J. J., 616 East Seventh street, Charlotte, N. C.

Wilson, H. B., box 337 Calgary, Alberta, Can.

Wilson, W. B., 269 South Front street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Woodrow, S. T., 3 North Third street, Camden, N. J.

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LIST OF SECRETARIES.

["In a jurisdiction where more than one trade holds a charter from the International Typographical Union, they shall create a joint standing committee, to consist of three members from each body * * *."—Section 120, General Laws.]

Akron, Ohio—A. R. Sheehan, care Werner Co.

Albany, N. Y.—W. H. Patterson, 126 First street.

Atlanta, Ga.—E. L. Parham, 12½ North Broad.

Baltimore, Md.—Robert A. Williamson, 1315 Mosher street.

Battle Creek, Mich.—George Wilson, 16 Howard street.

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East Liverpool, Ohio—Alex Wilson, 174 Thompson avenue.
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Evansville, Ind.—W. L. Jaus, 400 John street.
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Fall River, Mass.—D. F. Shea, 455 Peckham st.
Fort Worth, Texas—R. W. Walker, 406 Fifth ave.
Fresno, Cal.—W. L. Cochran, care Franklin Printing House.
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Jacksonville, Fla.—H. A. Jackson, 321 E. Second.
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Los Angeles, Cal.—M. M. Lyon, 3112 Eagle st.
Louisville, Ky.—J. Schneider, 447 W. Jefferson.
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Meriden, Conn.—T. E. Lawler, 52 Center street.
Milwaukee, Wis.—Henry Ohl, jr., 1260 Twenty-seventh street.
Minneapolis, Minn.—E. Raschke, care Bureau of Engraving, 15 Seventh street.
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New Haven, Conn.—D. K. Fitzgerald, box 701.
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New York, N. Y.—George A. Chambers, 843 Washington street.
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Omaha, Neb.—D. G. Craighead, 2409 Hamilton st.
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Paterson, N. J.—James B. Esty, 47 Lexington avenue, Passaic, N. J.
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Philadelphia, Pa.—A. M. Fasy, 925 Morris street.
Pittsburg, Pa.—W. J. McAfee, care Burgess Printing Company, 963 Liberty avenue.
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Portland, Ore.—Hugh M. Glen, care Telegram.
Providence, R. I.—C. F. Martin, 80 Chestnut st.
Pueblo, Colo.—C. E. Donnelley, box 118.
Raleigh, N. C.—L. F. Alford, 125 East South st.
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Sacramento, Cal.—J. Gibfried, 1425 K street.
Salt Lake City, Utah—V. R. Macknight, box 491.
San Diego, Cal.—G. G. Schierholz, 827 D street.
San Francisco, Cal.—D. T. Powers, room 20, 533 Kearny street.
Savannah, Ga.—Ed L. Roberts, 1411 Barnard st.
Seattle, Wash.—F. W. Petty, 1812 Terry avenue.
Shreveport, La.—C. A. Cox, care Williams Printing Company.
Sioux City, Iowa—F. H. Lawrence, 1700 W. Fifth.
Sioux Falls, S. D.—H. Patterson, care Journal.
Spokane, Wash.—A. J. Germain, 28 Reliance block.
Springfield, Ill.—Bert Winter, 1018 South Fifteenth street.
Springfield, Mass.—Walter H. Kirby, 124 Spring street.
Springfield, Ohio—O. B. Miller, 15 S. Mechanic st.
St. Louis, Mo.—C. P. Connolly, 1394 Blackstone avenue.
St. Paul, Minn.—E. P. Boehm, care H. L. Collins Co., Tenth and Minnesota streets.
Superior, Wis.—O. A. Digle, care Telegram.
Syracuse, N. Y.—F. W. Kinsey, 117 Phelps place.
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Toledo, Ohio—C. S. Brown, box 17.
Toronto, Ont.—John Armstrong, 65 Colborne st.
Trenton, N. J.—Charles Harrison, jr., 923 Carteret avenue.
Utica, N. Y.—C. W. Lettinger, 713 Mary street.
Vancouver, B. C.—J. F. McConnell, 408 Georgia.
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Gadsden No. 517—Thompson Hatter.
Mobile No. 27—John J. Russell, 28 South Ann.
Montgomery No. 222—Joe B. Walker, care Journal.
New Decatur No. 438—L. E. Beckley, care Advertiser.
Selma No. 440—J. F. Buhler, box 78.
Tuscaloosa, No. 361—W. F. Cotter, care Times-Gazette.

ALASKA.

Nome No. 582—George Maynard, care News.

ARIZONA.

Douglas No. 544—H. C. Holdsworth, box 772.
Globe No. 367—W. G. Scott, care Belt.
Phoenix No. 352—F. H. Volz, jr., 805 Montezuma avenue.
Prescott No. 375—R. E. Butler, box 476.
Tucson No. 465—F. S. Moreno, box 147.

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Hot Springs No. 574—W. H. Watson, box 92.
Jonesboro No. 661—J. L. Thompson, care Times-Enterprise.
Little Rock No. 92—Sterling Moore, box 258.
Pine Bluff No. 447—T. A. Wilson, box 235.
Texarkana No. 313—W. S. Grant, 1219 Laurel.

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Grass Valley No. 601—G. H. Menifee, Nevada City, Cal.
Long Beach and San Pedro No. 650—H. R. Palmer, 227 E. Third, Long Beach.
Los Angeles No. 174—G. W. Bowman, 208 Potomac building, 217 South Broadway.
Marysville No. 223—Edw. Heisch, care Democrat.
Oakland No. 36—C. E. Backess, box 161 Fruitvale P. O., Cal.
Palo Alto No. 521—Frank Kasson, 522 Emerson.
Pasadena No. 583—George Linney, 777 N. Fair Oaks avenue.
Petaluma No. 600—C. E. Moon, box 371.
Redding No. 475—C. C. Fiske, care Searchlight.
Redlands No. 584—D. B. Kendall, 501 East Citrus avenue.
Riverside No. 254—E. H. Markel, box 622.
Sacramento No. 46—T. A. Cody, box 392.
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San Diego No. 221—W. W. Hinds, 1167 Union.
San Francisco No. 21—H. L. White, room 19, 533 Kearny.
San Jose No. 231—J. W. Bowman, Whitton ave., East San Jose.
San Luis Obispo No. 576—F. S. Finney, 670 Pismo.
San Mateo No. 624—Edward E. Cordy, box 186.
Santa Barbara No. 394—J. F. R. Arellanes, 205 East Cota.
Santa Cruz No. 589—Arthur Chubb, 43 Pearl.
Santa Rosa No. 577—George B. Clark, box 344.
Stockton No. 56—H. S. Hornage, box 140.
Vallejo No. 389—R. W. Walker, box 231.
Watsonville-Salinas No. 543—G. A. Blizzard, 150 Second, Watsonville.

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Brantford, Ont., No. 378—E. R. Sayles, 56 Albion.
Brockville, Ont., No. 393—S. W. Bell, box 561.
Calgary, Alberta, N. W. T., No. 449—John Pearson, box 1029.
Chatham, Ont., No. 460—A. J. Owen, box 151.
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Edmonton, Alberta, N. W. T., No. 604—H. C. Deeton.
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Galt, Ont., No. 411—J. C. Wilson, box 193.
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Guelph, Ont., No. 391—P. J. Golds, box 574.
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Jacques-Cartier No. 145—Henri Cardinal, 997 St. Denis.
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Lindsay, Ont., No. 296—J. W. Richards, Lindsay, North.
London, Ont., No. 133—W. A. Hunter, 196 Rectory.
Montreal, Que., No. 176—John Beckingham, box 734.
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Peterborough, Ont., No. 248—J. G. Perry, box 730.
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Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., No. 647—E. G. Price, care Star.
Stratford, Ont., No. 139—Peter McDougall, box 178.
St. Catherines, Ont., No. 416—E. J. Warner, box 940.
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St. John, N. B., No. 85—C. N. Brittain, box 352.
St. Thomas, Ont., No. 459—Robert Porter, box 1116.
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Vancouver, B. C., No. 226—President, R. J. Wilson; treasurer, John Watkins; financial secretary, W. H. Hunt, box 66. Union meets fourth Monday in every month.
Victoria, B. C., No. 201—G. M. Watt, box 209.
Windsor, Ont., No. 550—G. F. Eagleden, box 778.
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Greeley No. 586—C. G. Heuring, care Tribune.
Leadville No. 179—M. V. Devor, box 194.
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Danbury No. 143—F. G. Capron, 4 Tower Place.
Hartford No. 127—S. T. Pfund, box 856.
Meriden No. 314—H. C. Maydwell, 350 Cook ave.
New Haven No. 47—Frank Van Dyck, box 1269.
New London No. 159—Robert Tarring, box 248.
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Lewiston No. 634—E. D. Griffin, box 207.
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Pocatello No. 491—James Purdie, 1009 N. Hayes avenue.
Wallace No. 617—Irving Wilson, box 312.

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Belleville No. 74—A. F. Neubauer, 407 S. Richland.
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Chicago No. 272 (Norwegian-Danish)—A. B. Holm, 459 North California avenue.
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Edwardsville No. 354—W. L. Nicodemus.
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Galesburg No. 288—O. W. Walkup, 414 N. Cedar.
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Mascoutah No. 443—Carl Montag, care Herald.
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Morris No. 594—C. A. Violet.
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Tri-City No. 107—C. S. Osborn, 323 West Third street, Davenport, Iowa.
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Peru No. 97—Fred Felix, box 8.
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Creston No. 537—H. R. Brightman, 406 N. Vine.
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Waltham No. 259—A. L. Moody, 376 Newton.
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Bay City No. 81—Melvin Hodgins, 219 Washington avenue.
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Muskegon No. 168—C. V. Gravlin, 88 Myrtle.
Niles No. 514—W. J. Mahon, 704 Broadway.
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Pontiac No. 512—R. V. Henderson, 31 Allison.
Port Huron No. 300—F. G. Rauser, box 1112.
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Duluth No. 136—Augustine Murphy, care Herald.
Mankato No. 564—W. H. Cooper, 122 Lincoln.
Minneapolis No. 42—N. C. O'Connor, box 522.
Stillwater No. 432—F. C. Giossi, 404 S. Fourth.
St. Cloud No. 630—George S. Clark, 27 Fifth avenue, South.
St. Paul No. 30—J. H. Wilson, Federation Hall.
Winona No. 246—M. J. Cheslick, 709 E. Third.

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Greenville No. 553—U. S. Hosselton, care Times.
Jackson No. 363—R. H. Riggin, care Clarion Ledger.
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Moberly No. 473—R. S. Cunningham, 319 Jefferson avenue.
Poplar Bluff No. 635—C. R. Hiatt, box 441.
Sedalia No. 206—J. P. Hurtt, box 153.
Springfield No. 158—B. E. Woolsey, 916 N. Grant.
St. Joseph No. 40—Charles Rhode, lock box 748.
St. Louis No. 8—J. J. Early, 408 Burlington building, 810 Olive.

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Billings No. 398—Charles T. Trott, 3521 Montana avenue.
Bozeman No. 551—J. W. Ellickson, 220 S. Eighth avenue.
Butte No. 126—F. W. Freeman, box 585.
Great Falls No. 256—A. E. Cary, box 360.
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Livingston No. 489—Charles M. Smith, box 1025.
Missoula No. 277—Edward Killfeather, box 363.

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OF THE

INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION

HELD IN

TORONTO, CANADA

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OCTOBER, 1905

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INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION

FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 1, 1906

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1853, Pittsburg....	Gerard Stith.....	A. McCoubrey, F. A. Albaugh.....	H. H. Whitcomb, Sec. M. C. Brown, Treas.
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1856, Philadelphia	M. C. Brown.....	B. C. Sanford, T. F. Hedges.....	H. H. Whitcomb.
1857, New Orleans.	William Cuddy...	M. C. Misener, E. H. Munday	H. H. Whitcomb.
1858, Chicago.....	R. C. Smith.....	W. R. Skelton, M. Dempsey	George W. Smith.
1859, Boston.....	R. C. Smith.....	M. Barrett, G. W. Colby.....	Thomas J. Walsh.
1860, Nashville....	J. M. Farquhar ..	William Madigan, S. P. Bassett.....	Thomas J. Walsh.
1862, New York....	J. M. Farquhar ..	W. A. Montgomery, J. H. Walker.....	Thomas J. Walsh.
1863, Cleveland....	Eugene Valette...	G. McK. Luken, J. A. Spencer.....	Thomas J. Walsh.
1864, Louisville ...	A. M. Carver.....	W. L. Fairchild, C. B. Smith.....	William F. Moore.
1865, Philadelphia	Robert E. Craig..	W. Knollin, H. J. Duborow	William F. Moore.
1866, Chicago.....	John H. Oberly...	James Risk, J. E. Davis	Alexander Troup.
1867, Memphis.....	John H. Oberly...	D. C. Morris.....	Alexander Troup.
1868, Washington .	Rob't McKechnie.	Gerard Stith, G. W. McDonald.....	John Collins.
1869, Albany†.....	Isaac D. George..	P. A. Crosby, W. R. Goodnough.....	John Collins.
1870, Cincinnati...	W. J. Hammond .	T. Willard, John H. O'Donnell.....	John Collins.
1871, Baltimore....	W. J. Hammond .	M. R. Walsh, J. A. Cushley.....	John Collins.
1872, Richmond ...	W. J. Hammond .	E. C. Crump, R. G. Sleater.....	John Collins.
1873, Montreal.....	W. R. McLean....	William Kennedy, W. G. Johnson.....	John Collins.
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1877, Louisville ...	D. R. Streeter	**——. ——, Ed Fitzgeorge.....	John H. O'Donnell.
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1879, Washington .	Sam'l Haldeman.	William P. Atkinson, C. W. Bovard.....	William White.
1880, Chicago.....	Wm. P. Atkinson.	H. W. Clayton, Andrew J. Preall	William H. Trayes.
1881, Toronto.....	George Clark...	Thomas Wilson, William A. Hovey	William H. Trayes.
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1886, Pittsburg....	William Aimison.	Joseph F. Rymer, Charles Gamewell	D. M. Pascoe.
1887, Buffalo	William Aimison.	Edward T. Plank, Charles Gamewell.....	W. S. McClevey.
1888, Kansas City¶	E. T. Plank.....	L. C. Hay, C. Hall, P. J. Weldon.....	W. S. McClevey.
1889, Denver.....	E. T. Plank.....	L. C. Hay, C. Hall, P. J. Weldon.....	W. S. McClevey.
1890, Atlanta.....	E. T. Plank.....	H. J. Loser, J. Von Buettner, P. J. Weldon...	W. S. McClevey.
1891, Boston.....	W. B. Prescott....	James McKenna, J. Von Buettner, P. J. Weldon.....	W. S. McClevey.
1892, Philadelphia	W. B. Prescott....	J. A. J. Hanifin, H. C. McFarland, P. J. Weldon.....	W. S. McClevey.
1893, Chicago.....	W. B. Prescott....	J. W. Hopkins, H. C. McFarland, W. B. Lewis.	A. G. Wines.
1894, Louisville ...	W. B. Prescott....	Theo. Perry, H. C. McFarland, C. B. Lahan, Hugo Miller.....	A. G. Wines.
1896, Colorado Springs...	W. B. Prescott....	Theo. Perry, G. W. Williams, Hugo Miller, W. G. Harber, J. F. O'Sullivan, J. Ryan.	J. W. Bramwood.
1898, Syracuse.....	W. B. Prescott....	Theo. Perry, G. W. Williams, Hugo Miller, W. G. Harber, J. F. O'Sullivan, J. Ryan.	J. W. Bramwood.
1899, Detroit***....	S. B. Donnelly....	J. M. Lynch, J. G. Derflinger, Hugo Miller, W. G. Harber, J. F. O'Sullivan, J. Ryan.	J. W. Bramwood.
1900, Milwaukee...	S. B. Donnelly....	J. M. Lynch, J. G. Derflinger, Hugo Miller, W. G. Harber, J. F. O'Sullivan, J. Ryan.	J. W. Bramwood.
1901, Birmingham.	James M. Lynch.	C. E. Hawkes, James J. Freel, Hugo Miller, T. J. Canary, J. F. O'Sullivan, J. Ryan, P. G. Nuernberger.....	J. W. Bramwood.
1902, Cincinnati...	James M. Lynch.	C. E. Hawkes, Hugo Miller, T. J. Canary, J. F. O'Sullivan, C. S. Walls, P. G. Nuernberger	J. W. Bramwood.
1903, Washington .	James M. Lynch.	C. E. Hawkes, Hugo Miller, J. J. Mulcahy, E. J. Bracken, C. S. Walls, P. G. Nuernberger.....	J. W. Bramwood.
1904, St. Louis.....	James M. Lynch.	C. E. Hawkes, Hugo Miller, J. J. Mulcahy, E. J. Bracken, P. G. Nuernberger.....	J. W. Bramwood.
1905, Toronto.....	James M. Lynch.	John W. Hays, Hugo Miller, J. J. Mulcahy, E. J. Bracken, P. G. Nuernberger.....	J. W. Bramwood.

* National Typographical Union formally organized on third day of session.
† Name changed to International Typographical Union.
‡ Term of officers extended to close of session.
§ Office of corresponding secretary abolished.
¶ Officers elected for two years.
** Name ordered stricken from the roll for ratting.
*** Officers first elected by popular vote in 1898 for term of two years.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Typographical Journal

J. W. BRAMWOOD, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA
ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, AS SECOND CLASS MATTER
ISSUED ON THE FIFTH OF EACH MONTH

VOLUME XXVII — October, 1905 — NUMBER FOUR

REPORT OF PRESIDENT.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—There is but one subject before the International Typographical Union—the establishment of the principle of not more than eight hours for all members of the organization. All other problems, all other questions, all other propositions are incident to the great economic advancement that we are attempting, and which has met with success in many instances. Achieving the eight-hour day, betterments will follow naturally. Higher wages, if we are to accept the history of other organizations enjoying the eight-hour day, are sure to succeed its general introduction. Nor is there ground for the claim that the employer will be unduly burdened when he can purchase from his employe only eight hours' time. Again we can appeal to other trades in substantiation of this claim. There is more building today than at any previous period, aye, and better building. More people find a livelihood in the structural line, both as employer and employed. Modern edifices, compared with the product of the ten-hour day, are as the wooden brigantine to the modern battleship, where again the eight-hour day has scored a recent triumph. More cigars are made and consumed today under the eight-hour rule in the cigar trade than formerly under the ten and twelve-hour requirement. In our own craft, larger and better newspapers are produced, with a workday of eight hours and less, than when the endurance of the individual marked the daily limit of his toil. Wherever the eight-hour day has been introduced in the book and job trade it has proven satisfactory to employer and employe, despite recent artificial objection to it in one or two instances, created in order to bolster up the crumbling contention of the nine-hour advocates. Of the total membership of the International Typographical Union, more than twenty-five thousand work eight hours or less per day. We do not want the eight-hour day by reason of charity—or philanthropy. We do not want it in order that our physical or mental well-being may be improved. We refuse to abandon our eight-hour demand because we may under present conditions be more fortunately situated than other artisans. We want the eight-hour workday because we are convinced that it suffices for the work there is to do, the work that is to be done, the demand of society for the product of the press. We propose to sell to the employer eight hours out of the twenty-four, and we will do as we please with the remaining sixteen.

THE YEAR THAT HAS GONE.

In my report last year reference was made to the industrial disturbances marking the period covered by that document. These disturbances, to a lesser degree perhaps, were with us in the period that has elapsed since the St. Louis convention. We have also had prominently before us the hostile employers' associations. Except in the case of the commercial employers' organization, which for reasons that all of us understand, has displayed marked opposition, the year 1904-1905 has for us been comparatively free from friction. The admonition of last year's report, that we bear in mind the dangers that surround us, "so that our policy and our methods may be dictated by wisdom, prudence and forethought," has been borne in mind. Our relations with that great organization of progressive employers, the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, have been uniformly pleasant, and we have avoided friction with newspaper publishers unconnected with any central organization. Expecting fair treatment from these employers, we have endeavored to accord like treatment, and the industrial peace that has been our lot is the best evidence that we have been successful in our fealty to the golden rule. Despite present unpropitious portents, we hope to eventually establish amicable, satisfactory and mutually profitable relations with the United Typothetæ of America.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL—EIGHT-HOUR COMMITTEE.

In this report the work of the executive council in the St. Louis and Philadelphia cases is set forth. The report of the International eight-hour committee is also a part of this document.

EIGHT HOURS.

There is submitted herewith a list of the unions that have or have arranged for the eight-hour day, revised and corrected up to the time of going to press with this report:

UNIONS THAT HAVE THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

11, Memphis, Tenn.
21, San Francisco, Cal.
36, Oakland, Cal.
49, Denver, Colo.
58, Portland, Ore.
74, Belleville, Ill.
82, Colorado Springs, Colo.

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83, New York (Hebrew).
86, Reading, Pa.
95, Helena, Mont.
97, Peru, Ind.
102, Ottawa, Ont.
105, Goldfield, Nev.
108, Hagerstown, Md.
112, Scranton, Pa.
115, Salt Lake, Utah.
126, Butte, Mont.
134, Paducah, Ky.
138, Austin, Texas.
142, Olympia, Wash.
144, Fresno, Cal.
163, Superior, Wis.
167, Schenectady, N. Y.
170, Tacoma, Wash.
175, Pueblo, Colo.
180, Sioux City, Iowa.
188, Waco, Texas.
193, Spokane, Wash.
195, Paterson, N. J.
198, Fort Worth, Texas.
199, Zanesville, Ohio.
200, Youngstown, Ohio.
201, Victoria, B. C.
202, Seattle, Wash.
207, Eureka, Cal.
210, Salem, Ore.
214, Pendleton, Ore.
226, Vancouver, B. C.
227, Cripple Creek, Colo.
236, Ogden, Utah.
251, Muscatine, Iowa.
255, Anaconda, Mont.
262, Uniontown, Pa.
270, New Castle, Pa.
271, Boise, Idaho.
275, Victor, Colo.
277, Missoula, Mont.
282, Sterling, Ill.
304, Albuquerque, N. Mex.
306, Alton, Ill.
318, East Liverpool, Ohio.
320, Pottsville, Pa.
321, Connellsville, Pa.
323, Hoboken, N. J.
330, Chicago (Bohemian).
335, Rossland, B. C.
337, Nanaimo, B. C.
347, Wabash, Ind.
348, Girard, Kan.
351, Sharon, Pa.
355, Bellingham, Wash.
358, Greenwood, B. C.
370, El Paso, Texas.
410, Everett, Wash.
434, Trinidad, Colo.
422, Mayaquez, P. R.
441, Salem, Ohio.
468, Yonkers, N. Y.
470, Pittsburg, Kan.
491, Pocatello, Idaho.
523, Tarrytown, N. Y.
550, Windsor, Ont.
573, Aberdeen, Wash.
590, Park City, Utah.
626, Manila, P. I.

GERMAN-AMERICAN.

1, Philadelphia, Pa.
2, Cincinnati, Ohio.
4, Buffalo, N. Y.
5, Rochester, N. Y.
6, Cleveland, Ohio.
7, New York, N. Y.
8, Newark, N. J.
9, Chicago, Ill.
11, Baltimore, Md.
12, Louisville, Ky.
14, Indianapolis, Ind.
16, Pittsburg, Pa.
18, Belleville, Ill.
19, Columbus, Ohio.
21, Detroit, Mich.
24, Toledo, Ohio.
25, Wheeling, W. Va.

UNIONS THAT HAVE ARRANGED FOR THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

5, Columbus, Ohio.
22, Dubuque, Iowa.
52, Troy, N. Y.
54, Raleigh, N. C.
65, Virginia City, Nev.
69, Newark, Ohio.
76, Terre Haute, Ind.
79, Wheeling, W. Va.
129, Hamilton, Ont.
143, Danbury, Conn.
146, Charleston, W. Va.
147, Ashland, Wis.
150, Elizabeth, N. J.
161, Fall River, Mass.
164, Kewanee, Ill.
179, Leadville, Colo.
184, Cheyenne, Wyo.
211, Oshkosh, Wis.
213, Rockford, Ill.
217, Murphysboro, Ill.
230, Danville, Ill.
231, San Jose, Cal.
232, Binghamton, N. Y.
256, Great Falls, Mont.
260, Findlay, Ohio.
280, Marietta, Ohio.
286, Marion, Ind.
293, Pensacola, Fla.
294, Waukegan, Ill.
305, Newburgh, N. Y.
307, New Brunswick.
315, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
332, Muncie, Ind.
334, Clinton, Iowa.
353, Newport News, Va.
369, Taylorville, Ill.
371, Chickasha, I. T.
379, Ithaca, N. Y.
388, Walla Walla, Wash.
395, Vincennes, Ind.
456, Washington, Pa.
461, Cairo, Ill.
473, Moberly, Mo.
476, New York (Slav.).
479, Centralia, Ill.
489, Livingston, Mont.
493, Henderson, Ky.
509, Greenville, Texas.
511, Batavia, N. Y.
512, Pontiac, Mich.
513, Desoto, Mo.
515, Iowa City, Iowa.
524, Freeport, Ill.
542, Shelbyville, Ind.
568, Lake Charles, La.
576, San Luis Obispo.
581, Fort Madison, Iowa.
591, Pekin, Ill.
603, Fort Dodge, Iowa.
605, Mitchell, S. D.
615, Manistee, Mich.
643, Waterville, Maine.

THE WILL OF THE MEMBERSHIP.

The referendum approved, by a most decisive majority, the eight-hour plan submitted by the St. Louis convention. Another and most decided step was taken toward the eight-hour day for our book and job printers. And this despite the fact that effort was made, through printing trade publications and otherwise, to influence the book and job men to vote against the St. Louis method. In one large city several employers issued a circular to their employes, intimating that direful things would happen if the printers attempted to secure an eight-hour day. But the eight-hour proposition was affirmed, nevertheless, by a majority that even its most enthusiastic supporters did not hope for. The plan became effective on January 1, 1905, and provided that an assessment of one-half of one per cent "on all moneys earned be levied upon the membership of the International Typographical Union for the purpose of a defense fund." On January 1, 1906, "the eight-hour day shall become effective in all union establishments under the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union." In each instance where the eight-hour day is refused "work shall cease." In taking favorable action, the membership also declared its "entire willingness to negotiate with the United Typothetæ for an agreement under which the eight-hour day will become operative," and so instructed its eight-hour committee. Harmony, and not war, is desired. But we must have the eight-hour day.

AND WE MUST ORGANIZE.

While the membership has declared and defined its position, and given to the eight-hour movement new life and impetus, the problem is not solved by any means. We have much work to do, and we must apply ourselves to our task with zeal and determination. Every qualified journeyman that can be reached must be brought within the union fold. Money is valuable, but thorough organization is better. We must protect the union against the unaffiliated, and the surest way is through the process of elimination. Why do we find it necessary to create a defense fund? Why are strikes prolonged and defeat met with? Because of the non-unionist. Then in every jurisdiction a movement should be carried on until every journeyman printer possesses a union card. If on January 1, 1906, we control the situation through thorough organization, there will be little need of a defense fund, and there will be only rare instances of suspension of work. It is International law that "any subordinate union may consider a place within a radius of fifty miles

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of its location, in which place no union exists, as within its jurisdiction, for the purpose of admitting non-unionists in such place to its membership." How many unions control the territory within a radius of fifty miles? And yet this can be accomplished. There is no reason why we should not have every printer on our membership rolls, especially so in cities in which unions are now in existence. This is a most important question. It should have consideration at every union meeting held between now and January 1, 1906. Do not wait until the eleventh hour.

A TRIBUTE TO PERFECT ORGANIZATION.

In "Official Circular No. 9" the United Typothetæ of America discusses at considerable length the campaign we are making for the eight-hour day. Figures are juggled and preposterous statements abound. For instance, it is asserted that in connection with cities in which the eight-hour day has been arranged for or is in effect "it is also worthy of note that a great majority of these points are away from the great manufacturing centers of population, and are in most cases outside of any large competitive area." It is in the following quotation, however, that the truth is told, the tribute paid to militant unionism, and the cue given to our unions. The circular says: *"Again, the local conditions and the position of these various points should be considered. It is undoubtedly a fact that the majority of the cities and towns enumerated are ones in which not only the printing trade, but every other trade in that particular point, is strongly union."* Is it any wonder that we urge organization? It means the eight-hour day and peace.

SO THAT IT MAY BE UNDERSTOOD.

Thousands of eight-hour circulars have been distributed throughout the jurisdiction. Hundreds of eight-hour letters are now in the possession of officers and members. The St. Louis convention said: "We endorse without reservation the work and methods of the International eight-hour committee. We believe in this connection that the committee has thoroughly covered the ground and has put into effect every method that thus far has given promise of advancement to the eight-hour cause." In order that the attitude of associated employers may be understood, the eight-hour circulars should be carefully digested. On this point the convention declared: "We regret that the eight-hour day in book and job rooms is not a question at the present time for adjudication between the International Typographical Union and the United Typothetæ of America, but in view of the action taken by the United Typothetæ of America in convention assembled at St. Louis, in which it is asserted 'That the United Typothetæ of America declares it is opposed to any reduction of the fifty-four-hour week' and 'that the United Typothetæ of America will resist any attempt on the part of the International Typographical Union to reduce the present hours of labor,' no other conclusion is possible. That an agreement on peaceable lines is not now possible is solely the fault of the associated employers, and this contention is borne out by the action of their last convention. Further, we dispute the statement of the typothetæ that a reduction in the hours of labor would be disastrous to the employe. We maintain that the eight-hour day is the logical workday, that it is sufficient for the needs of the trade, and we give emphatic endorsement to the doctrine that the introduction of labor-saving machinery is not for the benefit of the employer alone, but should also result in better working conditions for the employe in the way of reduction in the hours of toil and increased remuneration."

AS THE FEDERATION OF LABOR SEES IT.

President Gompers, in his report to the American Federation of Labor convention at San Francisco, took occasion to say:

"The American Federation of Labor has been of incalculable benefit to a large number of international unions and local unions in the introduction and enforcement of the eight-hour workday, as attested by the large number of our fellows who now work under that rule. Inasmuch as the International Typographical Union has taken the initiative of its own accord in the matter of introducing and enforcing the eight-hour workday, I submit for your consideration and recommend that this movement of the International Typographical Union receive the sincere and hearty endorsement and co-operation of this convention of the American Federation of Labor, and of every union member as well as every wage earner and those who sympathize with practical, evolutionary, economic progress.

"It is not now known whether there will be any contest against the eight-hour day; whether any antagonistic action will be taken by the employers to the men. We do know, however, that at the last convention of the employing printers of the United States, organized under the name of the typothetæ, a resolution was adopted declaring against that movement. In any event, it seems clear to me that every action should be taken by this convention and by our organizations generally, not only to pledge the support of the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated unions to the International Typographical Union in its effort to enforce the eight-hour day, but that a special committee be appointed by this convention to give the subject-matter consideration; that the committee should consult with the officers and representatives of the International Typographical Union during the convention and report thereto before adjournment; that either that committee or another committee be authorized to be appointed for the purpose of co-operating with the executive council of the American Federation of Labor and the officers of the Typographical Union, so that the best possible aid can be rendered to our fellow workers in the great movement that they have undertaken and in which they have the hopes, wishes, prayers and co-operation of every one interested in the welfare of the human family and the progress and civilization of our people.

"Of course, in the effort to help one particular organization, especially in the laudable purpose it has mapped out for itself to achieve, we are not circumscribed or limited in our effort to help any

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and all of our fellow workmen who are in a position to make any effort for the advancement or promotion of their interests. We shall, therefore, welcome not only the initiative of our fellow unionists to obtain improved conditions, and particularly the improved conditions that come from a shorter workday, but we shall be glad to help in the initiation of any movement that will contribute in any way toward the protection, the promotion of the conditions and interests of our fellow workmen, and to render them every assistance within our power."

THE CONVENTION'S ACTION.

The special committee, to which was referred that part of the president's report treating of our eight-hour movement, made the following report, adopted unanimously by the convention, and because of its importance, quoted in full herewith:

"We have had before us the president of the International Typographical Union, and we find that the movement for the eight-hour day for the book and job printers of the United States and Canada was inaugurated at the Cincinnati convention of the International Typographical Union, held in 1902, that it was further considered at the Washington convention, held in 1903, and that at the St. Louis convention, held in August of this year, it was decided that the eight-hour day should be enforced on January 1, 1906, and that for the financial support of this movement an assessment of one-half of one per cent should be levied on the earnings of all the members of the International Typographical Union.

"This plan was submitted to a referendum vote, as provided by the laws of the International Typographical Union, and President Lynch informs your committee that the proposition received a majority of more than fourteen thousand votes. Therefore, the assessment will become effective on January 1, 1905, and on January 1, 1906, effort will be made to put the eight-hour day into effect.

"We are also informed that there is an association of commercial printers entitled the United Typothetæ of America, the employers' association. That the officers of the International Typographical Union have made effort to secure an agreement with the United Typothetæ under which the eight-hour day for book and job printers would become effective, and that the employers' association has thus far refused to enter into such an agreement. We are furthermore informed that the United Typothetæ of America is at present accumulating a defense fund in order that the eight-hour day enforcement may be combated. It is hoped by the employers to gather together at least $500,000. In view of the above your committee would recommend:

"First—That the American Federation of Labor approve and endorse the movement under way by the International Typographical Union for an eight-hour day for the book and job printers of the United States and Canada, and pledge to the support of this movement both moral and financial assistance.

"Second—That if at any time after January 1, 1906, the International Typographical Union desires the financial support of the American Federation of Labor, and if after investigation by the executive council such financial support is found necessary in order to insure victory to the printers, the executive council shall levy the constitutional assessment on affiliated bodies, this assessment to continue for such length of time as in the judgment of the executive council may be necessary.

"Third—Your committee recommends that a committee of five members be appointed to act with the executive council in furthering the eight-hour day for the book and job printers.

"And we desire to conclude this report by extending to the International Typographical Union the hearty well wishes of the American Federation of Labor for the success of the printers' eight-hour project."

THE EMPLOYERS ORGANIZE OPPOSITION.

Under the auspices of the United Typothetæ of America, mass meetings of employing printers have been held in St. Paul, intended to cover the northwest; Kansas City, intended to cover the southwest; Atlanta, for the southeast; Boston, for the New England states, and Philadelphia for the central states. At these meetings our eight-hour campaign is the sole topic for discussion, and resolutions are adopted pledging the attendants to oppose the introduction of the eight-hour day. As far as your president is aware, the main argument at the meetings is that the eight-hour day is impractical and that it will ruin the printing business. We do not coincide with this view, and we believe that the eight-hour day would stimulate the printing business, and in the end would be of value to the employer as well as to the employe.

In my department in the official organ I have covered all of the employers' meetings at some length, and a full review of the proceedings is not necessary at this time. Suffice it to say that the meetings have had an effect contrary to that expected, neither overawing our membership nor weakening in any way the eight-hour sentiment, but arousing our unions to the necessity for preparation, and aggressive organizing campaigns have resulted.

It is also worthy of note that in some instances the attendants at these meetings have returned to their home cities and signed eight-hour contracts with our local unions. The executive committee of the United Typothetæ of America, at a meeting in Kansas City on April 11, the day succeeding the mass meeting of employers in that city, changed the arrangements for the 1905 typothetæ convention, and in this respect nullified the action taken at the St. Louis Typothetæ session last year. The 1905 convention will be held in Niagara Falls, N. Y., the week of September 4. The St. Louis selection was Atlantic City, N. J., in June. Do the employers hope, or have they been led to believe, that some action may be taken by our convention that will prevent the eight-hour day from becoming effective on January 1? The changed date for the typothetæ convention emphasizes the importance of our Toronto gathering, and it is believed that it will give small comfort to the associations of em-

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ployers who have announced their opposition to our eight-hour day.

WHAT THE SMALL EMPLOYER CAN EXPECT.

What has the small employer to gain if he affiliates with an organization composed of capitalists who control nearly all the profitable patronage, and are reaching out for the little that remains to the printer conducting a modest business? Perhaps the following, from the letter f my correspondent, who attended the St. Paul mass meeting, may answer the question: "While the guests were assembling for the banquet and business meeting, several members of the typothetæ from South Dakota decided to hold a little business meeting of their own. There were various objections to a violation of rules by South Dakota Typothetæ members, regarding the giving of knives, fountain pens, subscriptions to newspapers, and other presents, in order to gain the good will of county officials and thus aid in landing work. It was decided that the giving of presents must be stopped. A motion was made to have the prices of county printing of a certain kind advanced one class. A member suggested that it would be necessary to advance with considerable caution. He stated that the law requires the county officials to advertise for bids for all county printing, and, while the law was a dead letter at the present time, an incautious putting on of the screws might cause some one to squeal and the law to be revived. Another member brought up the question of furnishing supplies, and moved that no supplies, legal blanks, etc., be furnished to country printers at less than list prices, thus compelling the country printer, if he desires to handle them, to charge more for them than they are being furnished for by typothetæ members. A substitute motion prevailed, however, to the effect that no county supplies whatever be furnished to country printers. It would be a good thing if country printers were made aware of this fact, in view of the effort that is being made by the United Typothetæ of America to get the country printer to help that organization in this fight against the eight-hour day."

THERE ARE TWO OBJECTS.

The organization of the employing printers is not the only object of these mass meetings, held at central points. It is realized by those in charge of the employers' campaign that in the ranks of all unions there is an element that always looks with apprehension on every forward movement. When storm clouds appear, it is this element that begins the cry for "peace at any price." Then there is the obstructionist and the member whose activity is measured by the strength and continuity of the criticism of others that is his chief characteristic. To overawe the timid and supply the critic with fresh ammunition is the main object of these "mass meetings." Only when our membership, by a majority of more than fourteen thousand votes, gave voice to the almost unanimous demand for a shorter workday in the book and job trade did the employers realize the strength and determination behind the eight-hour movement, and only then was it decided that mass meetings were required. The further action of the federation convention in San Francisco, pledging us monetary support if necessary, again alarmed the typothetæ. They saw that the negative position taken at their last convention was not having the expected effect, and they know that the demand of twenty-three thousand of their employes can not be smothered with resolutions. Then was the "mass meeting" idea brought to the front. It is for the timid member and the professional critic that these mass meetings are held, and behind them is the hope that our ranks may be broken and thus our object defeated. The answer rests with those who have all to gain—our members.

THE SIX-CITY CONFERENCE.

In April there was a conference at International headquarters between representatives of six of the largest unions of the central west—Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit and Indianapolis—and the executive council of the International Typographical Union. This conference was for the purpose of formulating a plan of action on the eight-hour question which could be followed concertedly by the unions named, all of whose wage scales have expired or will expire prior to January 1, 1906. The following plan of procedure was outlined:

"We greatly regret the hostile activity of the United Typothetæ of America and other associations of employing printers, in calling meetings for the purpose of arousing opposition to and denunciation of the eight-hour workday, and we fear that if this antagonistic course is continued the friendly relations now existing between the employers' organizations and the International Typographical Union will be disrupted. We believe that the dignity and business interests of the organizations of the printing trade will be best served by conference and conciliation.

"We reaffirm our belief in the justice of the position of the International Typographical Union on the eight-hour question, and we suggest the appointment of a committee by the United Typothetæ of America to meet and act with our International officers, and we believe that if such a conference is held it can adjust the points that are at present in contention.

"Pending a possible meeting of the representatives of the associations referred to herein, we are convinced that it is incumbent upon the unions here represented to place present conditions before the membership of these unions, so that a course of action may be agreed to that will safeguard the common cause. We submit, therefore, the following recommendations:

"That in the event of the typothetæ or other employing-printer associations locking out the members of any union here represented, or taking any other action precipitating a conflict on the eight-hour question prior to January 1, 1906, and prior to the effort at International conciliation alluded to herein, we can only consider such action as a violation of contract relations, and of a character unwarranted and without basis in common fairness, and as calling for a general suspension of work in the book and job trade.

"That all new agreements must be presented to

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the executive council for approval previous to submission to employers' associations, so that nothing contained in these agreements will jeopardize the interests represented in the shorter workday movement.

"We again urge on the United Typothetæ of America the desirability of a conference with the officers of the International Typographical Union, and we express it as our opinion that if the typothetæ declines to participate in such a conference, it will be held solely responsible for any friction, suspension of work, or monetary loss which may occur on and after January 1, 1906."

The foregoing was submitted to all the unions represented at the conference, and was ratified by them.

THE DETROIT CONFERENCE.

This conference came as a result of the six-city conference and scale negotiations in Chicago and St. Louis. Representatives of the Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis and Detroit Typothetæ recently met in the first-named city and agreed upon a uniform three-year contract, with the exception of the rate of wages, said form of contract specifying that the nine-hour day should prevail during the life of the agreement. The typothetæ representatives also asked that a conference be held between representatives of the unions and the typothetæ in certain cities, for the purpose of considering the points at issue—especially the shorter workday—and endeavoring to reach an amicable adjustment, it being understood that the executive officers of the International Typographical Union and United Typothetæ would be in attendance. The representatives of the unions readily agreed to this, and the conference was arranged to take place in Indianapolis on Friday and Saturday, May 26–27, the place of meeting being later changed to Detroit, owing to the disinclination of the executive officers of the United Typothetæ to meet in Indianapolis.

The meeting was attended by representatives from Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis and Detroit Typothetæ—the typothetæ of Cincinnati and Cleveland failing to attend, though invited to do so—and representatives of Chicago, St. Louis, Detroit, Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Cleveland Typographical Unions. The executive council of the International Typographical Union and the executive officers of the United Typothetæ attended in an advisory capacity.

The better part of two days was spent in endeavoring to arrive at an amicable adjustment of the eight-hour question, but without avail. On Saturday the joint committee of two from each local organization represented—appointed the previous day—reported its inability to agree, and its report was accepted by the conference.

The committee's report showed that the union representatives introduced and urged several conciliatory propositions, but that they were met on each occasion by an utter refusal on the part of the typothetæ members to consider aught except absolute surrender on the part of the union, so far as the shorter workday is concerned.

After some discussion the following resolution, offered by the union representatives, was adopted just prior to adjournment:

"It is the sense of this body that the officers of the International Union and the officers of the United Typothetæ of America get together some time between now and January 1, 1906, in an endeavor to arrive at an amicable adjustment of this difference."

At a meeting of the union representatives after the closing of the conference, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"We, the undersigned representatives of Indianapolis Typographical Union No. 1, Cincinnati Typographical Union No. 3, St. Louis Typographical Union No. 8, Chicago Typographical Union No. 16, Detroit Typographical Union No. 18 and Cleveland Typographical Union No. 53, having met in conference in the city of Detroit with representatives of the typothetæ in our different cities, in an effort to adjust the eight (8) hour question, and having made several fair and reasonable propositions, all of which have been rejected by the typothetæ,

"Now, therefore, take the first opportunity after the adjournment of the joint conference, to reaffirm our allegiance to and support for the eight (8) hour movement, and the plan outlined by the International Typographical Union for putting the eight (8) hour day into effect."

The executive council of the International Typographical Union has been, and is now, ready and willing to meet the executive officers of the United Typothetæ for the purpose of endeavoring to reach an amicable adjustment of the eight-hour question, but all overtures to that end have so far failed to elicit a favorable response from officials of the United Typothetæ.

ST. LOUIS.

On Monday evening, June 5, the president of Typographical Union No. 8 telephoned the headquarters of the International Typographical Union at Indianapolis, and said that at a regular meeting held on June 4 St. Louis Typographical Union had instructed its officers to sign a contract for three years with the St. Louis Typothetæ, this contract to be on a nine-hour basis for the contract period. On Tuesday, June 6, the International secretary-treasurer visited St. Louis, protested against the signing of a nine-hour contract, explaining that it was illegal and in contravention of International law. On Wednesday, June 7, the executive council considered the St. Louis situation, in Kansas City, where it was then holding a conference with representatives of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association. As a result of the consideration of the St. Louis matter, the following telegrams were sent:

BOTH PARTIES DULY WARNED.

(Telegram.)

"KANSAS CITY, MO., June 7, 1905.

"Ernest S. Hart, President St. Louis Typothetæ, care of R. B. Studley & Co., St. Louis, Mo.:

"Executive council International Typographical Union formally notifies you, as president St. Louis

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Typothetæ, that any contract made with St. Louis Typographical Union No. 8, without first receiving the council's approval, will be repudiated as null and void, as provided by our laws.

"JAMES M. LYNCH,
"HUGO MILLER,
"J. W. BRAMWOOD."

(Telegram.)

"KANSAS CITY, MO., June 7, 1905.

"Joseph A. Jackson, 408 Burlington Bldg., 910 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.:

"By action St. Louis convention, ratified by referendum, contracts extending beyond January 1, and not including eight-hour day to become effective on January 1, will be illegal and will be repudiated by council. Representatives of No. 8 at Indianapolis and Detroit further ratified eight-hour plan, and agreed that contracts before being entered into should receive approval of executive council. Therefore executive council will not recognize any contract that has not received its approval, and has today so notified the St. Louis Typothetæ.

"JAMES M. LYNCH,
"HUGO MILLER,
"J. W. BRAMWOOD."

The executive council attended a special meeting of St. Louis Typographical Union No. 8, held on the evening of Thursday, June 9, and again protested against the ratification of a three-year contract on a nine-hour basis, and pointed out the International law, the compacts entered into by No. 8 at Indianapolis and Detroit, and the provisions of the eight-hour plan endorsed by the referendum. The council urged No. 8 to stand firmly for the eight-hour day. But despite the emphatic protest of the council, the officers of No. 8 were again instructed, in compliance with their recommendation and advice, to sign the illegal contract. The following documents explain further steps in the St. Louis case:

BOTH PARTIES AGAIN WARNED.

(Telegram.)

"INDIANAPOLIS, IND., June 9, 1905.

"J. A. Jackson, President St. Louis Typographical Union No. 8, 408 Burlington Building, St. Louis, Mo.:

"The executive council of the International Typographical Union reaffirms the decision embodied in its telegram to you as president of St. Louis Typographical Union, dated June 7, 1905.

"JAMES M. LYNCH,
"HUGO MILLER,
"J. W. BRAMWOOD,

"Executive Council International Typographical Union."

(Telegram.)

"INDIANAPOLIS, IND., June 9, 1905.

"E. S. Hart, President St. Louis Typothetæ, care R. B. Studley & Co., St. Louis, Mo.:

"The executive council of the International Typographical Union reaffirms the decision embodied in its telegram to you as president of the St. Louis Typothetæ, dated June 7, 1905.

"JAMES M. LYNCH,
"HUGO MILLER,
"J. W. BRAMWOOD,

"Executive Council International Typographical Union."

NUMBER EIGHT'S CHARTER SUSPENDED.

"INDIANAPOLIS, IND., June 12, 1905.

"At a meeting of the executive council of the International Typographical Union, at which all members were present, which convened at 9:30 A. M., on the above date, the following resolution was introduced and unanimously adopted by a roll-call vote:

"'Resolved, That the charter of St. Louis Typographical Union No. 8 be herewith suspended, in accordance with the provisions of section 2, article x, of the constitution of the International Typographical Union, for failure and refusal to obey the laws and legal mandates of the International Typographical Union and executive council, and the instructions of the executive council. Said suspension to take effect immediately (9:45 A. M., June 12, 1905) and continue in effect until St. Louis Typographical Union No. 8 complies with the laws and legal mandates of the International Typographical Union and executive council, and until the charter of the union has been reinstated by the executive council.'

"JAMES M. LYNCH,
"HUGO MILLER,
"J. W. BRAMWOOD."

The foregoing action was telegraphed to the officers of No. 8.

(Telegram.)

"INDIANAPOLIS, IND., June 12, 1905.

"E. S. Hart, President St. Louis Typothetæ, care R. B. Studley & Co., St. Louis, Mo.:

"Following the telegrams sent you on June 7 and 9, the executive council of the International Typographical Union formally notifies you, as president of St. Louis Typothetæ, that the charter of St. Louis Typographical Union has been suspended for violation of International law, in entering into an illegal contract with St. Louis Typothetæ.

"JAMES M. LYNCH,
"HUGO MILLER,
"J. W. BRAMWOOD,

"Executive Council International Typographical Union."

The president of St. Louis Typographical Union was at headquarters on Thursday, June 15, and asked that the executive council so modify the order of suspension as to permit the issuance of traveling cards, payment of per capita, etc., the suspension of No. 8 to be nominal pending review of the case by the Toronto convention. After considering the request, the council declined to accede to it.

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THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL'S POSITION.

(Letter.)

"INDIANAPOLIS, IND., June 17, 1905.

"Mr. Joseph A. Jackson, 1517 Benton street, St. Louis, Mo.:

"MY DEAR SIR—Confirming our conversation over the long-distance telephone today, I desire to say that the executive council stands just where it did on the evening of Thursday, June 8th, as to the support of the members of No. 8 who may be locked out by the book and job employers in St. Louis, or who may be compelled to engage in a strike in order to conserve the law:

"Provided, St. Louis Union repudiates the illegal nine-hour contract with the St. Louis Typothetæ, and reaffirms its allegiance to International law, the eight-hour demand and the eight-hour plan endorsed by the referendum of the International Typographical Union, and serves written notice on the St. Louis Typothetæ that this action has been taken.

"Immediately after the action is taken and the council is furnished with an attested record of the action of the union, together with an attested copy of the notice to the St. Louis Typothetæ, No. 8 will be reinstated by the executive council.

"Permit me to reiterate that if trouble should occur in St. Louis because of this action by the union, and after compliance with the International Typographical Union law, as set forth under the subdivision 'Defense and Strikes' (page 66, Laws of 1905), then the executive council will support the reinstated union.

"Pending action by the special meeting of No. 8, which you inform me is to be held tomorrow, no further steps will be taken by the council.

"Fraternally,

"JAMES M. LYNCH."

"Approved: J. W. BRAMWOOD,

"HUGO MILLER."

ACTION BY TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NUMBER EIGHT.

(Telegram.)

"ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 18, 1905.

"James M. Lynch, Newton Claypool Building, Indianapolis:

"Meeting of union today declared submission to law as declared by executive council. Rescinded nine-hour scale. Particulars by mail.

"J. A. JACKSON.

"J. J. EARLY."

(Letter.)

"ST. LOUIS, June 19, 1905.

"Executive Council, International Typographical Union, Indianapolis, Ind., James M. Lynch, Chairman:

"DEAR SIR—The following resolutions were adopted at a special meeting of St. Louis Typographical Union No. 8, held on June 18:

"'Resolved, That St. Louis Typographical Union No. 8, assembled in special meeting to "consider the suspension of the charter and the new scale," instructs the president and the secretary-treasurer of the union to immediately notify the executive council of the International Typographical Union by telegraph, and at the earliest possible moment in writing under our official seal, that Typographical Union No. 8 hereby submits to the law as declared by the council, and will observe and obey the same; and that all legislation by this union in connection with the recently enacted job scale be and is hereby rescinded. And that our officers are further instructed to request the council to notify the union as soon as may be of the revocation of the order suspending No. 8's charter.

"'Resolved, That in the opinion of the union this action is not an action upon the scale, within the meaning of the law, but is a compliance with the law as declared by the executive council, and is necessary in the emergency now confronting the union, in order to preserve our charter rights pending an appeal to the convention of the International Typographical Union.'

"Respectfully,

"J. A. JACKSON,

"President Typographical Union No. 8

"Attest: J. J. EARLY,

"[SEAL] Secretary-treasurer."

(Letter.)

"ST. LOUIS, June 19, 1905.

"C. M. Skinner, Chairman Executive Committee, St. Louis Typothetæ, St. Louis:

"DEAR SIR—The following resolutions were adopted at a special meeting of St. Louis Typographical Union No. 8, held on June 18:

"'Resolved, That St. Louis Typographical Union No. 8, assembled in special meeting to "consider the suspension of the charter and the new scale," instructs the president and the secretary-treasurer of the union to immediately notify the executive council of the International Typographical Union by telegraph, and at the earliest possible moment in writing under our official seal, that Typographical Union No. 8 hereby submits to the law as declared by the council, and will observe and obey the same; and that all legislation by this union in connection with the recently enacted job scale be and is hereby rescinded. And that our officers are further instructed to request the council to notify the union as soon as may be of the revocation of the order suspending No. 8's charter.

"'Resolved, That in the opinion of the union this action is not an action upon the scale, within the meaning of the law, but is a compliance with the law as declared by the executive council, and is necessary in the emergency now confronting the union, in order to preserve our charter rights pending an appeal to the convention of the International Typographical Union.'

"Respectfully,

"J. A. JACKSON,

"President Typographical Union No. 8.

"Attest: J. J. EARLY,

"[SEAL] Secretary-treasurer."

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AN EXCHANGE OF MESSAGES.

(Telegram.)

"INDIANAPOLIS, June 20, 1905.

"J. A. Jackson, 408 Burlington Building, St. Louis, Mo.:

"Acting on the first resolution contained in the communication of June 19, addressed to the executive council, signed by J. A. Jackson, as president Typographical Union No. 8, and J. J. Early, as secretary-treasurer, the executive council has today revoked the order suspending the charter of Typographical Union No. 8. This action is taken with the understanding on the part of the executive council that No. 8 in the first resolution declares its allegiance to International law, and that the illegal nine-hour contract recently entered into between No. 8 and the St. Louis Typothetæ has been rescinded, and that No. 8 has placed itself in position to co-operate in eight-hour campaign and fulfil its pledges made at Indianapolis and Detroit, and that no contract will be entered into without full compliance with International law. Answer at once if council's understanding is correct, and then formal letter reinstating charter of No. 8 will follow, reinstatement to take effect at twelve o'clock noon today.

"JAMES M. LYNCH,
"J. W. BRAMWOOD,
"HUGO MILLER,
"Executive Council International Typographical Union."

(Telegram.)

"ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 20, 1905.

"James M. Lynch, Newton Claypool Building, Indianapolis, Ind.:

"Executive council's interpretation of No. 8's action correct one. J. A. JACKSON."

NUMBER EIGHT'S CHARTER REINSTATED.

(Letter.)

"INDIANAPOLIS, June 20, 1905.

"J. A. Jackson, President, and J. J. Early, Secretary, St. Louis Typographical Union No. 8:

"GENTLEMEN—At a meeting of the executive council held this day, the following resolutions were adopted:

"'Whereas, The executive council did, on June 12, 1905, resolve "That the charter of St. Louis Typographical Union No. 8 be herewith suspended, in accordance with the provisions of section 2, article x, of the constitution of the International Typographical Union, for failure and refusal to obey the laws and legal mandates of the International Typographical Union and executive council, and the instructions of the executive council, said suspension to take effect immediately (9:45 A. M., June 12, 1905) and continuing in effect until St. Louis Typographical Union No. 8 complies with the laws and legal mandates of the International Typographical Union and the executive council, and until the charter of the union has been reinstated by the executive council;" and

"'Whereas, The International president did on June 17, 1905, with the approval of his colleagues on the executive council, write Mr. Joseph A. Jackson as follows: "Confirming our conversation over the long-distance telephone today, I desire to say that the executive council stands just where it did on the evening of Thursday, June 8, as to the support of the members of No. 8 who may be locked out by the book and job employers in St. Louis, or who may be compelled to engage in a strike in order to conserve the law: Provided, St. Louis Union repudiates the illegal nine-hour contract with the St. Louis Typothetæ and reaffirms its allegiance to International law, the eight-hour demand and the eight-hour plan endorsed by the referendum of the International Typographical Union, and serves written notice on the St. Louis Typothetæ that this action has been taken. Immediately after the action is taken and the council is furnished with an attested record of the action of the union, together with an attested copy of the notice to the St. Louis Typothetæ, No. 8 will be reinstated by the executive council," and

"'Whereas, The executive council has been informed, under date of June 19, by J. A. Jackson, as president of Typographical No. 8, and J. J. Early, as secretary-treasurer, under seal of the union, that at a special meeting of St. Louis Typographical Union held on June 18, the following was adopted: "Resolved, That St. Louis Typographical Union No. 8, assembled in special meeting to 'consider the suspension of the charter and the new scale,' instructs the president and the secretary-treasurer of the union to immediately notify the executive council of the International Typographical Union by telegraph, and at the earliest possible moment in writing under our official seal, that Typographical Union No. 8 hereby submits to the law as declared by the council, and will observe and obey the same; and that all legislation by this union in connection with the recently enacted job scale be and is hereby rescinded;" and the officers above named have also submitted copy of letter to the St. Louis Typothetæ embodying the action taken by St. Louis Typographical Union No. 8.

"'Now, therefore, The executive council of the International Typographical Union, acting on the first resolution contained in the communication of June 19, addressed to the executive council, signed by J. A. Jackson, as president of Typographical Union No. 8, and J. J. Early, as secretary-treasurer, has today revoked the order suspending the charter of Typographical Union No. 8, this action being taken with the understanding on the part of the executive council that No. 8 in the resolution quoted heretofore declares its allegiance to International law, and that the illegal nine-hour contract recently entered into between No. 8 and the St. Louis Typothetæ has been rescinded, and that No. 8 has placed itself in position to cooperate in the eight-hour campaign and fulfil its pledges made in Indianapolis and Detroit, and that no contract will be entered into without full compliance with International law.

"'Resolved, That the order of suspension of the charter of Typographical Union No. 8, made by the executive council on June 12, 1905, be and is

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hereby revoked, the reinstatement to take effect at twelve o'clock noon, June 20, 1905.'

"JAMES M. LYNCH,
"J. W. BRAMWOOD,
"HUGO MILLER,
"Executive Council International Typographical Union."

The foregoing brief statement of fact is submitted for the information of the delegates to the Toronto convention and the membership of the International Typographical Union.

As "Exhibit A," there is appended to this report the telegraphic form of notification to several subordinate unions of the suspension of the charter of No. 8, and copies of their formal protests to No. 8 against the illegal contract. This information is given so that the membership may gather just how comprehensive were the measures taken by the council.

PHILADELPHIA.

During the seven months preceding the St. Louis convention the International Typographical Union expended $2,500 in Philadelphia. At the St. Louis convention the following agreement was entered into between the executive council and the representatives of Philadelphia Typographical Union No. 2:

"ST. LOUIS, MO., August 12, 1904.

"Agreement Between Executive Council, International Typographical Union, and Organization Committee of Philadelphia Union No. 2:

"The executive council agrees to pay $2,500 as soon as possible after return to Indianapolis, and place at disposal of Philadelphia $200 per week for a period of ten weeks, if in possession of the money, and such further assistance at the end of that period as the funds at the disposal of the executive council will warrant, and may be deemed necessary by the executive council.

"JAMES M. LYNCH,
"HUGO MILLER,
"J. W. BRAMWOOD.

"The undersigned representatives of Philadelphia Typographical Union accept the above.

"ERNST KREFT,
"For Org. Com., Typographical Union No. 2.
"W. C. MACPHERSON,
"JOHN J. BOOTE,
"C. J. ZENTMEYER,
"ALBERT K. VOORHEES,
"Philadelphia Delegates to International Typographical Union Convention."

It will be noted that the executive council was to pay—and it did pay—$2,500 to Philadelphia, and place at the disposal of No. 2 $200 per week for a period of ten weeks. "And such further assistance at the end of that period as the funds at the disposal of the executive council will warrant, and may be deemed necessary by the executive council." At the expiration of the ten weeks the council continued the assistance at the rate of $200 per week for an additional two weeks, carrying No. 2 beyond the date of the general elections, as an impression seemed to prevail that a settlement with the Inquirer might be possible prior to election day.

No. 2 then appealed for further assistance, and the council took the action set forth in the following letter:

"INDIANAPOLIS, IND., November 9, 1904.

"W. C. Macpherson, Chairman Organizing Committee No. 2, Philadelphia, Pa.:

"DEAR MR. MACPHERSON—The executive council has instructed me to forward you the following supplemental decision on the request of your committee for financial assistance for organizing work in Philadelphia:

" 'The executive council has fulfilled every agreement that it made with Philadelphia Typographical Union No. 2. It has placed at the disposal, to date, of the Philadelphia reorganization committee, the sum of $7,400—$400 more than was required under its obligation. On several occasions the council has been assured that the appropriation then under consideration would, if granted, in the opinion of the petitioners, result in a victory in the Inquirer boycott and the virtual and successful ending of the Philadelphia work. This was notably true of the session between the representatives of No. 2 and the executive council at the St. Louis convention. Despite all this and the appropriations thus far made, as far as the executive council can determine from the reports submitted, we are no nearer a conclusion of the Inquirer contest than we were at its initiation. Still, firm in the belief that every effort should be made that promises success to unionize Philadelphia, the council is willing to continue financial assistance from the International Typographical Union on the following basis:

" 'First—The supervision of the Philadelphia reorganization work and the Inquirer boycott by an International organizer or representative should be discontinued, and the management delegated by the committee to one of its members, or to some member of Philadelphia Typographical Union No. 2, who shall be placed under salary at the scale of No. 2, together with a reasonable allowance for expenses.

" 'Second—The expenses of the contest, and the contest as at present conducted. should be materially reduced and modified. It is the opinion of the council that the contest against the Inquirer has become a stern chase, and necessarily a long chase, and that as effective an opposition as can be conducted can be carried on at a moderate expense.

" 'Third—The council is willing to continue financial aid to the extent of $100 per week until further notice, Philadelphia Typographical Union to contribute a like amount; and the council further reserves the right to terminate its conpection with the Philadelphia work at any time.

" 'Philadelphia Typographical Union to indicate its acceptance of the foregoing before the plan is made effective.'

"Please advise me as early as possible whether

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or not No. 2 desires to accept the proposition of the council as set forth above.

"With kind regards, I am,

"Fraternally yours,

"J. W. BRAMWOOD,

"Secretary."

The Philadelphia organization committee declined to accept the council's proposition, the matter again came before the council and the council reaffirmed its position. No. 2 then asked endorsements from subordinate unions for the following proposition:

"Shall the executive council pay to Philadelphia Typographical Union No. 2 $200 per week out of the special defense fund or any other available funds, said financial assistance to be used in fighting the Philadelphia Inquirer, to begin with the week ending November 19, 1904, and to continue until the next convention of the International Typographical Union, or until the fight is won: Provided, Philadelphia Typographical Union No. 2 shall contribute at least an equal amount; that the conduct of affairs continue under the same direction as heretofore, and that vouchers and financial reports be submitted as required by the executive council?"

Under date of January 14, 1905, the secretary of the executive council was informed by the president of Philadelphia Typographical Union No. 2 that that union had "been informed under seal by more than fifty subordinate unions that they have endorsed our petition to the executive council" to submit the foregoing proposition to a referendum vote, and made formal demand upon the executive council, through its secretary, "for a submission of said proposition in accordance with the provisions of section 3, article xvii, International Typographical Union constitution." Attached was a list of the unions that officially notified No. 2 of their endorsement of its petition. The decision of the executive council is set forth in the following document:

THE COUNCIL'S DECISION.

"INDIANAPOLIS, IND., January 19, 1905.

"A. D. Calvert, President No. 2, Philadelphia, Pa.:

"DEAR MR. CALVERT—The council has fully considered your letter of January 14, 1905, setting forth that No. 2 has been notified by more than fifty subordinate unions that they have endorsed the petition of No. 2 for a referendum vote on the question of appropriating $200 per week for the use of your union on the terms set forth in the proposition quoted in your letter. Your formal demand that the council submit said proposition to referendum vote has also received due attention.

"In answer thereto, the council desires to call attention to the following summary of facts in this case:

"On August 12, 1904, an agreement regarding the financial assistance to be rendered No. 2 was entered into between the executive council of the International Typographical Union and duly authorized representatives of No. 2, which agreement was more than fulfilled by the executive council.

"Shortly before the expiration of the ten weeks' term mentioned in the agreement of August 12, 1904, your organization committee, in a letter dated October 17, 1904, requested a continuance of financial support on the basis of $200 per week.

"In a letter dated November 2, 1904, the secretary of the executive council informed the organization committee of No. 2 that financial assistance would be rendered to the extent of $200 per week for two weeks, and that the question would receive further consideration on the return of President Lynch to headquarters.

"Under date of November 9, 1904, the council forwarded, through its secretary, the supplementary decision reached in this case. In this decision, the council announced its willingness 'to continue financial aid to the extent of $100 per week, until further notice,' provided No. 2 accepted the conditions as to the conduct of the fight set forth in the decision above mentioned.

"In a letter dated November 12, 1904, your organization committee declined to accept the proposition contained in the council's decision, and requested further action.

"In reply, the secretary of the executive council, in a letter dated November 14, 1904, informed your organization committee that President Lynch was en route to the convention of the American Federation of Labor, in San Francisco, and that no further action would be taken until his return to headquarters.

"On the return of the International president, the council reaffirmed its decision of November 9, 1904. This action was communicated to your organization committee by the secretary of the council, in a letter dated December 14, 1904.

"In its circular to subordinate unions, dated December 22, 1904, Philadelphia Union No. 2 requests them to join in a petition to the council to submit a proposition to vote of the membership, to require the executive council to pay Philadelphia Union No. 2 the amount of $200 per week, under conditions set forth in the proposition. In this circular, No. 2 directs attention to the action of the council on the question, especially noting the offer to appropriate $100 per week.

"The proposition for which Philadelphia Union asked the endorsement of subordinate unions is, to all intents and purposes, the same proposition as that covered by the executive council in its decision of November 9, 1904, and reaffirmed on December 14, 1904.

"The council therefore holds that the circular of No. 2, which has been endorsed by more than fifty unions, is in reality, and in force and effect, an appeal from the decision rendered by the council on November 9, 1904, and reaffirmed on December 14, 1904.

"The constitution of the International Typographical Union specifically states that appeals from the council's decision 'may be taken to the International Union in regular session.' Nowhere in the law is there any warrant for an appeal to the membership from a decision of the council.

"In its decision in this case, the executive council merely exercises the specific powers conferred, and performs the duties imposed, by the constitu-

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tion and laws of the International Union, which it is sworn to abide by and uphold.

"For further information on this subject, the attention of your union is directed to the contents of the enclosed circular, issued by the council under date of December 30, 1904, which in all essential points is made a part of this decision.

"On the grounds set forth, and in accordance with the laws of the parent organization, the council decides that an appeal from its decision can legally 'be taken to the International Union in regular session' only (see section 2, article xi, constitution), and that the pursuance of other methods is both illegal and ineffective.

"The council further decides that section 3, article xvii, constitution, does not apply to appeal cases, or to propositions relating to the disbursement or appropriation of funds, the method of procedure in such cases being specifically prescribed in the constitution.

"The council holds that it has no power, under the law, to submit the proposition of Philadelphia Union to a referendum vote, and it therefore declines to do so.

"In this connection, the council desires to say that the interpretation and enforcement of International law is one of the duties imposed upon the executive body, and its decision is final, unless reversed by 'the International Union, in regular session.'

"By order of the executive council.

"J. W. Bramwood, Secretary."

After full consideration of the situation in Philadelphia, and the imperative necessity for organization work in preparation for the struggle for the eight-hour day, and the menace to that movement represented in the disorganized condition of No. 2's jurisdiction, the executive council prepared the following "open letter," and mailed a copy of it to each member of No. 2, in the hope that individual consciousness of duty and willingness to perform it might be aroused:

"An open letter.

" 'Philadelphia, with its thousands of non-unionists, is most dangerous to a large portion of our membership.'—Extract from circular issued by Philadelphia Union No. 2, under date of December 22, 1904.

"Indianapolis, Ind., February 7, 1905.

"Mr. Alfred D. Calvert, President No. 2, Philadelphia, Pa.:

"Dear Sir—Again referring to the necessity for organization work in Philadelphia, the executive council desires an early and comprehensive outline of the methods that are to be followed by Philadelphia Typographical Union, as to the book and job branch.

"We have had nothing definite relative to organization work since our communication to your organization committee, dated November 9, 1904. We are aware, however, that there has been an effort put forth by representatives of No. 2 to nullify International law, as interpreted by the executive council.

"The Philadelphia work, as considered by and outlined to the Washington convention, provided for organization solely, and the executive council then expressed itself, through the International president, as willing to continue to make appropriations until Philadelphia was 'thoroughly unionized.' The Philadelphia delegation, speaking through one of its members, said that the position of the council was entirely satisfactory to the Philadelphia delegates.

"In a circular issued to the membership under date of December 22, 1904, it is stated by your union, over the signatures of its president and secretary, that there are 'thousands of non-unionists' in Philadelphia. It is not apparent that any continued and determined effort has been made to organize these non-unionists. On the contrary, the main part of the effort thus far put forth is represented by a newspaper boycott that has been ineffective to date as to the result sought for. Even though the Inquirer fight may be won, it will then be necessary to take up and prosecute boycotts against the Press, the Record, the Item and the Bulletin, and it is only reasonable to suppose, with the Inquirer experience to guide us, that these boycotts will occupy many months, extending in fact far beyond January 1, 1906.

"According to the data given in the non-unionist report of Philadelphia Union No. 2, received at International headquarters on July 8, 1904, there were 270 non-unionists employed in the five non-union daily newspaper offices in your city. We desire to call your attention to the fact that even though your union succeeded in bringing all these newspapers within the fold, such a result would only affect a small percentage of the 'thousands of non-unionists' which you say are 'most dangerous to a large portion of our membership.'

"As is herein pointed out, the work thus far undertaken in Philadelphia has not followed the plan placed before the Washington convention, and has not been along the lines of least resistance considered by that convention—the organization of the Philadelphia non-unionists. The council now demands that the work of organization shall be taken up, and that no effort shall be spared to thoroughly unionize Philadelphia in the book and job branch. If further time is wasted in opposing the executive council, so much less of value will be accomplished, and the continuance of present conditions will mean that the situation of every union book and job printer in Philadelphia will be jeopardized on January 1, 1906. If the eight-hour fight is lost in Philadelphia (and that is the prospect confronting us now), the result can not but disastrously affect the union newspaper printers and newspaper conditions. Also, the recruiting field represented by the 'thousands of non-unionists' in Philadelphia will affect sister unions—New York, Washington, Boston, and many others.

"The council again expresses itself as willing to aid in the work of organization under the conditions set forth in its letter of November 9, 1904. And for the protection of the members of No. 2, and for the protection of the members of the International Typographical Union in adjacent terri-

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tory, the council demands that your union act at once. Fraternally yours,

"JAMES M. LYNCH,
"HUGO MILLER,
"J. W. BRAMWOOD,
"Executive Council of the International Typographical Union."

The only action taken on the "open letter," as far as the council is aware, is represented in this reply:

"PHILADELPHIA, February 9, 1905.

"To the Executive Council of the International Typographical Union:

"DEAR SIRS—Your communication of February 7, entitled 'An Open Letter,' signed by three members of the executive council, and addressed to me, was received this morning.

"I shall take great pleasure in answering this letter, on one condition, viz.: That the executive council assure me, over their signatures, that the answer will be published, precisely as written by me, in the next issue of THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL, or, that it be printed in the same form as has the 'open letter,' and a copy of the same sent in the same manner to the individual members of our beloved organization.

"Sincerely yours,
"ALFRED D. CALVERT,
"President Typographical Union No. 2."

The above answer, if it comes under that designation, was placed before the council, and its secretary was directed to send the following:

"INDIANAPOLIS, IND., February 18, 1905.

"A. D. Calvert, President No. 2, Philadelphia, Pa.:

"DEAR MR. CALVERT—The executive council, to which I submitted your letter of February 9, has instructed me to advise you as follows: 'That President Calvert be informed that the council awaits a reply to its letter of February 7, 1905, addressed to him as president of No. 2, and does not propose to agree to any stipulations under which a reply from him shall be made to a plain business proposition. The council desires to repeat that it will assist in organizing Philadelphia, and will furnish such money as in its opinion is necessary for this purpose, when No. 2 accepts the conditions set forth in the decision of the council, dated November 4, 1904, and reaffirmed December 14, 1904.' Fraternally,

"J. W. BRAMWOOD."

FURTHER ACTION BY EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Philadelphia Union No. 2 later petitioned the council to approve an appeal to subordinate unions for financial aid. The council's action is given herewith:

"INDIANAPOLIS, IND., February 18, 1905.

"Alfred D. Calvert, President No. 2, Philadelphia, Pa.:

"DEAR SIR—At a meeting of the executive council held this morning due consideration was given your letter of February 8, in which you state that 'At the last regular meeting of the organization committee of Typographical Union No. 2, acting for the union, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: "Resolved, That in compliance with section xviii, International Typographical Union general laws, we petition the executive council of the International Typographical Union to grant us the privilege of appealing to subordinate unions for financial assistance in our fight against the unfair Philadelphia Inquirer."'

"The executive council declines to approve an appeal by No. 2 for financial aid from subordinate unions, for the following reasons:

"1. It has been the invariable custom of executive councils of the International Typographical Union to decline to endorse appeals for aid to subordinate unions when the International funds at the disposal of the executive council were, in its opinion, sufficient to meet all necessary expenditures in the case at issue.

"2. The executive council has not declined to grant Philadelphia Union such financial assistance as in its opinion is necessary to carry on the fight mentioned in the resolution passed by the organization committee of No. 2. On the contrary, reference to the decision of the executive council, dated November 9, 1904, and reaffirmed December 14, 1904, will demonstrate that the council at time expressed its willingness 'to continue financial aid to the extent of $100 per week, until further notice, Philadelphia Typographical Union to contribute a like amount.'

"3. Your union declined to accept the conditions imposed by the executive council relative to the supervision of the work, reduction of expenses, etc., as covered in its decision of November 9, 1904, and has so far persisted in its refusal to accept the ruling of the executive council in this case. In other words, the organization committee, acting for Philadelphia Union No. 2, declines to abide by that portion of the International law relative to the disbursement of funds by the executive council, and in effect maintains that the committee alone has the right to determine the amount of International money that shall be expended in Philadelphia, and the manner and necessity of its use. Furthermore, your organization committee now endeavors to assume that the work in Philadelphia must be conducted in accordance with its wishes alone, or not at all; that the executive council has no right to determine the manner in which the work of organization in your city shall be carried on, even though International funds are expended in the work in question. This is a radical departure from the position taken by your committee in its letter of July 28, 1904, addressed to the executive council, which contains the following statement, to which the attention of your committee is now most respectfully directed: 'First: The committee accepts as a statement of fact, nor has it ever denied, your first proposition that the executive council "IS IN CHARGE OF THE PHILADELPHIA REORGANIZATION WORK, AND THAT ANY ORDER IT ISSUES TO THE INTERNATIONAL REPRESENTATIVE IN CHARGE, OR TO THE REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE, OR TO PHILADELPHIA TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 2, MUST BE OBEYED."' If the organization committee of Philadelphia Typographical Union, acting for the union, will follow the lines laid down in the

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portion of the committee's letter of July 28, 1904, quoted above, the executive council stands ready to furnish 'financial aid to the extent of $100 per week until further notice,' as set forth in its decision of November 9, 1904. Furthermore, no controversy would have arisen between the executive council of the International Typographical Union and the organization committee of Philadelphia Union No. 2 had such a course been pursued when the council's decision of November 9, 1904, was received by your committee. The council in its decision at that time briefly expressed itself regarding the conduc of the Philadelphia fight, and made its continuance of financial support conditional upon the acceptance by Philadelphia Union No. 2 of the requirements relative to the supervision of the work, reduction of expenses, etc., that were made a part of that decision. Your organization committee, acting for the union, has so far refused to comply with this decision and accept the appropriation proffered by the council, notwithstanding the fact that in its letter to the council, dated July 28, 1904, it acknowledged that the executive council was 'IN CHARGE OF THE PHILADELPHIA REORGANIZATION WORK, AND THAT ANY ORDER IT ISSUES TO THE INTERNATIONAL REPRESENTATIVE IN CHARGE, OR TO THE REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE, OR TO PHILADELPHIA UNION NO. 2, MUST BE OBEYED.'

"4. The executive council desires to also direct the attention of the organization committee to the contents of its open letter of February 7, 1905, addressed to President Calvert, of your union. Said letter contains the following concluding paragraph: 'The council again expresses itself as willing to aid in the work of organization, under the conditions set forth in its letter of November 9, 1904. And for the protection of the members of No. 2, and for the protection of the members of the International Typographical Union in adjacent territory, the council demands that your union act at once.'

"5. The position taken by your organization committee in that portion of its letter of July 28, 1904, quoted above, was in accord with International law. The effort made by your organization committee to nullify the decision of the council of November 9, 1904, reaffirmed December 14, 1904, is in defiance of International law and constituted authority.

"6. The council further desires to call the attention of your organization committee to the following excerpt from a letter addressed to President Calvert, of your union, dated February 18, 1905: 'The council desires to repeat that it will assist in organizing Philadelphia, and will furnish such money as in its opinion is necessary for this purpose, when No. 2 accepts the conditions set forth in the decision of the council dated November 9, 1904, and reaffirmed December 14, 1904.'

"Fraternally yours,
"JAMES M. LYNCH,
"HUGO MILLER,
"J. W. BRAMWOOD,
"Executive Council,
"International Typographical Union."

THE COUNCIL DECLINES TO ACT AS A CONVENIENCE

The following correspondence explains itself:

"PHILADELPHIA, March 10, 1905.

"To the Executive Council of the International Typographical Union, Indianapolis, Indiana:

"GENTLEMEN—It is the desire of Typographical Union No. 2 to have the Philadelphia Inquirer placed upon the unfair list of the American Federation of Labor. We understand that this can only be done on application from the International Union interested, and we hereby request that you make this application to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

"It is our belief that the placing of this paper on the American Federation of Labor unfair list will be of material assistance to us in our fight, and inasmuch as it is the custom of the American Federation of Labor officials to endeavor to settle difficulties before taking this action, it might bring about negotiations leading to a settlement, the Inquirer, in our opinion, not being averse to a conclusion of hostilities at this time if it could be brought about without an apparent surrender to the local union.

"Trusting you will give this matter your earliest attention and awaiting your reply, I am,

"Fraternally,
"ALFRED D. CALVERT,
"President Typographical Union No. 2.
(SEAL.)
"Attest C. S. CLAYTON, Secretary."

"INDIANAPOLIS, IND., March 23, 1905.

"C. S. Clayton, Secretary No. 2, Philadelphia, Pa.:

"DEAR MR. CLAYTON—Referring to your letter of March 10, in which No. 2 asked to have The Inquirer placed upon the unfair list of the American Federation of Labor, I have to say that the communication in question was laid before the executive council. The decision of the council is as follows:

" 'Philadelphia Typographical Union No. 2 has declined to recognize or accept prior decisions, opinions and desires of the executive council in the Philadelphia Inquirer matter, this attitude on the part of No. 2 dating from November 19, 1904. Therefore, the executive council can not consistently ally itself with the Inquirer boycott in any way, and it declines to accede to the request contained in the communication from Philadelphia, bearing date of March 10, and requesting the executive council to petition the American Federation of Labor to place The Inquirer upon the American Federation of Labor unfair list. It is presumptuous, to say the least, for Typographical Union No. 2, its officers or committees, to demand or expect that the executive council shall do as it wishes in the Philadelphia case, while the union and its officers and committees persistently decline to be guided by the laws of the International Typographical Union, or governed by the decisions

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and desires of the executive council, made in accordance with International law.'

"By order of the executive council.

"Fraternally yours,

"J. W. BRAMWOOD,

"Secretary Executive Council."

This terminated the Philadelphia incident for the time being. The above correspondence is given for the information of the delegates, and to aid them in reaching a conclusion at the Toronto convention, where the case will be taken by the executive council, if not by the local union directly interested. The charge made by a member of Philadelphia Typographical Union No. 2 that it was "the deliberate intention of the executive council to destroy Typographical Union No. 2," and "that the executive council is in league with the rat employers and rat printers of Philadelphia," the reference of this charge to No. 2, under Section 81 of the general laws, the consideration given the charge by No. 2, and all the documents in the possession of the council relating to the incident, have been made the subject of a pamphlet now in the hands of the delegates, and this report will not be burdened with the reproduction of the contents of that document.

ARBITRATION.

As indicated in another portion of this report, our relations with the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, and especially those newspapers having arbitration contracts, have been pleasant and profitable during the past year. We have had several scales arbitrated, and numerous minor matters have been adjusted between the commissioner of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association and the president of the International Typographical Union. As a matter of fact, to my mind the chief value of the arbitration arrangement is the opportunity it affords for the settlement of these minor contentions which formerly caused infinite trouble, often leading to costly and useless strikes.

In conversation with several of the officers of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association it has been asserted that the newspaper publishers do not object so much to wages as they do to the numerous exactions which our constantly changing laws impose on their composing rooms. The complaint is, that there is no stability and that a rule effective this year, and requiring certain action, may be radically different next year and require reverse action. These annoyances, as they are termed by the publishers, reach the business office and gradually undermine, and sometimes entirely destroy, the friendly feeling that exists for our organization.

As a remedy for this situation it has been suggested by your president to the newspaper officials that at the expiration of the present arbitration agreement, an entirely different contract shall be entered into. This contract to include the International law affecting newspaper composing rooms in effect at the time the contract is made, and agreed interpretations of these laws. The contract may also include general rules relative to shop practice and such other arrangements as can be mutually agreed to. The arbitration arrangement as applied to hours and wages can also be made a part of the contract and can be determined in the light of our experience under our present agreement. Immediately on the ratification of the contract outlined herein, it is my idea it should become operative, and applicable to every union newspaper holding membership in the Newspaper Publishers' Association and to every typographical union in whose jurisdiction such a newspaper may be located. This will obviate the complaint so often made that under the present arrangement the publisher has the determination of the application of the arbitration agreement to his newspaper mechanical departments, and that he can accept or reject the agreement as he sees fit, but that if he does accept it the local union is bound, regardless of its wishes.

It is true that our code of procedure, including the requirement that a certificate shall be signed by the officers of the local union and the local publisher, setting forth that the mechanical department affected under its jurisdiction in the newspaper plant desiring the arbitration agreement is entirely union, that there is no change, or contemplated change of scale under consideration by either party, etc., does away with the cause for the complaint referred to, to a very large extent, but it remains that the application of the arbitration agreement in the first instance is entirely at the will of the publisher.

I am convinced that the new contract outlined, if it can be formulated on the plan proposed, will for a period of either three or five years mean that industrial peace will reign in more than two hundred large newspaper establishments, and that the idea will also be an attraction to newspapers that do not hold membership in the great central body. The present arbitration agreement expires on May 1, 1907, and it is not too early for our membership to consider the advisability of making a new contract, and the provisions of that contract.

I am submitting the list of newspapers holding arbitration agreements. This list was published in my report of last year, and it is now revised and up to date. The list is appended to this report, appearing as "Exhibit B."

KANSAS CITY MAILERS' CASE.

There was an arbitration of a contention between the Kansas City Journal and Kansas City Mailers' Union No. 7. The Kansas City Star agreeing to abide by the result. The case was considered by the national arbitration board, consisting in this instance of Frederick Driscoll, commissioner of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association; James J. Mulcahy, third vice-president of the International Typographical Union and the mailers' representative, and B. C. Christopher, a Kansas City grain broker, who was chairman of the board. After the verdict was rendered, the union mailers resigned their positions, as "individuals," despite contrary advice and instructions from the International president. The mailers were informed that if there were any errors or

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illegality in the board's award these matters could be adjusted, provided the men would return to work. But this the mailers again declined to do. The International president was requested to visit Kansas City in behalf of the mailers, and wired that he would do so, providing that the mailers first returned to their positions. This the mailers once more declined, and there the matter rested for several days. Then a committee from Mailers' Union No. 7 visited International headquarters, acknowledged that the union members had made a grievous error, and again asked for assistance in straightening out the unfortunate tangle. The committee was informed that the union should first place itself in the proper attitude, and express regret for the clear violation of a contract. This was later acceded to, in the union adopting these resolutions:

"The members of Mailers' Union No. 7 desire to express their regrets for the action taken by the members in not accepting the decision of the board of arbitration and not following the instructions of the president of the International Typographical Union. And further agree to abide by said decision and carry out the provisions of the verdict faithfully for the time that it applies."

Effort was made to free the union from the consequences of its hasty and unwise action. The International president, as our representative on the National board of arbitration, maintained that the mailing departments of the papers affected must be unionized in accordance with the requirements of the arbitration contract. The contract, it was held, had been fulfilled by the International Typographical Union, in that the rebellious mailers had been ordered to return to work, and every request made by the Journal and Star to the International president had been complied with. The case was considered at a meeting in New York, participated in by your president and representatives of the A. N. P. A., but as an understanding could not be reached, an adjournment was taken to Kansas City. The executive council of the International Typographical Union, accompanied by Vice-President Mulcahy, met in Kansas City on June 7 with the special standing committee, the commissioner and the president of the A. N. P. A. After fully considering all the phases of the mailers' difficulty and the claim made by your president, the following decision was arrived at:

"Decision of the joint conference consisting of the executive council of the International Typographical Union, and the special standing committee of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, concerning the situation of the mailing departments of the Star and Journal, of Kansas City, Mo.: The contract which the Journal had with the mailers' union of Kansas City, which contract was underwritten by the International Typographical Union, and the terms of which were taken advantage of by the Kansas City Star, as hereinafter set forth, provided that in case of a dispute or misunderstanding between the publisher of the Journal and the employes of its mailing department, such dispute or disagreement should be decided under the provisions of the arbitration agreement. In pursuance of this contract, a disagreement as to wages and hours between the publisher of the Journal and its mailing-room employes was submitted to the national arbitration board, as provided for in the contract, the Star becoming a party to this arbitration.

"A decision was rendered in due course by this board. The arbitration decision was not accepted by the employes of the mailing departments of the Kansas City Journal and Kansas City Star, all of them members of the local mailers' union, and these employes jointly left the employ of the two papers at midnight on Saturday, September 24, 1904.

"In violation of the arbitration award, this action of the mailers was also in disobedience to the orders of the executive council of the International Typographical Union, which organization expressed, through its president, its entire disapproval of the action and disavowal of its responsibility therefor.

"It is therefore decided by this joint conference that the arbitration agreement existing between the Journal and the International Typographical Union shall be void on and after July 1, 1905, so far as that agreement applies to the mailing departments of the Kansas City Star and Journal, but shall remain in force in its application to the other departments of the Journal. If before the date mentioned the publishers of the two papers, or either of them, shall unionize their mailing departments under the terms of the arbitration contract between the Journal and the International Typographical Union, then the present contract and award made under it shall continue in force for the term originally set."

NATIONAL BOARD OF ARBITRATION AWARDS.

Akron (Ohio) Beacon Journal. The issue arose on August 3, 1901, and was finally settled on July 31, 1902. The decision of the board sustained the contentions of the union for shortening the hours of the "ad" men. Back pay to the date the issue was raised was ordered to be paid by the publisher. This was the only case which arose under the first arbitration agreement covering the period of one year from May 1, 1901.

The Toronto Typographical Union demanded an increase of scale in March, 1902, which the publishers declined to grant. Although the publishers had no arbitration rights, nevertheless President Lynch and Commissioner Driscoll visited that city and by conciliation a new scale was established, which granted an increase of wages for which not only were the publishers satisfied, but the union by formal resolution thanked the commissioner.

At Saratoga Springs (N. Y.) on May 30, 1902, a demand of the union was settled by conciliation granting an increase of about 10 per cent above the previous scale.

At St. Louis by national arbitration in June, 1902, the stereotypers' scale was substantially increased.

At New York Organizer McLoughlin, as proxy for President Lynch, and Commissioner Driscoll granted an increase of scale to the mailers' union of that city.

At Springfield, Ill., August, 1902, arbitration

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was had, and resulted in an increase of scale for the typographical union of that city.

At Boston the mailers' union demands were adjusted by national arbitration in November, 1902, resulting in an increase of the scale.

At Boston, Mass., in December, 1902, the national board, without calling upon a third member agreed upon an increase of scale for the typographical union of that city.

At Zanesville, Ohio, in January, 1903, the national board reviewed the award of the local arbitration board, which latter had granted no increase of the scale. After a full hearing the award of the local board was sustained.

At New York, in February, 1903, the national board granted an increase of wages to the German union of that city.

At Grand Rapids, Mich., in March, 1903, the national board adjusted finally by conciliation a change of scale, which increased the wage of all floor hands with a very small reduction of machine scale for purposes of equalization.

At Houston, Texas, in April, 1903, the national board, fully organized with three members, granted an increase of wages to the floor hands in the composing rooms of that city.

At Minneapolis, Minn., in May, 1903, the national board considered an application of the typographical union for increase of scale. An award was signed by a majority of the board granting no increase, as the minimum standard was too low. Since then the standard has been raised and by conciliation the wages were raised for all $2 per week above the old scale.

At Detroit, Mich., in May, 1903, the demands of the union were settled by conciliation by Vice-President Hawkes and Commissioner Driscoll. This settlement allowed a satisfactory increase of wages over the old scale.

At New York, in June, 1903, the national board, after the fullest hearing, decided to grant no increase over the existing scale. It was, however, stipulated in the award that no member of the union receiving above the scale could be reduced.

At Spokane, Wash., in July, 1903, the national board met to consider an appeal from the local award. The president of the International Typographical Union declining to vote for a third arbitrator, no agreement was reached.

At Indianapolis, Ind., in October, 1903, by conciliation in joint conference of the executive council of the International Typographical Union and the special standing committee with the commissioner of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association settled the Spokane difficulty by granting an increase of wages over the old scale.

At the same place and by the same parties in the same week the wage scale of Seattle, Wash., was adjusted by granting an increase over the old scale.

At New Orleans, in November, 1903, the national board settled by conciliation a new scale for the typographical union, which secured an increase for floor hands.

Denver, December 5-7—Arbitration board finally constituted with Sidney Eastwood as chairman. Demand of union, reduction of hours from eight to seven for newspaper work. Decision of arbitration board, dictated by chairman, eight-hour day to obtain with twenty minutes out for lunch.

Salt Lake City, December 10 and 11—Secured proposition from publishers for time scale, $5, and $4.50 for operators, and $4.75 and $4.25 for floormen and proofreaders, which union meeting held at 5 P. M. on the 10th, rejected. Meeting with publishers in the evening secured proposition for both piece and time scale, piece scale for machines being 10 cents and 11 cents, time scale for floormen to be $4.25 and $4.75. This proposition accepted by union at meeting held 5 P. M., December 11.

The national arbitration board met in Syracuse on January 6, 1904, and on January 9, 1904, rendered the following verdict: That the present wage scale shall continue, except that the wages shall be $19 and $22; overtime at the rate of 60 cents and 65 cents per hour, day and night, respectively. The same to continue in force for two years from February 1. The union asked $21 and $24.

The board met in Utica, N. Y., on Thursday, May 26, 1904. Dr. James H. Glass was selected as the third member. Decision, previous wages, $18 and $21, eight hours, to continue for two years from April 2, 1904. Union asked $21 and $24.

Louisville, Ky.—Wage scale settled by conciliation. Eight hours, and advance in wages of 2 cents per hour. Employers presented demand for decrease; union presented demand for increase.

Kansas City, Mo.—Arbitration of the scale presented by the Kansas City Mailers' Union. Decision, $14 per week of fifty-two hours for both day and night work, 30 cents per hour overtime. Scale to be in effect for one year, commencing September 13, 1904. This was a reduction from the old scale. The arbitrators were Commissioner Driscoll, J. J. Mulcahy, president mailers' trade district union, and B. C. Christopher, of Kansas City.

The national board of arbitration, composed of William Warner (chairman), Frederick Driscoll, commissioner of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, and J. W. Hays, first vice-president of the International Typographical Union, rendered a decision in the controversy existing between Typographical Union No. 80 and the Kansas City (Mo.) Journal. According to the board's award, the following changes are made in the agreement heretofore existing between the union and that newspaper: Beginners on machines, first four weeks, $2 per day; fifth to eighth week, $2.25; ninth and tenth weeks, $2.50; eleventh and twelfth weeks, $3. The number of apprentices not to exceed one for five journeymen regularly employed, two for ten, three for fifteen, and one for each additional ten regularly employed. The wage rate for machinists to be the same as that for linotype operators. The decision in this case was rendered on January 13, 1905, the entire proceeding having consumed about two weeks' time.

At Detroit, Mich., January 23, 1905, the national arbitration board, consisting of Commissioner Driscoll and Vice-President Hays, rendered a decision confirming the claims of the union on the construc-

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tion of certain clauses of the contract and scale of prices, and reducing the hours for machine tenders from fifty-four to fifty per week.

Zanesville, Ohio—Arbitration board composed of Commissioner Driscoll, Michael Colbert and Rev. J. H. Hutchman rendered the following decisions: On demand of the union for a piece scale for linotype machine operators: "That the linotype machine operators on the Zanesville Signal and the Zanesville Times-Recorder shall be paid on a time basis." On demand of the union for increase in scale and counter proposition of the publishers for a decrease in scale: "That the scale for evening papers be, time hands, $16.80 per week; foremen, $18.30 per week; machinist-operators, $16.80 per week plus $3 for caring for machines. That the morning scale for time hands be $18 per week; foremen, $20 per week; machinist-operators, $18 per week plus $3 for caring for machines." By this decision the scale for foremen on evening papers is increased $1.50 and on morning papers $2 per week. The balance of the scale was not changed. This arbitration was held March 7 to 10, 1905.

The national arbitration board, consisting of Commissioner Driscoll and Vice-President Hays, met in Cincinnati on June 29, 1905, and on July 3 rendered a decision which provides that when the head of a department lays off, the man filling his place during such absence shall be paid the scale provided for that position; that the priority law of the International Typographical Union applies to all people in the composing room, and when men are laid off for the purpose of reducing the force, those so displaced shall become the priority subs in regular order. The scale of prices was left unchanged. This case was inaugurated by the publishers demanding a decrease in the scale.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

In its report the American Federation of Labor executive council made reference to the New Orleans case, brought to the council's attention by the president of the International Typographical Union, who complained that a member, proprietor and editor of a labor paper in New Orleans, all the work in connection with which was performed by union labor, had been unjustly treated by the New Orleans central body, the latter declaring the paper unfair; that the reason for declaring this publication unfair was due to nothing more or less than the expression of opinion by the editor. The council declared that: "While we all reserve to ourselves the right of patronizing or refusing to patronize any publication, because of the views and judgment expressed in its columns, yet, as trade unionists, we have not the moral right to 'boycott' any publication because of the expression of opinion through its columns." The council expressly stated that it did not undertake to say that the published statements complained of were justified or otherwise; "we are not in a position to know, but whatever the expressions may have been, the untrammeled freedom of the press is so important to the well being, not only of organized labor, but to human, civilized life, that no conceivable circumstance could arise that would warrant trade unionists, in their organized capacity, in placing a publication upon a 'boycott' list for the expression of opinion." The council recommended that unless the offending central body removed the paper from its unfair list within thirty days after the close of the convention its charter should be withdrawn. The committee to which the matter was referred endorsed the recommendation, which was adopted by the convention, and we have been notified that the New Orleans central body has removed the paper from its unfair list.

CONDITION THAT REQUIRES ATTENTION.

Section 135 of our general laws "relegates the use of plates and plate supplement matter" to subordinate unions, with power to act. Section 136 applies to the "practice of interchanging, exchanging, borrowing, lending or buying of matter previously used, either in the form of type or matrices, between newspapers or job offices, not owned by the same individual, firm or corporation, and published in the same establishment," and makes such practice unlawful, but it is provided that the reproduction of such type or matrices shall be deemed a compliance with the law. While it may be held that the principle enunciated should be generally applied, it must be admitted that the law itself covers, mainly, local conditions. The comic supplement and colored supplement, replete with both illustrations and text, and supplied from the larger cities in matrix or printed form, are being more generally used. Recently, the information was given your president that one well-known newspaper has some three hundred customers for its comic and colored or feature supplements. Under the law of several local unions, it is required that the typed portion of these supplements shall be reset; still other, and the greater number, of our local unions are silent on the subject; the type is not reset and the use of the supplements is permitted, free from union penalty. As has been pointed out, the condition has changed from a local to a general one, and there should be some pronouncement of policy by the convention. It may be maintained that the use of the supplements should be prohibited, or at least penalized to such an extent as to make their appearance as a part of a daily or Sunday newspaper unprofitable, unless they are produced in the office of the publication with which they appear. Before reaching this conclusion the membership should carefully study the problem. It is admitted that the use of "boiler plate" did not injure, but on the contrary most emphatically helped our trade. Because of this plate hundreds of papers, with the addition of local and telegraph news, type set in the office of publication, not only were enabled to enter unexploited fields, but prospered, incidentally giving employment to hundreds of compositors. Is it not reasonable then to assume that the unrestricted use of the comic and feature supplement will permit weak and struggling newspapers to continue in the field and gradually gain strength and standing. The more newspapers, the more opportunity for employment

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for our members, and we should pause and consider well before taking any action that will harass or throttle publications that might otherwise be a source of livelihood for an important proportion of our membership. It may be that the supplements will curtail opportunity for employment in isolated instances, but it is the general good that should be considered.

THE LOS ANGELES TIMES.

We are still prosecuting, as vigorously as the monetary allowance will permit, the effort to unionize the Los Angeles Times. Early in the year, the executive council, following the policy of subordinating all enterprises to the eight-hour movement, reduced to $600 per month the appropriation for financing the Times contest. It was believed that amount would permit as effective a campaign as it was desirable to conduct until the eight-hour problem was determined. We have more than held our own, and the Times has continued to lose in both advertising and subscriptions. The Los Angeles Examiner is now firmly established, and its managers assert that it has more advertising and a greater circulation than the Times. While we have expended a large amount of money in the Times affair, the Examiner has paid in wages to union men more than three times the amount we have put into Los Angeles. And the Examiner is one of the results of our movement against the Times.

Some of our members appear to have the impression that the International Typographical Union per capita tax of 40 cents per month—embracing THE JOURNAL subscription—includes a special assessment for Los Angeles Typographical Union No. 174. This is an error. There is no special assessment running at the present time, other than the eight-hour assessment of one-half of one per cent. The Cincinnati convention (pages 148-150 proceedings) submitted to the referendum a proposition for a special assessment of 5 cents per capita to finance the Los Angeles Times contest. This proposition was adopted by the membership. The Washington convention submitted to the membership a proposition which in effect would make the per capita tax 40 cents (35 cents per capita tax and 5 cents for THE JOURNAL), and at the same time submitted a new apportionment of the International dues, as follows: "Five cents to the general fund; 5 cents to the special defense fund; 7½ cents to the defense fund; 7½ cents to the burial fund, and 10 cents to the endowment fund of the Union Printers' Home." There was also submitted to the convention a new section to be added to article ix of the constitution: "The special defense fund shall be used for the purpose of advancing the principles of unionism as applied to our own trade, whenever and however the executive council may decide." It was further provided that, in the event of the defeat of the special defense fund proposition by the membership, the council should submit a proposition for the continuance of the 5-cent assessment for the Los Angeles contest. All of the propositions referred to were adopted, however, and on December 31, 1903, the Los Angeles assessment ceased. But as it was the evident intention of the convention that the council should continue the contest in Los Angeles, as was indicated in its adoption of the report of the committee on the Los Angeles Times contest (pages 148 and 149, Washington proceedings), the council acted in harmony with the desire of the convention. There was a balance in the Los Angeles assessment fund when the new law became effective on January 1, 1904, and in April, 1904, the council decided to reduce the expenses at that point to $900 per month, this amount being paid from the defense fund after the assessment fund was exhausted. At the St. Louis convention (page 180, proceedings) the executive council was "instructed to furnish such finances from the defense fund as in its wisdom may be necessary for the continuance of the contest." In accordance with the convention instructions, the executive council, in September, 1904, further reduced the amount allowed Los Angeles Typographical Union to $600 per month.

Your president recommends that the effort to unionize the Los Angeles Times shall be continued. Success will be cheap at any expenditure.

SCALE STATISTICS.

The data appearing in this section of my report is taken from the scale compilation, arranged and published in March, in pursuance of International law, by the secretary-treasurer.

HOURS OF LABOR.

To understandingly show the hours worked by the members of local unions, two tables were compiled, and are made a part of this synopsis. The first contains the hours reported for offices employing hand composition, while the second comprises those governing offices using machines In each table the first column contains the number of hours constituting a week's work. The remaining columns show the number of unions reporting those hours for each particular class of work—morning, evening and weekly newspapers, and book and job rooms. A study of these tables demonstrates that longer hours of labor are provided by our local unions for hand compositors, and the proofreaders, floormen and admen who work with them, than are required of those employed in machine offices. The hours of labor in hand offices range from thirty-six to fifty-four per week. In machine offices they vary from eighteen to fifty-four. A gratifying increase is noted in the number of unions reporting forty-eight hours as constituting a week's work in hand offices. The comparison is shown in the following tables:

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HOURS OF LABOR PREVAILING IN HAND OFFICES.

Number of Hours Constituting a Week's Work.	Hand Compositors.				Proofreaders.				Floormen and Admen.			
	Morning Papers.	Evening Papers.	Weekly Papers	Book and Job.	Morning Papers.	Evening Papers.	Weekly Papers.	Book and Job.	Morning Papers.	Evening Papers.	Weekly Papers.	Book and Job.
Unions reporting 36 hours	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Unions reporting 39 hours	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Unions reporting 39½ hours	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Unions reporting 40 hours	5	5	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Unions reporting 42 hours	5	4	....	....	3	1	....	1	4	3	....	....
Unions reporting 44 hours	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....
Unions reporting 45 hours	12	5	....	....	3	2	....	....	8	2	....	....
Unions reporting 46 hours	1	3	2	....	1	2	1	....	1	2	1	....
Unions reporting 47 hours	....	1	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Unions reporting 48 hours	151	127	84	70	38	37	25	20	109	88	62	51
Unions reporting 49 hours	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Unions reporting 49½ hours	....	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Unions reporting 50 hours	1	1	....	1	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	1
Unions reporting 51 hours	18	24	22	26	3	3	1	4	18	23	20	21
Unions reporting 52 hours	....	....	1	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Unions reporting 52½ hours	3	4	3	5	....	....	....	....	3	5	5	4
Unions reporting 53 hours	15	35	48	59	1	2	6	7	13	25	35	32
Unions reporting 53½ hours	2	7	8	9	....	....	....	....	2	7	8	7
Unions reporting 54 hours	149	259	342	434	16	25	44	62	126	231	267	287
Unions reporting 55 hours	....	..	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....
Unions reporting 56 hours	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Unions reporting 57 hours	....	1	1	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1
Unions reporting 58 hours	1	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Unions reporting 59 hours	1	3	4	3	....	....	....	1	1	3	3	2
Unions reporting 60 hours	....	2	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Unions reporting 36–48 hours	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Unions reporting 44–48 hours	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Unions reporting 48–50 hours	2	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Unions reporting 48–54 hours	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....
Unions reporting 54–56 hours	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1
Unions reporting 54–57 hours	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Unions not reporting hours	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Unions not reporting hand scale	62	63	18	....	363	506	462	527	144	187	135	217
Totals	432	580	540	625	432	580	540	625	432	580	540	625

HOURS OF LABOR PREVAILING IN MACHINE OFFICES.

Number of Hours Constituting a Week's Work.	Machine Operators.				Proofreaders.				Floormen and Admen.			
	Morning Papers.	Evening Papers.	Weekly Papers.	Book and Job.	Morning Papers.	Evening Papers.	Weekly Papers.	Book and Job.	Morning Papers.	Evening Papers.	Weekly Papers.	Book and Job.
Unions reporting 18 hours	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Unions reporting 24 hours	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Unions reporting 36 hours	3	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	2	1	1	1
Unions reporting 39 hours	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Unions reporting 39½ hours	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Unions reporting 40 hours	8	6	3	2	4	1	....	....	3	2	2	2
Unions reporting 42 hours	17	12	3	3	6	3	....	....	6	5	....	....
Unions reporting 45 hours	25	11	8	8	9	6	....	....	14	7	....	....
Unions reporting 46 hours	1	2	1	....	1	2	1	....	1	2	1	....
Unions reporting 47 hours	....	1	2	1	....	1	1	....	....	1	2	....
Unions reporting 48 hours	284	323	218	185	69	72	39	29	175	150	77	45
Unions reporting 49 hours	2	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Unions reporting 49½ hours	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	3	1	....
Unions reporting 50 hours	2	2	1	1	2	2	....	1	2	2	1	1
Unions reporting 50½ hours	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Unions reporting 51 hours	10	17	14	12	4	4	2	4	19	21	19	18
Unions reporting 51½ hours	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Unions reporting 52 hours	....	1	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Unions reporting 52½ hours	1	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	3	5	3	2
Unions reporting 53 hours	2	16	19	14	2	4	7	8	11	26	28	18
Unions reporting 53½ hours	1	4	2	2	....	....	....	....	1	5	2	2
Unions reporting 54 hours	49	124	87	89	14	21	37	53	115	212	171	147
Unions reporting 56 hours	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Unions reporting 57 hours	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1
Unions reporting 59 hours	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	2	2	1
Unions reporting 60 hours	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Unions reporting 36–48 hours	1	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	1	....	....
Unions reporting 42–48 hours	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Unions reporting 44–48 hours	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Unions reporting 48–50 hours	1	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Unions reporting 48–53 hours	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Unions reporting 48–54 hours	2	3	2	6	....	....	....	....	1	3	1	....
Unions not reporting hours	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....
Unions not reporting machine scale	18	45	171	291	319	462	452	529	72	127	228	387
Totals	432	580	540	625	432	580	540	625	432	580	540	625

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HAND COMPOSITORS.

Unions reporting 48 hours.	1904.	1905.
Morning papers	126	151
Evening papers	104	127
Weekly papers	58	84
Book and job	36	70

PROOFREADERS.

Unions reporting 48 hours.	1904.	1905.
Morning papers	37	38
Evening papers	37	37
Weekly papers	19	25
Book and job	11	20

FLOORMEN AND ADMEN.

Unions reporting 48 hours.	1904.	1905.
Morning papers	86	109
Evening papers	73	88
Weekly papers	39	62
Book and job	27	51

REDUCTION IN HOURS.

In the next table appears the number of decreases in the hours of labor since January 1, 1904:

Scales.	Hand.	Machine.
Morning newspaper	40	15
Evening newspaper	55	29
Weekly newspaper	51	17
Book and job	71	15
Totals	217	76

The reductions in the hours of labor at hand composition number 217; machine composition, 76; a total of 293. These reductions vary from one-half hour to six hours per week. The following schedule contains the aggregate weekly reductions in hours:

Scales.	Hand.	Machine.
Morning newspaper	147	53½
Evening newspaper	184½	103
Weekly newspaper	175½	50½
Book and job	241½	39
Total weekly decrease	748½	246

An average weekly decrease of about three hours for both hand and machine composition is the meaning of these figures. It will be observed that in the number of reductions in hours and the aggregate of such decreases the hand compositors fared better than the machine operators. This is due to the eight-hour movement and the continued effort on the part of local unions to reduce the hours of floormen and admen to the number enjoyed by machine operators.

MACHINES, OPERATORS, ETC.

An increase of more than 10 per cent is shown in the number of machines in use. This method of composition promises to invade even the smallest cities. It is sufficient to direct attention to the figures below, showing the number of the various machines in union and non-union offices. They demonstrate in unmistakable terms the superior skill of our members, and the results of a strong organization.

Make of Machines.	Union offices.		Non-union offices.		Total in union offices.	Total in non-union offices.	*Total in use.
	News-paper.	Book.	News-paper.	Book.			
Mergenthaler	4,735	1,286	882	295	6,021	1,177	7,198
Monotype	64	148	1	80	212	81	293
Simplex	104	38	35	8	142	43	185
Monoline	87	14	13	6	101	19	120
Rogers	71	.....	8	.....	71	8	79
Empire	10	22	5	10	32	15	47
Thorne	11	.....	1	4	11	5	16
Graphotype	14	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	14
Total	5,096	1,508	945	403	6,604	1,348	7,952

Percentage in union offices, 83.05.

* Figures in this column represent machines in the jurisdiction of 637 reporting unions.

Machines have not as yet been introduced in the jurisdiction of fifty-five unions. The number of unions reporting the various kinds of machines in operation is as follows:

Mergenthaler	521
Simplex	137
Monotype	59
Monoline	23
Rogers	20
Thorne	7
Empire	10
Graphotype	1

For the purpose of comparison, and so that the gain in the number of each make of machine in use may be readily ascertained, the tables reproduced in this report in 1904 are also given:

Make of Machines.	Union offices.		Non-union offices.		Total in union offices.	Total in non-union offices.	*Total in use.
	News-paper.	Book.	News-paper.	Book.			
Mergenthaler	4,393	1,078	653	251	5,471	904	6,375
Monotype	62	126	3	34	188	37	225
Simplex	117	39	49	15	156	64	220
Monoline	73	18	10	6	91	16	107
Rogers	90	1	8	1	91	9	100
Empire	4	24	5	11	28	16	44
Thorne	22	9	1	8	31	9	40
Graphotype	.....	14	.....	.....	14	.....	14
Compositype	1	3	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Total	4,762	1,312	729	326	6,074	1,055	7,129

Percentage in union offices, 85+.

* Figures in this column represent machines in use in the jurisdiction of 627 reporting unions.

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The number of unions then reporting the various kinds of machines in use was as follows:

Mergenthaler	485
Simplex	148
Monotype	26
Monoline	25
Rogers	21
Thorne	19
Empire	10
Compositype	2
Graphotype	1

With the continued introduction of machines, and the almost universal practice in the larger cities of working two or three shifts, the number of machines, operators, tenders, etc., has grown proportionately. That these statistics are creditable to our, International Union none will deny:

Class of Employes.	Union.	Non-union.	Total.	*Per ct. union.
Male machine operators	9,287	585	9,872	94
Female machine operators	342	197	539	63½
Machine-tenders	712	81	793	90
Operator-machinists	1,186	78	1,264	93⅞
Total	11,527	941	12,468	92½

The same tabulation for the year 1903 is also given herewith:

Class of Employes.	Union.	Non-union.	Total.	*Per ct. union.
Male machine operators	8,526	519	9,045	94¼
Female machine operators	325	195	520	62½
Machine-tenders	596	31	627	95
Operator-machinists	970	69	1,039	93½
Total	10,417	814	11,231	92¾

*The percentages are not reduced to accurate fractions.

WAGE SCALES INCREASED.

It is impossible to present a résumé of the increases in the scales of our locals so as to show clearly the gain by each one. Suffice it to say that they vary from one-half cent per 1,000 ems to $8 per week, or, conservatively estimated, from 2 to 75 per cent. Several newly-formed unions have not only greatly increased the wages of their members, but have at the same time reduced their working hours six per week. The older locals have made smaller gains, but their progress is substantial and encouraging.

The instances in which the wages of jobmen, hand compositors, proofreaders, floormen, admen and machine operators have been increased since January 1, 1904, are given below:

Scale.	Hand.	Machine.
Morning newspaper	78	39
Evening newspaper	96	54
Weekly newspaper	103	40
Book and job	113	35
Totals	390	168

ORGANIZATION.

Through constantly urging organization in anticipation of eight-hour friction, it is expected that, on January 1, 1906, we will so thoroughly control the trade it will be impossible for the few employers who may prefer a strike to the eight-hour day to fill the places of our members. No better illustration of the value of thorough organization can be cited than the result of the recent movement in New York city, initiated by the stereotypers' union, for the eight-hour day in the electrotype, column and job stereotype establishments. It is estimated that the stereotypers and electrotypers control at least 95 per cent of the craftsmen throughout the United States and Canada. In New York the percentage is even higher. As a result of this thorough organization, the employing stereotypers and electrotypers, with very little opposition, granted the eight-hour day, and it became effective on January 1, 1905. Here is an object lesson. The employers recognize the futility of any attempt to prevent the introduction of the eight-hour day when the workers demanding it are in the union. In four years the International Typographical Union has increased its membership more than 40 per cent. Per capita to the American Federation for 1900 was paid on 32,900 members per month, that being the average number for the year; in 1901, on 36,500 members; in 1902, on 39,300 members; in 1903, on 43,500 members, and in 1904, on 46,700 members. The advantageous and satisfactory settlement of a scale or other difficulty is a great organizing and strengthening factor, both in the locality affected and the surrounding territory.

INSTRUCTIONS TO ORGANIZERS.

A letter, copy of which is herewith reproduced, was early in 1905 sent to all the organizers:

"INDIANAPOLIS, IND., January 19, 1905.

"Dear Mr. ———.—In the 'President's Page,' in the current issue of THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL, I quote from a letter written by me to an officer of a local union, as follows:

" 'I desire to say that we are making an especial effort to organize the printers throughout the United States and Canada. We are doing this in order that we may, to even a better degree, control the followers of the trade on January 1, 1906, and thus enhance our prospect for a peaceable eight-hour agreement with our employers. The task is a tremendous one, and to properly prosecute it is far beyond the monetary resources of the International

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Typographical Union. We must, therefore, depend on the local unions to organize, not alone their jurisdictions, but all of the country printers that can be reached by them. In my correspondence, and in the "President's Page," I am appealing, and will continue to appeal, to our local unions, and especially to their officers and eight-hour committees, to give this subject of organization particular attention during the coming year. I know that this will impose an additional burden on our local unions, but the expenditure of money now for organization purposes may make unnecessary the expenditure of money for strike purposes on January 1, 1906.'

"Since the appearance of the above, some of our local union officers and members have written me, asking if the organizers were not to do any of the work outlined in the quotation from the 'President's Page.' In each case, I have answered that the organizers are expected to do what they can, but that we have not the money at our disposal to permit of the International Union doing all of the work.

"I call the matter to your atention at this time in order that you may understand my position as regards organization. Also, it is my wish that you accept every opportunity that offers to establish a new union, or to add members to unions now in existence, or to the International roll through and under the provisions of section 32 of the general laws.

"We have on file at this office a list of towns and cities, with data as to number of printing establishments in each, etc., obtained from the newspaper directory, but this data is not always reliable for our purposes, and I suggest that you furnish me with a list of the towns in your section in which you believe results can be obtained.

"If you have in mind at this time any trip that promises results, or any other work that you believe should be undertaken for the purpose of better organization, correspond with us, and directions will be issued.

"It is my intention to leave nothing undone in order that our jurisdiction—the United States and Canada—may be thoroughly organized on January 1, 1906. In this work I want the co-operation of every International officer and member.

"Fraternally,

"JAMES M. LYNCH."

GAINING STRENGTH UNDER FIRE.

It is a fact that, despite the increased International per capita tax, the eight-hour assessment, supplemented in many instances by local assessments, and the feeling of uneasiness natural to a campaign for shorter hours, we have not only retained our membership, but have made a gain, small though it is. There is now under way an organizing effort initiated by local unions acting on suggestions from headquarters, and the fruits of this work do not appear in the membership total for 1904-1905. It took time to get this great movement started, and we know from the reports received that it is more than justifying itself in the results thus far apparent.

During the twelve months ending May 31, 1905, there were organized 43 unions, with an aggregate charter membership of 471. Thirty-three unions with a membership of 266 have surrendered charters. Twelve unions, with a membership of 154, have been suspended.

The average paying membership for the twelve months ending May 31, 1905, has been 46,724, and for the previous year it was 46,165, a net gain of 569. Were the average to be made for the year 1904 alone, it would be much larger. It will approximate at the present time 50,000 members. For the fifth time it is my privilege to say in a report that we have more unions and more members than at any previous period in the history of the International Typographical Union.

During the eleven months ending May 31, 1901, there were organized seventy-five unions with an aggregate charter membership of 1,006; twelve unions, with a membership of 238, surrendered charters; eight unions, with a membership of 84, were suspended, and the charter of one union, with a membership of 14, was revoked. The average paying membership for the eleven months ending May 31, 1901, was 34,948, and for the previous year it was 32,105, a net gain of 2,843.

During the twelve months ending May 31, 1902, there were organized 113 unions, with an aggregate charter membership of 1,653; twenty unions, with a membership of 202, surrendered charters; nine unions, with a membership of 98, were suspended, and the charter of one union, with a membership of 10, was revoked. One union, with a membership of 8, was reinstated. The average paying membership for the twelve months ending May 31, 1902, was 38,364, and for the previous year it was 34,948, a gain of 3,416.

During the twelve months ending May 31, 1903, there were organized 159 unions, with an aggregate charter membership of 2,281. Eighteen unions, with a membership of 235, surrendered charters. Two unions, with a membership of 25, were suspended. One union, with a membership of 10, was reinstated.

During the twelve months ending May 31, 1904, there were organized 60 unions, with an aggregate charter membership of 766. Forty-one unions with a membership of 640, surrendered charters. Twenty-five unions, with a membership of 298, were suspended. One union, with a membership of 36, had its charter revoked, but was immediately reorganized.

These comparative paragraphs make clear that during the last four years we have gained 11,217 members. During the last year the gain was about 9 per cent.

WE WIN AN IMPORTANT LAW CASE.

The famous Wunch case, in litigation in the state of New York for some years, was decided in our favor. The effect of the decision will be to establish the legal right in New York state of union men to refuse to work with non-union, and a decision by the New York court will have great influence on the courts of other states. Our Buffalo representative writes: "It has been a long, wearisome fight, but I think the principle is worth

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more than can be measured in dollars and cents. The Wunch case was a clean-cut question of law. Our lawyer says it shows that the judges are clearly in sympathy with the aims and objects of trade unions, so long as they abstain from violence, but just as sure as there is a sign of violence the unions will get the worst of it."

ANOTHER INTERESTING DECISION.

A New York court has handed down a decision in which it holds that labor unions may, within lawful limits, boycott, strike and picket. The decision is the outcome of the case of two former employes against the United States Printing Company, of Brooklyn. In August, 1903, after a fight of a year to unionize the electrotype department of the printing company, the union sent letters to the company's customers informing them that the company would not employ union workmen. The union also adopted a system of boycott and picketing which the company asserted interfered with their business. As a result of the troubles a compromise was effected and a contract entered into between the company and the unions of stereotypers and electrotypers by which the company agreed to employ only union men. Two employes refused to join the union, and alleged that the company threatened to discharge them unless they did so. They obtained an injunction from the supreme court preventing the company and the union from interfering with their employment. The attorneys who represented the stereotypers' union appealed from the decision granting the injunction, contending that the agreement to employ only union men was clearly valid, as the result of a voluntary understanding resulting from arbitration, and that there were neither duress nor threats used by the unions in securing the execution of the agreement with the printing company. The prevailing opinion says: "An injunction against organizing a strike can not stand. Neither can a union be enjoined from picketing or boycotting. This injunction is too broad and sweeping. An employe who has not bound himself to his master by a contract can not be bound by law to work for him, and may quit his employment if conditions are not to his (the employe's) liking. A strike per se is not unlawful. What man may do individually he may do collectively. Picketing for purposes of observation is not illegal, and only becomes illegal when they adopt violence. But where persuasion or argument is used, no injunction can apply."

THIS KNOWLEDGE MAY AVERT TROUBLE.

The court, in the decision, made the following close distinction, which will be of interest to officers and members of local unions, and it may be well for them to bear the principle enunciated in mind: "There is a manifest discrimination, well recognized, between a combination of workmen to secure the exclusive employment of its members by a refusal to work with none other, and a combination whose primary object is to procure the discharge of an outsider and his deprivation of all employment. In the first case, the action of the combination is primarily for the betterment of its fellow members. In the second case such action is primarily 'to impoverish and crush another' by making it impossible for him to work there, or, so far as may be possible, anywhere. The difference is between combination for welfare of self and that for the persecution of another. The primary purpose of one may necessarily but incidentally require a discharge of an outsider; the primary purpose of the other is such discharge, and, so far as possible, an exclusion from all labor in his calling. Self-protection may cause incidental injury to another. Self-protection does not aim at malevolent injury to another. The law views an injury arising from competition differently from an injury done in persecution."

WHY THE CASE COULD BE WON FOR THE UNION.

It appears that the decision was in favor of the stereotypers, because the union did not insist on the discharge of the non-union employes, agreeing, on the other hand, to accept these employes into membership. On this point the decision says: "That the aim of the union was not the discharge of the plaintiffs as individuals is clear from the clause in the agreement that they, and all other present employes, would be admitted to the union. Thus, it was willing to avert in the only way possible the injury to the present employes which might arise from the agreement that henceforth only union men should be employed. It would seem that the purpose was not to drive out non-union men that places might be made for union men, but to assure that there should be no employes in this branch who were not members of the union. It may well be that the union deemed it essential to the interests of its members who were employed that all of the employes should be allied, so as to act henceforth in concert on questions of wages, work hours, privileges, or of the employment of only those, to work with them, who were approved by them as skillful or competent. This is a fair inference, because the union did not need to afford this privilege of admission. If it be said that the employer insisted on this provision, nevertheless it appears that the union was willing to insert it. Presumably it would not have done so if the object of the strike was to cause the discharge of the plaintiffs and their fellows, unless, of course, the strike had failed in that respect." The decision in favor of the union was agreed to by all the judges, both as to law and fact, and can not be appealed.

THE LABEL AND ITS ENEMIES.

Reference is made in this report to the conventions of employing printers, recently held. At all of these gatherings the label was an attractive target, and the more radical element among the employers, with great joy took a shot at the label bullseye. It is a fair inference that the label agitation that has thus far been manifested, spasmodic and lacking volume it must be admitted, has nevertheless been effective, when the union-opposing employer is constrained to cry out against the union trademark. It is to be deplored that the unions of printing trade artisans have not yet united on a systematic and well-financed label

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campaign. The success that has attended the joint agreement, alluded to in this report, may and it is believed will lead to closer affiliation, and a plan for label advertisement that will result in great benefit to the wage-earner. Had such an agitation been under way to what extent our eight-hour interests would now be strengthened may be conceived, but, lacking it, may not now be enjoyed. In view of present ventures the time is peculiarly appropriate for repeating the label observation appearing in four prior reports: "Every local union should have a special fund for label agitation, and a special committee in charge of the work. Those unions which have wisely inaugurated such a movement should give to it renewed force and vigor, and subordinate unions so unfortunate as to have failed in this respect are earnestly recommended to give it immediate attention. This brings me to the consideration of a somewhat remarkable feature of our polity. The International Union has no especial fund for the furtherance of label advertisement. It is true that we manage in many ways to give our trademark prominence and publicity, but there should be provision for the more general promulgation of popular knowledge concerning and demand for it. Five to ten thousand dollars spent in this direction would, I am sure, bring manifold return, both to the present membership and in the way of accretion to its numbers." The practice of going to the printing office patron with the request that the label be a part of the specification for printed matter is often persisted in by our unions after rebuff and refusal have been repeatedly manifested. Where the customer is deaf to the union's request, the customer's customers will, if appealed to, bring about the desired result. It is to these customers that the label advertisement should be directed. They, in the main, are wage-earners, and entirely susceptible to a campaign of education.

THE UNION PRINTERS' HOME.

The annual meeting of the board of trustees of the Union Printers' Home was held in Colorado Springs during September. The board found the Home in good condition, with the exception of modern fire-fighting facilities and appliances. This important feature has been added, together with approved means of escape in case of fire. The money for the proposed addition is gradually forthcoming, although the eight-hour agitation and assessment have interfered somewhat. Attention is directed to the reports of the board of trustees of the Home, and of the Cummings' Memorial committee.

A condition that causes much perplexity frequently confronts the board of trustees, and especially the admission committee. Many applications are received from members whose physical condition does not warrant favorable action for the reason that the applicants are either helpless or liable to become so. The affliction is generally locomotor ataxia, but in some instances it is another disease of a progressive nature. If such applicants are to be admitted, then there will eventually be a large increase in the Home's service staff. Personal attendants for helpless cases will have to be provided. This condition has been before the board of trustees at each of its sessions for the past four years, and each year the admission committee has in effect been instructed to reject applications from members liable to become helpless or already in that condition. Almost without exception, applicants in the inhibited class have been members of many years' standing, and the local union submitting their applications can not be convinced that these applicants should not be admitted to the privileges of the Home, notwithstanding their physical condition. There should be some pronouncement of policy by the convention. The inclination and personal desire of all of the members of the board tend toward admission, but there is a condition that must be faced. If this class of applicants referred to is to be admitted, and if the only requirements for admission are to be the necessary five years continuous membership and freedom from loathsome disease, then in a short time the expense of the Home will outrun its revenue. It may be asserted that the membership will meet this condition when it arises, but previous experience does not lead to optimism as to this outcome. It is believed that the International per capita is as high now as it can well be for several years, and together with local dues, constitutes an important expenditure each month. It must also be remembered that after the proposed addition to the Home is in service, the monthly cost of maintenance will be materially increased.

Then there is the growing tendency to send to the Home members far advanced in the second stage of tuberculosis, and also in the third stage of that dread disease. Our experience demonstrates that the Colorado climate, while efficacious if taken advantage of in time, is not only not conducive to recovery in second and third stage tuberculosis, but, on the contrary, it generally hastens death. An excerpt from the Superintendent's report for the month of April gives force to the foregoing observations. That officer says: "It will be noted that the burial account is unusually heavy. It is a noteworthy fact that the deaths (4) were all from tuberculosis, three of the deceased having been residents of the Home but a very short time. To be exact, one had been a resident for eight months, one two and one-half months, and one but one month. All were in the advanced stages of the disease."

ADVERTISING PAYS.

As a result of the publication in the November issue of the Inland Printer of the story descriptive of the Union Printers' Home, scores of papers have reprinted the article, and many of these journals have supplemented the reproduction with complimentary editorial notices. The Cummings memorial committee printed the article in pamphlet form, and several thousand copies have been circulated. The Home and the International Typographical Union, by reason of the publicity obtained, are favorably known today by thousands of persons previously having no knowledge of the institutions. Public estimation is a valuable asset.

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OUR AFFILIATED UNIONS AND THE JOINT AGREEMENT.

The mailers, typefounders and newspaper writers have their progress set forth in the reports of their officers, and made a part of this volume. Effort has been made to reorganize the typefounders, and it is progressing nicely. An unwise, illegal and ineffective strike of the Kansas City mailers, against the verdict of an arbitration board, has retarded somewhat the further growth of mailers' unions. This strike was entered into despite International law and contract obligations, and in defiance of orders from the International officers. The less said of it the better for the parties participating in it.

The amended joint agreement is reprinted and made a part of this report, in the form of Exhibit C. During the time that it has been in effect the agreement has given satisfaction. Allied trades councils are conducted without friction, and all differences are adjusted under the provisions of the agreement. The annual meeting of the joint board, provided for in the agreement, took place at International Typographical Union headquarters last January. Several appeal cases were fully considered, and unanimous decisions reached in each instance. These decisions are reprinted with the agreement. The agreement was amended in several important particulars, and this action was also unanimous. Conditions in several important printing trade centers were discussed, and effort toward improvement has been made. The agreement has worked out splendidly during the first period of its existence, and all of the attendants at the Indianapolis meeting expressed the opinion that even better results will be forthcoming this year. Two years ago, even the most enthusiastic co-operator would have hesitated to predict the success that has attended this honest and sensible effort to get together on the part of the various printing craftsmen, whose interests, after all, are largely identical. The agreement naturally tends toward an industrialism founded on workable and mutually satisfactory stipulations.

SOME OF THE OFFICE WORK.

During the year just ended there was issued from the president's department 23,010 official, typewritten letters. The following eight-hour circulars were distributed throughout the jurisdiction: 10,000 No. 8, 10,000 No. 9, 35,000 No. 10, 20,000 No. 11, 3,000 No. 12, and 18,000 circulars under the following titles, "Golden Nuggets," "Boost," "Organize." Attached to the latter were blanks showing the plan used by Chicago Typographical Union to obtain the names and addresses of non-union printers in the jurisdiction of No. 16 and adjacent territory. The plan referred to has been adopted by many locals. Total number of circulars distributed, 96,000; making 23,375 packages. One thousand nine hundred and sixty-seven boxes of buttons, containing from 15 to 1,000 buttons, a total of 50,000, were mailed to secretaries and presidents of locals, eight-hour committeemen and chairmen of chapels. Ten thousand eight-hour buttons, of special design, were furnished our Canadian unions.

Every effort has been made to answer all correspondence promptly and furnish information requested. Here I desire to repeat the statement made in my report to the St. Louis convention, i. e., that in many cases members of local unions present to the International officers for advice local situations and questions that should first be passed upon by local unions. In all such instances correspondents are directed to bring these matters before their unions, and if then dissatisfied the privilege of appeal is suggested. The International president will not interfere with the rights and prerogatives of local unions. Correspondents must bear this in mind.

During the year scales and contracts presented by unions in the following cities have been examined and approved:

Albany, Ore., Atlantic City, N. J., Augusta, Me., Auburn, N. Y., Allentown, Pa., Appleton, Wis., Abilene, Tex., Ashtabula, Ohio.

Brainerd, Minn., Bluefield, W. Va., Bellefontaine, Ohio, Bellaire, Ohio, Brockton, Mass., Bowling Green, Ky., Battle Creek, Mich., Bridgeport, Conn.

Clinton, Ill., Calgary, Alberta, N. W. T., Cheboygan, Mich., Crookston, Minn., Canton, Ill., Chanute, Kan., Coffeyville, Kan., Cumberland, Md., Centralia, Ill.

Decatur, Ind., Dunkirk, N. Y., Denison, Tex., Denton, Tex.

Elizabeth, N. J., Ennis, Tex.

Ft. Smith, Ark., Fremont, Ohio, Fresno, Calif., Ft. Madison, Iowa, Fitchburg, Mass., Findlay, Ohio.

Gloversville, N. Y., Greeley, Colo., Grass Valley, Calif.

Huntington, W. Va., Hackensack, N. J., Helena, Mont., Haverhill, Mass., Harrisburg, Ill., Houghton, Mich., Hanover, Pa., Herrin, Ill., Hagerstown, Md.

Ithaca, N. Y., Iola, Kan.

Janesville, Wis., Jackson, Tenn.

La Crosse, Wis., Lewiston, Me., Lake Charles, La., Louisville, Ky. (mailers), Lancaster, Ohio, Lancaster, Pa., Lynn, Mass., Lincoln, Neb.

McKinney, Tex., Moberly, Mo., Mascoutah, Ill., Muskogee, I. T., Milwaukee, Wis., Marion, Ill., Morristown, N. J., Montpelier, Vt., Mansfield, Ohio, Marshall, Tex., Mattoon, Ill., Mineola, Tex., Mitchell, S. D., Millinocket, Me., Muncie, Ind.

New Kensington, Pa., Nome, Alaska, Norwood, Mass., Nashua, N. H., North Yakima, Wash., Natchez, Miss., Norwich, N. Y., New Decatur, Ala., Niles, Ohio, New York City (mailers), (Hebrew-American), (Slavonic).

Orange, N. J., Oneida, N. Y., Oregon City, Ore., Ottawa, Kan.

Pocatello, Idaho, Pontiac, Mich., Paterson, N. J., Portsmouth, N. H., Poplar Bluff, Mo., Paducah, Ky., Portsmouth, Ohio, Painesville, Ohio, Port Arthur, Ont., Palestine, Tex., Pekin, Ill.

Quincy, Ill.

Rome, N. Y., Redwood City, Calif.

St. Joseph, Mo., Sacramento, Calif., Sarnia, Ont., San Mateo, Calif., Somerville, N. J., Salisbury,

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N. C., Stamford, Conn., Stillwater, Minn., Seattle, Wash., Salem, Ore.

Terrell, Tex., Tyler, Tex.

Vicksburg, Miss.

Wabash, Ind., Waukegan, Ill., Worcester, Mass., Watertown, Wis., Waterloo, Iowa, West Chester, Pa., Waukesha, Wis., Washington, Ind., Warren, Pa., Windsor, Ont.

Yonkers, N. Y.

THE COPYRIGHT BILL.

Our amendment to the copyright law was acted on favorably by the popular branch of the Congress. In the effort to advance this measure, your president visited the national capital, and finally a favorable report was secured from the Senate committee. But when the amendment came up for concurrence it was killed, one objection sufficing for the deathblow. A conference of representatives of interests affected by the copyright statutes was held in New York in May, and its deliberations were participated in by delegates from the I. T. U. The conclusions arrived at are made a part of the report of our standing committee on copyright, and for this review the attention of the delegates is asked.

FINANCES.

In the following is set forth the revenue of the International Typographical Union and its disposition. The detailed statement is:

On June 1, 1904, there was in the treasury to the credit of the defense fund $2,501.38, the receipts to May 31, 1905, were $44,607.65, a total of $47,109.03. Expenditures amounted to $39,603.16, leaving a balance on May 31, of $7,505.87. Of the amount expended, $19,360.16 went directly to local unions, $16,995.41 was in payment for services and expenses of officers, organizers, $3,247.59 comprises committee and other expenses. Of the sum paid organizers $1,655.80 represents actual organizing work.

The burial fund shows receipts to May 31, 1905, of $42,060.85, and disbursements of $39,690, an excess of receipts over expenditures of $2,370.85. There was in this fund on May 31, 1905, $19,927.78.

The general fund receipts were $35,418.74, the expenditures were $37,868.88, leaving a balance in the fund of $1,891.04. The expenditures from this fund represent convention expenses and grants, officers' salaries, per capita tax and assessments to the American Federation of Labor, and the maintenance of headquarters.

There is in the Cummings Memorial fund, $11,312.85.

There has been transferred to Los Angeles Typographical Union No. 174, to aid in the contest against the Los Angeles Times, $33,650.11. Of this sum the union received $6,964.80 during the fiscal year ending May 31, 1905.

The balance on hand May 31, 1905, representing the defense, burial, general, JOURNAL and special defense funds was $69,052.09, as compared with $34,192.82 on May 31, 1904.

The condition of the Home fund will be found minutely set forth in the report of the board of trustees of that institution.

In 1900 the total receipts were $177,484.79, the total expenditures $185,033.57. In 1901 the total receipts were $138,631.67, and the expenditures $118,347.54. For the year ending May 31, 1902, the receipts were $151,141.23, and the expenditures $145,760.31. For 1903 the receipts were $185,183.08, and the expenditures $174,085.33. For 1904, receipts, $240,005; expenses, $252,817.38. For 1905, receipts, $244,689.24; expenses, $205,822.41.

REMOVAL OF HEADQUARTERS.

The latter part of October, 1904, the headquarters of the International Typographical Union were moved from the De Soto building to 640-650 Newton Claypool building. We now have commodious offices, with facilities adequate for the volume of business, in one of the finest office buildings in Indianapolis. In arrangement, furnishings and facilities the offices are in keeping with the dignity, importance and business standing and reputation of the International Typographical Union. Indianapolis is the headquarters of several international unions, all of them located in offices equipped with modern appliances for the transaction of business, but none more up-to-date than the offices wherein are located the headquarters of our organization.

NOTES.

The provision creating the special defense fund went into effect January 1, 1904, and the fund has remained intact during the period elapsing. It is the intention of the executive council to husband the fund thus accruing as far as possible, so that, on January 1, 1906, the International Typographical Union may have a special fund with which to finance, from an International standpoint, eight-hour requirements. It is felt by the council that there should be an International fund, separate and distinct from the local eight-hour funds that are now being accumulated, and the council is proceeding accordingly.

The portrait of William Aimison, a gift from Nashville Typographical Union No. 20 to the Union Printers' Home, at Colorado Springs, Colo., has been received at that institution. It is an oil painting, life size, framed in gold, and is said to be a splendid likeness of the late Trustee Aimison.

The International Photo-Engravers' Union accepted the terms and became a party to the joint agreement between the International Typographical Union, the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, and the International Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union. Subordinate bodies of the International Photo-Engravers' Union are entitled to representation in allied trades councils. Delegates applying from such locals should be accorded the same privileges as those extended to unions subordinate to the other international organizations which are a party to this agreement.

The Brooklyn Eagle conducted a non-union and open composing room for about fifteen years. On Tuesday, April 11, Commissioner Driscoll, of

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the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, and your president were in New York city on official business. On the previous Sunday Typographical Union No. 6 adopted a resolution directing its officers to enforce the union's scale in the Brooklyn Eagle office, and also provided for an assessment to put into effect the purpose of the resolution if it was not complied with by the Eagle. Your president interested Commissioner Driscoll in the matter, and the commissioner arranged for an interview between the Brooklyn Eagle management, which he attended, the International president and President McCormick and Organizers Jackson and Cunnion, of Typographical Union No. 6. At this interview the proposition for an agreement between No. 6 and the Eagle was thoroughly discussed, and resulted in a tentative agreement to be submitted to a meeting of No. 6, which was held on Sunday, April 16, at which time the agreement was accepted by a vote of 760 to 10.

In accordance with the instructions of the St. Louis convention, effort was made to secure the passage of a measure by the Wisconsin legislature, establishing a state printing plant. The measure was, however, declared to be in conflict with the state constitution. The vice-president, who had charge of the work, will cover the case fully in his report.

A leading economist says: "The man who stays away from the meetings of his union is responsible for everything that is done wrong, and is nothing where he should be something."

The letter sheets of the Granite Cutters' National Union bear the line: "Eight hours constitute a working day in our trade." Unity, organization and intelligent aggressiveness will bring us the right to make the same assertion after January 1, 1906. It is also both instructive and interesting to note that the union granite cutters, under the eight-hour system, are among the highest paid mechanics in the United States and Canada. Good wages go hand in hand with an eight-hour day.

TO THE COLORS.

This is the eight-hour convention. Let eight hours be its rallying cry.

JAMES M. LYNCH,
President.

EXHIBIT A.

ST. LOUIS TELEGRAM AND ANSWERS.

The following message was on June 12 sent by the executive council to the presidents of 160 unions:

INDIANAPOLIS, June 12, 1905.

Executive council today suspended St. Louis Typographical Union until such time as union complies with law and repudiates its illegal nine-hour contract. Suggest that you wire officers St. Louis Union protesting against nine-hour contract and urging compliance with law.

JAMES M. LYNCH,
J. W. BRAMWOOD,
HUGO MILLER,
Executive Council International Typographical Union.

Asking for copies of messages sent to St. Louis, in accordance with suggestion contained in the council's telegram, the following were furnished:

(Rockford Union No. 213.)

President St. Louis Typographical Union No. 8:

Rockford Typographical Union No. 213 urges that St. Louis Union repudiate illegal nine-hour contract and comply with the law.

C. D. HUMERSTON, President No. 213.

(Dayton Union No. 57.)

DAYTON, OHIO, June 13, 1905.

J. J. Early, Burlington Building, 810 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.:

Dayton Union protests against nine-hour contract and urges compliance with International Typographical Union law.

HENRY KEUPING, President No. 57.
Dayton, Ohio.

(Cleveland Union No. 53.)

CLEVELAND, OHIO, June 12, 1905.

Typographical Union No. 8, 408 Burlington Building, St. Louis, Mo.:

No. 53 protests against the action of No. 8 in violating the six-city agreement and proceeding in direct opposition to the mandates of the International Typographical Union referendum, and urges No. 8 to recede from its present suicidal position. The wishes of the executive council should be respected; the integrity of the International Typographical Union demands it.

MAX S. HAYES, President,
GEORGE E. LEE, Secretary.

(Toledo Union No. 63.)

TOLEDO, June 13, 1905.

J. J. Early, 408 Burlington Building, 810 Olive, St. Louis, Mo.:

The action of No. 8 in signing nine-hour contract at this time will affect every union's eight-hour endeavor. Its moral effect is weakening and No. 63 emphatically protests.

E. M. STEWART, President No. 63.

(St. Joseph Union No. 40.)

J. J. Early, 408 Burlington Building, Olive Street, St. Louis:

Nine-hour contract will vitally affect Missouri river district. Stand for eight.

BURT E. BURNHAM, President No. 40.

(Columbus Union No. 5.)

COLUMBUS, OHIO, June 13, 1905.

J. J. Early, Secretary-Treasurer St. Louis Union No. 8, 408 Burlington Building, St. Louis, Mo.:

Columbus Union No. 5 protests against St. Louis Union No. 8 signing nine-hour contract.

CHARLES E. WHITNEY, President.
W. E. BIRD, Secretary-Treasurer.

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(Streator Union No. 328.)

J. J. Early, Secretary, 408 Burlington Building, 810 Olive Street, St. Louis:

Three-twenty-eight urges compliance with law and repudiation of nine-hour contract.

JOHN L. PERRY, President.

(Moberly Union No. 473.)

President St. Louis Typographical Union No. 8, St. Louis, Mo.:

Moberly Union protests illegal contract. What's wrong with eight-hour agreement?

MOBERLY TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 473,
P. K. WEIS, President.
R. S. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

(La Salle-Peru, Ill., Union No. 442.)

J. J. Early, 408 Burlington Building, 810 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.:

Local No. 442 endorses the repudiation of the nine-hour-day contract by the executive council of the International Typographical Union and urges local No. 8 to comply with the International Typographical Union law.

J. AL. MEISENBACH, Secretary-Treasurer.

(Mattoon Union No. 520.)

MATTOON, ILL., June 15, 1905.

Joseph A. Jackson, President Typographical Union, St. Louis, Mo.:

Mattoon Typographical Union has protested against action in regard to your nine-hour contract and urges compliance with International law.

WILL J. RIDER, President No. 520.

(Anaconda Union No. 255.)

Anaconda No. 255 protests against your action relative to nine-hour contracts and requests that you rescind any such agreements entered into. We will uphold the International Typographical Union officers.

R. A. FLEMING, President;
HARRY DENNY, Secretary;
DAN DUNN, Chairman Executive Board,
Anaconda Typographical Union No. 255.

(Danville Union No. 230.)

Danville Union protests against contract in violation of law. W. H. RHODES, President.

(Hannibal Union No. 88.)

HANNIBAL, MO., June 13, 1905.

J. J. Early, 408 Burlington Building, 810 Olive Street, St. Louis:

We earnestly protest against action on nine-hour contract. Entreat you to comply with International law.

ELMER E. HEWETT, President No. 88.
C. A. HILL, Recording Secretary.

(New York Union No. 6.)

NEW YORK, June 14, 1905.

J. J. Early, Secretary No. 8:

Executive committee No. 6 instruct me to protest against action of No. 8 of accepting nine-hour proposition of the United Typothetæ of America. Unless St. Louis Typographical Union repudiates this proposition and asks to have ban of suspension placed on it by International Typographical Union lifted our fight for the eight-hour day will be made doubly hard. A solid front east, west, north and south means victory for us all. Why should No. 8 fall to the rear. Take up the cry with us. The United Typothetæ of America know the eight-hour day for the book and job man can be won by the International Typographical Union on January 1, 1906, if we stand together.

P. H. MCCORMICK, President.

(Memphis Union No. 11.)

Most emphatically protest your illegal nine-hour contract and urge compliance with International Typographical Union law. Letter follows.

WILLIAM S. WELLS, President.

(Chicago Union No. 16.)

CHICAGO, June 12, 1905.

J. J. Early, Secretary No. 8:

Urge No. 8 to respect International law. Chicago enthusiastic for shorter workday. Help get St. Louis in line. EDWIN R. WRIGHT.

(Denver Union No. 49.)

DENVER, June 13, 1905.

J. J. Early, 408 Burlington Building, 810 Olive Street, St. Louis:

No. 49 protests against No. 8 signing nine-hour day contracts. Such action will endanger every eight-hour union in jurisdiction. Denver and San Francisco especially. Compliance with the law is imperative. J. E. COLLETT, President No. 49.
F. C. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

(St. Paul Union No. 30.)

J. J. Early, 810 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.:

DEAR SIR—Will you kindly inform me of facts relating to the nine-hour contract made by No. 8. We can not understand this disregard of the nearly unanimous wish for the eight-hour day and the general welfare of our fellow craftsmen.

T. F. THOMAS, President No. 30.

(Valley City Union No. 50.)

J. J. Early, 408 Burlington Building, 810 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.:

No. 50, Saginaw, protests action contrary to referendum eight-hour day.

L. H. SWART, Secretary No. 50.

(Minneapolis Union No. 42.)

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., June 13, 1905.

To J. J. Early, 408 Burlington Building, 810 Olive, St. Louis, Mo.:

Members of No. 42 protest against action of No. 8 on job scale. International Typographical Union laws disregarded. In honor and fairness abrogate agreement. Come out. Stand pat for eight hours. We are sure to win.

MINNEAPOLIS TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 42,
Per F. N. GOULD, President.

(Little Rock Union No. 92.)

Mr. J. J. Early, 408 Burlington Building, 810 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.:

In the name of No. 92, beg to protest against action No. 8 in making nine-hour contract.

H. S. ANDREWS, President No. 92.

(Wheeling Union No. 79.)

Wheeling Typographical Union No. 79 earnestly protests against the action of St. Louis Union on the nine-hour contract, as being in direct violation of law, discouraging to other unions and of ma-

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terial assistance to the typothetæ, in opposing the eight-hour movement, and urges No. 8 to rescind any action calculated to injure the work already accomplished by the International Typographical Union eight-hour committee.

G. B. Barr,
President Typographical Union No. 79.

(Aurora Union No. 291.)

Aurora, Ill., June 13, 1905.

Joseph A. Jackson, 408 Burlington Building, 810 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.:

Aurora Typographical Union No. 291 protests against alleged illegal nine-hour contract made by St. Louis Union.

A. F. Miller, President.
Ida Gray, Secretary.

(Albany Union No. 4.)

Albany, June 13, 1905.

Joseph A. Jackson, President No. 8, 408 Burlington Building, 810 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.:

No. 4 earnestly protests against your action in signing nine-hour contract.

John F. Quirk, President No. 4.

(Toronto Union No. 91.)

Toronto, June 13, 1905.

Mr. J. J. Early, Secretary St. Louis Typographical Union:

Would strongly urge No. 8 to reconsider nine-hour contract. It will have an unfavorable influence on Canadian unions in securing the eight-hour day next January.

Edward M. Meehan, President No. 91.

(Colorado Springs Union No. 82.)

No. 82 protests against nine-hour contract and urges No. 8 to comply with the laws. Action of executive council endorsed.

W. J. Snider, President No. 82.

(Ottawa Union No. 102.)

Ottawa, June 13, 1905.

Mr. J. J. Early, St. Louis, Mo.:

Am informed your union has signed contract for nine-hour day. As delegate from No. 102 to Toronto convention I strongly protest against such illegal action. P. M. Draper.

(Beaumont Union No. 339.)

Beaumont, Texas, June 13, 1905.

J. J. Early, 408 Burlington Building, 810 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.:

Beaumont Typographical Union protests against the signing of the nine-hour contract at St. Louis. Of vital importance to our whole state. Stand fast for eight hours.

W. T. Ecks, President No. 339.

(German-American Detroit Union No. 21.)

German-American Typographical Union No. 21 protests vigorously against nine-hour contract.

Charles Padberg.

(Rochester Union No. 15.)

Rochester, N. Y., June 13, 1905.

J. J. Early, President Typographical Union No. 8, 810 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.:

A convention city, the birthplace of the eight-hour law, a Judas. As a delegate to the St. Louis convention, I say, comply with the eight-hour law as proclaimed by the delegates in convention hall.

Bert H. Bates, President No. 15.

(Omaha Union No. 190.)

For God's sake, rescind your action.

V. B. Kinney, Secretary-Treasurer No. 190.

(Niagara Falls Union No. 233.)

June 15, 1905.

J. J. Early, 408 Burlington Building, Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.:

Earnestly protest against your local signing for over eight-hour day after January 1. Are now up against same proposition, but are determined to fight it out. A. R. Cook, President No. 233.

(Kansas City Union No. 80.)

Kansas City, Mo., June 13, 1905.

Joseph A. Jackson, President No. 8, 408 Burlington Building, 810 Olive, St. Louis, Mo.:

As president-elect of No. 80, I can see no good that can come from your union's illegal nine-hour contract, and trust for the good of the southwest district you will comply with International law and repudiate contract at once.

Frank N. Cleeton.
Frank B. Pierce.

(Alton Union No. 306.)

Alton, Ill., June 12, 1905.

J. J. Early, 408 Burlington Building, 810 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.:

Alton Typographical Union No. 306 protests against nine-hour contract entered into by No. 8 and urge compliance with the law.

W. H. Murphy, President.
M. H. Davis, Secretary.

(Worcester Union No. 165.)

Worcester, Mass., June 13, 1905.

Mr. J. J. Early, Secretary St. Louis Typographical Union No. 8, 408 Burlington Building, 810 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.:

Believe action No. 8 signing nine-hour contract illegal, and urge compliance with law.

Freeman M. Saltus, President No. 165.

(Centralia Union No. 479.)

J. J. Early, Secretary St. Louis Typographical Union, St. Louis:

Centralia Typographical Union No. 479 emphatically protests against the action of No. 8 in signing nine-hour-day scale beyond January 1, 1906, and suggest you reconsider.

O. B. Correll, President.
A. W. Reynolds, Secretary.

(Austin Union No. 138.)

June 13, 1905.

J. J. Early, 408 Burlington Building, St. Louis, Mo.:

No. 138 objects to illegal contract made by No. 8 and urges that you comply with the law.

C. L. Leache, President.
W. L. Holland, Secretary.

(Dallas Union No. 173.)

Dallas Typographical Union protests against the action of St. Louis Typographical Union in signing nine-hour contract and urges, in the interest

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of harmony in the southwest, that you comply with the International Typographical Union eight-hour law. L. T. ROGERS,
President Dallas Typographical Union No. 173.

(Columbia Union No. 101.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13, 1905.
Joseph A. Jackson, 408 Burlington Building, St. Louis, Mo.:
President St. Louis Union No. 8—On behalf of Columbia Union No. 101 respectfully protest against action of your union in making nine-hour contract. Hope contract will be rescinded.
JOHN R. BERG,
President Columbia Typographical Union No. 101.

(Springfield Union No. 216.)
J. J. Early, 408 Burlington Building, St. Louis, Mo.:
Springfield No. 216 protests against action taken in signing a nine-hour contract for three years.
W. H. SCHLUTER, President.

(Murphysboro Union No. 217.)
Murphysboro Typographical Union No. 217 enters vigorous protest against your action in signing nine-hour agreement.
A. JAMES, President No. 217.

(Pekin Union No. 591.)
PEKIN, ILL., June 13, 1905.
J. J. Early, 408 Burlington Building, St. Louis, Mo.:
Pekin Union No. 591 strongly protests against your action in making nine-hour contract as tending to defeat the wishes of the majority in their eight-hour struggle. Stand by the International.
PEKIN TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 591,
M. J. DORSEY, President.

(Bay City Union No. 81.)
Bay City Typographical Union No. 81 protests against your nine-hour agreement, and urge that you live up to the law. MELVIN HODGINS.
219 Washington avenue.

(Taylorville Union No. 369.)
TAYLORVILLE, ILL., June 13, 1905.
Joseph A. Jackson, Globe-Democrat office, St. Louis, Mo.:
No. 369 protests against No. 8's illegal nine-hour contract, and urge compliance with law.
W. T. MARTIN,
Chairman Executive Board.

(San Francisco Union No. 21.)
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., June 11, 1905.
J. A. Jackson, St. Louis, Mo.:
San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21 respectfully urges reconsideration of action taken on agreement including nine-hour day. Capital is being made by local typothetæ of your vote. Our contest will be made the harder, and the International movement retarded. WILL J. FRENCH.

(Helena Union No. 95.)
HELENA, MONT., June 12, 1905.
J. J. Early, 408 Burlington building, 810 Olive street, St. Louis, Mo.:
Helena Typographical Union strongly protests against illegal nine-hour contracts. St. Louis must stand firm. Weakness is treason. International with 40,000 members back of fight. Traitors get nothing. Eight hours and victory.
JOHN BAKER, President.
DON C. D. MOORE, Secretary.

(Joliet Union No. 194.)
JOLIET, June 13, 1905.
J. J. Early, 408 Burlington building, St. Louis, Mo.:
We protest against action in signing nine-hour contract. W. M. FUNK,
Secretary No. 194.

(Troy Union No. 52.)
TROY, N. Y., June 13, 1905.
J. J. Early, 408 Burlington Building, St. Louis, Mo.:
Troy 52 has signed for eight-hour day. We protest against St. Louis in signing nine-hour contract. Be men and live up to the International Typographical Union laws.
JOHN E. RANNEY, President.

(Pittsburg Union No. 7.)
Must protest against your union's action on nine-hour contract. Think action will jeopardize movement here and elsewhere. Respectfully urge compliance with law. C. M. LEIGHLEY.
President Typographical Union No. 7,
Pittsburg, Pa.

(Roanoke Union No. 60.)
ROANOKE, VA., June 16.
J. J. Early, Secretary, 408 Burlington Building, St. Louis, Mo.:
No. 60 strenuously objects to nine-hour contract beyond January 1st.
JOSEPH KENNEDY, President.

(Nashville Union No. 20.)
ROANOKE, VA., June 16.
J. J. Early, Secretary, 408 Burlington Building, St. Louis, Mo.:
We are opposed to nine-hour contract beyond January 1, 1906.
ALBERT E. HILL, President No. 20.

(Buffalo Union No. 9.)
President Jackson, St. Louis Typographical Union:
Buffalo most emphatically protests against St. Louis action in regard to nine-hour agreement.
CHARLES E. KINSKEY,
President No. 9.

(New Haven Union No. 47.)
For sake of harmony, organization and eight-hour campaign, repudiate nine-hour contract and yield to executive council for present.
WILLIAM J. FORTIN, President.
FRANK VAN DYCK, Secretary.

(Canton, Ill., Union No. 342.)
Canton Typographical Union No. 342 protests against your signing a nine-hour contract. We urge compliance with the law.
F. M. HARRISON, President.

(Cincinnati Union No. 3.)
James J. Early, Secretary St. Louis Union No. 8:
No. 3 is astounded to learn of No. 8's unwise action, and hopes it will be rescinded at once. After participating in the conference at Indian-

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apolis, Chicago and Detroit on eight-hour movement, and plan agreed to over signatures of your officers, together with their assurances to the other unions there represented, that St. Louis would be found in line for the eight-hour workday, we believe you stultify yourselves in the eyes of the entire International Union, and we urge you to get back into line and not allow No. 8 to be used as a club to discourage or defeat the eight-hour movement. T. J. DONNELLY, President No. 3.
ROBERT H. CURL, Secretary No. 3.

(Springfield Union No. 158.)

SPRINGFIELD, MO., June 12, 1905.

J. A. Jackson, 408 Burlington Building, St. Louis, Mo.:

No. 158 protests the action of your union in making nine-hour scale in opposition to International law. We believe that No. 8 is strong enough to secure eight hours without violation of law. GEORGE A. BAUMAN, President.
B. E. WOOLSEY, Secretary.

(New Orleans Union No. 17.)

NEW ORLEANS, June 20, 1905.

To Joseph A. Jackson, President St. Louis Typographical Union No. 8, St. Louis, Mo.:

Action of No. 8 in signing nine-hour contract is deplored. International Typographical Union law should have been complied with.

H. S. HUDSPETH,
President No. 17.

(Houston Union No. 87.)

No. 87 has been advised St. Louis Union No. 8 has signed nine-hour contract. Regard action as violation of good faith on part of your union and inimical to success of eight-hour International law. We most respectfully but vigorously protest action, and urge reconsideration.

G. W. BALDWIN,
President.
K. E. CHOATE,
P. W. GARRETT,
Executive Committee.

(Lincoln Union No. 209.)

June 12, 1905.

J. Jackson, President St. Louis Typographical Union, Burlington Building, St. Louis, Mo.:

No. 209 earnestly urges compliance with International law as to illegal nine-hour contract.

F. M. COFFEY,
President No. 209.

(Kewanee Union No. 164.)

C. P. Connolly, 1394 Blackstone Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.:

Kewanee Typographical Union No. 164, small in number, but loyal, emphatically protests against recent action of St. Louis Union. Such action is disloyal, discouraging and disorganizing, and unless rescinded will be the means of destroying the union in this country. R. L. BREEN, President.

(Muncie Union No. 332.)

J. J. Early, 408 Burlington Building, 810 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.:

Muncie Union protests No. 8's action in signing a nine-hour contract, as injurious to the universal eight-hour movement, and requests that you conform with International law.

B. W. MCGINNIS, President.
H. A. BROWN, Secretary.

(Chattanooga Union No. 89.)

Chattanooga Union No. 89 vigorously protests illegal nine-hour contract, and insist that you comply with the law.

OZA BLODGETT, President.
JOHN O'BRIEN, Secretary-Treasurer.

(Sedalia Union No. 206.)

J. J. Early, 408 Burlington Building, 810 Olive Street, St. Louis:

Sedalia Typographical Union protests against adoption of nine-hour contract. Suggest repudiate, comply with law. A. J. DOWD, President.
J. P. HURTT, Secretary.

(Lincoln, Ill., Union No. 327.)

LINCOLN, ILL., June 13, 1905.

J. J. Early, 408 Burlington Building, 810 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.:

Suspend illegal contract. Not in harmony with eight hours. Get back in line. Need your support.

WALTER HENRY, President No. 327.

(Butte Union No. 126.)

Joseph Jackson, 810 Olive Street, Burlington Building, St. Louis:

SIR—Hasten to inform you No. 126 is unalterably opposed to the sophistry of No. 8 regarding nine-hour contracts. Entire membership condemns such contemptible, absurd and ridiculous methods pursued by officers of your union.

W. E. PURNETT.

(Seattle Union No. 202.)

SEATTLE, WASH., June 13.

J. J. Early, 408 Burlington Building, 810 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.:

Seattle Union learns with regret of No. 8 in striking blow to movement for eight-hour day. Retract your action and stand by International. Prove to the world that our union has no dissenters.

SEATTLE TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 202,
E. H. MITCHELL, President.

(Elmira Union No. 19.)

J. J. Early, 408 Burlington Building, 810 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.:

No. 19 protests against your nine-hour contract, and hopes your union will comply with the union law. H. C. MILLER, President.

(Oakland Typographical Union No. 36.)

J. J. Early, 408 Burlington Building, 810 Olive:

Oakland Union disapproves nine-hour contract. Endangers our eight-hours. Urge compliance with council's wishes. C. W. NISBET,
President Oakland Typographical Union No. 36.

(Newark Union No. 103.)

Joseph A. Jackson, President St. Louis Typographical Union No. 8, 408 Burlington Building, 810 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.:

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS ST. LOUIS TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION—The president and executive committee Newark Typographical Union No. 103 pro-

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test against action of No. 8 in agreeing to nine-hour workday, as it not only jeopardizes eight-hour movement, but endangers welfare of all locals. We sincerely hope you will reconsider your action.

E. H. ASHTON, President,
F. S. EDICK, Chairman Executive Committee,
Newark Typographical Union No. 103.

(Scranton Union No. 112.)

J. J. Early, 408 Burlington Building, St. Louis, Mo.:

Learning with regret that you have made new nine-hour contract, we protest, as your action is destructive of best interests of craft and contrary to law.

SCRANTON TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 112,
M. H. MILLARD, President.

(Los Angeles Union No. 174.)

LOS ANGELES, June 25, 1905.

To James J. Early, 408 Burlington Building, 810 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.:

Typographical Union 174 at regular meeting unanimously and emphatically protests against No. 8 violating eight-hour agreement.

STANLEY B. WILSON, President.
G. W. BOWMAN, Secretary.

(Multnomah Union No. 58.)

PORTLAND, ORE., June 13, 1905.

Action of No. 8, making nine-hour agreement, is deplored by Multnomah Union No. 58. This union insists such action be rescinded. Hope your body will not give eight-hour movement black eye indicated, but hold to old motto of "all for one and one for all." EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE No. 58.

(Tacoma Union No. 170.)

TACOMA, WASH., June 13, 1905.

J. A. Jackson, President Typographical Union No. 8, St. Louis, Mo.:

Tacoma Typographical Union No. 170 desires to enter a most decided protest against the action of St. Louis Union in entering into a nine-hour contract, and urges that you comply with the law of the International Typographical Union.

ARTHUR T. BELL,
President Tacoma Typographical Union No. 170.

(San Antonio Union No. 172.)

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, June 12, 1905.

Mr. Joseph Jackson, President St. Louis Typographical Union, St. Louis, Mo.:

San Antonio Typographical Union protests against St. Louis Union violating eight-hour law. Such action makes fight in Texas much harder. Suggest repudiation of such contract.

JAMES H. MAGINNIS, President No. 172.

(Louisville Union No. 10.)

LOUISVILLE, KY., June 13, 1905.

J. J. Early, 408 Burlington building, 810 Olive street, St. Louis, Mo.:

Violation of I. T. U. law does not pay. Earnestly protest against action of St. Louis Union. Reconsider and stand firm, as No. 8 voted 6 to 1 for enforcement of eight-hour day.

F. W. BONTE, President L. T. U. No. 10.
J. P. STACK, Secretary.

(Galveston Union No. 28.)

Joseph A. Jackson, President St. Louis Typographical Union No. 8, St. Louis, Mo.:

Have wire executive headquarters suspending St. Louis Union. Write particulars immediately. For sake of cause hope you will get in line.

GEORGE H. SLATER.

LETTERS FORWARDED TO ST. LOUIS.

(Memphis Union No. 11.)

To Officers and Members St. Louis Typographical Union No. 8:

GENTLEMEN—It is beyond the comprehension of the members of Memphis No. 11 that you should take such action as to sign up a contract for nine hours in violation of the edict of the International Typographical Union and the referendum. This union has two contracts to make (book and job and morning newspaper) within next thirty days, and your unseemly action will have a most deterring effect on any success we hope to achieve.

The Memphis Typothetæ had immediate notice of your action.

Let us urge you to correct the mistake we are informed that you made. Think what is at stake, and what you owe to your thousands of brother members. Fraternally,

WILLIAM S. WELLS,
President No. 11.

(Champaign Union No. 444.)

CHAMPAIGN, ILL., June 14, 1905.

James M. Lynch, President International Typographical Union, Indianapolis, Ind.:

DEAR SIR—No. 444 sent communication to St. Louis protesting against No. 8's action in signing a nine-hour agreement in face of the resolution adopted at the St. Louis convention, and while I do not remember the communication verbatim, I do remember that I said No. 444 wished to enter its solemn protest against the action of No. 8, and asked them if they did not think it would make it appear bad for the rest of us to have it thrown up to us that St. Louis, the city where the eight-hour resolution was adopted, was the first to sign up a nine-hour contract in violation of that resolution. I said some more things, but nothing disrespectful, making the letter as strong as possible in emphasizing our protest over their action. Very respectfully,

J. M. COLLINS,
Secretary-Treasurer No. 444.

P. S. Communication was sent under seal of the union. J. M. C.

(Hartford Union No. 127.)

HARTFORD, CONN., June 16, 1905.

Mr. James M. Lynch, President International Typographical Union, Indianapolis, Ind.:

DEAR SIR—At the conference of the eight-hour committees of southern New England here assembled at Hartford, Conn., on Thursday, June 15, 1905, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That we deplore the action of the officers of the St. Louis Typographical Union in proposing an agreement with their employers for a three-years' contract, having for its principal clause a nine-hour day, and we urge upon that or-

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ganization the necessity of immediately repudiating such an agreement."

Fraternally yours,
S. T. PFUND,
Secretary Southern, New England Eight-Hour Committee.

(Mobile Union No. 27.)

MOBILE, ALA., June 13, 1905.

To Officers St. Louis Typographical Union No. 8:

GENTLEMEN—Mobile Typographical Union No. 27 is in receipt of telegram from executive council International Typographical Union stating that No. 8 had been suspended for entering into illegal nine (9) hour contract. No. 27 emphatically protests against such action of No. 8, and would urge a firm stand for eight hours in 1906.

Fraternally,
GUS P. VAUTROT,
President.

By order of the union.
Attest: JOHN J. RUSSELL, Secretary.

(Norwegian-Danish Union No. 272, Chicago.)

CHICAGO, ILL., June 20, 1905.

Mr. Joseph A. Jackson, 408 Burlington Building, St. Louis, Mo.:

DEAR SIR—We hereby desire to express our protest and regret in regard to the action of the St. Louis Typographical Union No. 8 in signing the nine-hour contract, and we urgently implore you to repudiate said contract and follow the regulations of the International Typographical Union.

In behalf of the Norwegian-Danish Typographical Union No. 272, of Chicago, Ill.

OLUF A. RASMUSSEN,
President.

(New Orleans Union No. 17.)

NEW ORLEANS, June 16, 1905.

James M. Lynch, President International Typographical Union, Indianapolis, Ind.:

DEAR MR. LYNCH—At a special meeting held this day by No. 17, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, This union has been officially notified that the executive council of the International Typographical Union has suspended St. Louis Typographical Union until such time as said union complies with law and repudiates its illegal nine-hour contract; therefore,

"Resolved, By New Orleans Typographical Union No. 17, that, while deeply deploring the necessity for such a drastic measure, we heartily endorse the action of the executive council, and,

"Resolved, That No. 8 is hereby earnestly urged, in the interest of the whole International Typographical Union jurisdiction, to comply with the demands of the parent body and join forces with the united country in their effort to secure the eight-hour workday;

"Resolved, That New Orleans Typographical Union No. 17 reaffirms its decision on the eight-hour question;

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the executive council and St. Louis Typographical Union No. 8."

Copies of these resolutions will be printed and mailed to every union under the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union at the earliest practical moment.

With kind regards, and an earnest prayer for the success of the eight-hour day in the face of such an unlooked and uncalled for action, I am,

Fraternally yours,
S. T. STEVENSON,
Secretary.

P. S. The St. Louis contingent here voted to sustain to a man.

(South Bend Union No. 128.)

SOUTH BEND, IND., June 20, 1905.

James M. Lynch:

The following is duplicate of the letter sent to Joseph A. Jackson, St. Louis, Mo.:

"SOUTH BEND, IND., June 13, 1905.

"Joseph A. Jackson, President St. Louis Typographical Union:

"South Bend Union No. 128 upholds executive council in suspending No. 8, and protests against signing of nine-hour contract. No. 128 repudiates illegal contract and urges reconsideration of action at your recent meeting and compliance with law relative to the eight-hour day.

"GEORGE W. GOETZ, President No. 128.
"(SEAL) C. E. BERTCH, Secretary."

(Detroit Union No. 18.)

DETROIT, MICH., June 13, 1905.

J. J. Early, 408 Burlington Building, St. Louis, Mo.:

DEAR SIR—This union learns with regret of the action taken by St. Louis Union in regard to the eight-hour law. We feel that this action not only weakens your own union, but is a blow to every union in the jurisdiction. The employers in this city are elated at your action, believing that it is the entering wedge in the disruption of our International body. The members of our union feel greatly disappointed and grieved at the action of St. Louis, and sincerely hope that you will reconsider it at once, that we may present a united front in our demand for the eight-hour day. J. H. WALKER, Secretary No. 18.

(Edwardsville Union No. 354.)

J. J. Early, Esq., Secretary International Typographical Union No. 8, St. Louis, Mo.:

DEAR SIR—Edwardsville Typographical Union No. 354 learns with regret of the action recently taken by No. 8 in contracting with the typothetæ for a nine-hour day for a period of three years. The action is surprising, both as to time and place. After St. Louis has had the last International convention, at which the move for eight hours was discussed at length, it is surprising that that local should be one of the first, and undoubtedly the foremost, to swing away from the wishes of the entire organization, as expressed by the referendum vote.

It is furthermore untimely, as being on the eve of the date set long ago for the inauguration of the eight-hour day. As to the inadvisability of such a move there can be no question. Actions of the kind threaten the stability of the cause of organized labor, which is powerful only in the unity of many.

While No. 8 is under the cloud which this ac-

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tion has thrown upon it, No. 354 will be compelled to fail to recognize any and all cards issued by No. 8 which may come within our jurisdiction. These views were set forth in a resolution adopted by unanimous vote at a regular meeting of No. 354. Trusting that a reconsideration of the matter will bring about a better result, we are,

Respectfully yours,

JAMES J. BURNS, President.
C. H. SPILMAN, Secretary.

(Topeka Union No. 121.)

J. J. Early, St. Louis:

Acknowledging receipt of a telegram signed by President Lynch, Secretary Bramwood, and Vice-President Miller, announcing the suspension of the charter of Typographical Union No. 8, at St. Louis, because of its apparently deliberate repudiation of the edicts and laws of the International Union, expressed unanimously in the acts of the fiftieth convention to which said No. 8 was a voluntary party, the executive committee of Typographical Union No. 121, at Topeka, Kan., after careful consideration, beg leave to endorse the action of the International Typographical Union executive council.

We also beg leave to say further, that, on the evidence so far presented, we are compelled to view the act of Typographical Union No. 8 as an act of repudiation and a sacrifice of principle for additional pay, deserving punishment and the condemnation of all loyal unions.

By order of the executive committee,

CHARLES E. SUTHERLAND, President.
R. I. PALMER, Corresponding Secretary.

(Multnomah Union No. 58.)

PORTLAND, ORE., June 15, 1905.

To the Officers and Members of St. Louis Typographical Union No. 8:

GENTLEMEN—This union is in receipt of a telegram from President Lynch to the effect that St. Louis Union No. 8 has signed a nine-hour contract with the employers of your city, extending over a period of three years. This we consider not only bad faith with the International and all local unions, but to us, out here on the Pacific, it creates the impression that there has been developed a yellow streak in the makeup of the once glorious old No. 8.

While we do not know the condition of the craft in St. Louis, we can hardly conceive of any conditions that would impel a union to take such action as has been credited to your body, in the face of the stand taken by the International on the eight-hour-day matter. No advance in scale can possibly justify your organization in dealing this blow to the sister unions of the country.

The eight-hour law has been submitted to the referendum and carried overwhelmingly. All unions under the jurisdiction of the International Union understood that no contracts were to be made with employers extending beyond January 1, 1906, in excess of an eight-hour basis. Then what motive could induce No. 8 to take advantage of the intervening time to break faith with the International and sister unions in this compact is beyond our understanding.

To appreciate the disadvantages which we will have to contend against in our coming struggle with the typothetæ, you have only to consider the fact that, while the typothetæ is united in its opposition to the eight-hour day, the unions of the country will be weakened by your disaffection, should you pursue the course you have chosen. What force could win under such conditions? United, victory will be easy; divided, it will require months and possibly years to obtain the desired result.

"Eight-Hour Day" has been the slogan of all labor organizations for years; now, when we are on the eve of realizing our dream, is it right—is it just—for your powerful organization, by the action just taken, to dash the fondest hopes of unionism to the ground? Brethren, we implore you to consider deeply on the result which your action will lead to. Is not the welfare of your brother union men of some weight with you? This is the first time on record that No. 8 has refused to accept the challenge of the employers, and we feel sure you will reconsider your action and join us in this grand cause.

Can it be that, after all these years, old No. 8, the bulwark of unionism in the Middle West, has developed a streak of cowardice before the battle is on, or can it be that our friend, the typothetæ, has succeeded in influencing her members in order to secure this contract, and thus break the solid front which they anticipate on the first of the year?

We hope that this is not the case, and that when No. 8 soberly considers the step she has taken she will repudiate a contract born in infamy, and rally to the old banner, proud in her strength to do great things for the cause which is uppermost in the hearts of all true union men.

Let us plead with you to reconsider your action. Be men—be union men, and share with us the glorious victory which is sure to crown our efforts on the 1st day of January, 1906, with an eight-hour day for all union printers under the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union. Trusting you will give this appeal favorable consideration, we remain,

Fraternally yours,

MULTNOMAH TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 58.
By Executive Committee.

(Resolutions Adopted by Milwaukee Union No. 23.)

Whereas, It has come to the notice of this union that St. Louis Typographical Union No. 8 signed a contract for a nine-hour day in the face of the action of the International Typographical Union at its last convention, and adopted later by referendum vote; and

Whereas, Milwaukee Typographical Union No. 23 regards this action as unbecoming a local union affiliated with the International Typographical Union, illegal (section 131, p. 71, General Laws) and detrimental to the interests of sister unions; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Milwaukee Typographical Union most heartily endorses the action of the executive council of the International Typographical Union in declaring the nine-hour agreement between the St. Louis Typothetæ and St. Louis Typographical

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Union No. 8 null and void; and we further recommend that the treasonable and illegal action of the St. Louis Union be made the subject of thorough investigation by the Toronto convention of the International Typographical Union.

Resolved, further, That Milwaukee Typographical Union No. 23 trusts that St. Louis Union No. 8 will reconsider the action so far taken and stand forth, as in the past, fighting in the ranks of the eight-hour movement.

Resolved, further, That the secretary have these resolutions published in THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

(Copy of Resolutions Adopted by Columbia Typographical Union, Sunday, June 18, 1905.)

Whereas, St. Louis Typographical Union No. 8 has concluded a contract with book and job employers in contravention of the eight-hour provisions of the International Typographical Union, thereby compelling the executive council to suspend said union from the fellowship and protection of the International body; therefore,

Resolved, By Columbia Typographical Union No. 101, that the action of the St. Louis Union is regarded as destructive of that discipline necessary to our well-being; inimical to that perfect unity, mutual confidence, and complete concord so long the rule and practice of the craft, and tending to jeopardize the opportunity of St. Louis Union to share in the eight-hour day so soon to be secured to every member on the continent;

Resolved, That we respectfully, yet firmly, protest to St. Louis Union against this action, and urge a speedy revocation of the contract, to the end that there may be no rift in the ranks of the International Typographical Union in our advance to a long-deferred, though justly earned, condition of greater prosperity and position of wider opportunity;

Resolved, That we endorse the action of the executive council and pledge our earnest support of all efforts to carry out the eight-hour program submitted by the 1904 convention and adopted by the referendum.

EXHIBIT B.

ARBITRATION AGREEMENTS IN FORCE.

Herewith is given a list of the arbitration contracts now in force, together with the date on which each contract became effective and the department or departments covered:

Atlanta, Ga.—Journal—Entered into May 30, 1903; covering typographical department.

Albany, N. Y.—Journal—Entered into May 5, 1902; covering typographical department. Press-Knickerbocker-Express—Entered into March 2, 1903; covering typographical and stereotype departments.

Boston, Mass.—Daily Advertiser and Record—Entered into December 24, 1902; covering typographical, mailing and stereotype departments. Traveler—Entered into November 25, 1902; covering typographical, mailing and stereotype departments. Post—Entered into June 3, 1902; covering typographical, stereotype and mailing departments. Herald—Entered into May 27, 1902; covering typographical, stereotype, mailing and photo-engraving departments. Globe—Entered into May 27, 1902; covering typographical, stereotype, mailing and photo-engraving departments.

Baltimore, Md.—Herald—Entered into October 31, 1902; covering typographical department. News—Entered into July 5, 1902; covering typographical department.

Bloomington, Ill.—Pantagraph—Entered into May 4, 1903; covering typographical department.

Bridgeport, Conn.—Standard — Entered into March 14, 1905; covering typographical department.

Brockton, Mass.—Times—Entered into July 2, 1904; covering typographical department. Enterprise—Entered into June 19, 1905; covering typographical department.

Chicago, Ill.—Daily Newspaper Association—(Record-Herald, Post, Daily News, Daily Tribune and Evening Journal)—Entered into January 7, 1903; covering typographical department. Chronicle—Entered into August 6, 1902; covering typographical, stereotype and mailing departments. Inter Ocean—Entered into December 15, 1904; covering typographical and stereotype departments.

Cincinnati, Ohio—Commercial-Tribune—Entered into May 29, 1902; covering typographical, stereotype and photo-engraving departments. Enquirer—Entered into June 5, 1902; covering typographical, stereotype and photo-engraving departments. Post—Entered into February 7, 1903; covering typographical, stereotype and photo-engraving departments. Times-Star—Entered into November 30, 1903; covering typographical and stereotype departments.

Cleveland, Ohio—Leader—Entered into August 28, 1902; covering typographical department. Press—Entered into October 31, 1902; covering typographical, stereotype and photo-engraving departments.

Columbus, Ohio—Press—Entered into March 2, 1903; covering typographical, stereotype and reportorial departments.

Canton, Ohio—News-Democrat—Entered into March 21, 1903; covering typographical department.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—Times—Entered into March 9, 1903; covering typographical department.

Denver, Colo.—Times—Entered into January 22, 1903; covering typographical department. Republican—Entered into February 2, 1903; covering typographical department. Rocky Mountain News—Entered into May 27, 1902; covering typographical and stereotype departments.

Duluth, Minn.—Herald—Entered into June 18, 1902; covering typographical department. News-Tribune—Entered into February 2, 1903; covering typographical department.

Detroit, Mich.—Journal—Entered into October 14, 1903; covering typographical and stereotype departments. News-Tribune—Entered into March 31, 1903; covering typographical and stereotype departments. Free Press—Entered into March 31, 1903; covering typographical and stereotype departments.

Dayton, Ohio—Herald—Entered into May 27, 1902; covering typographical department.

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Fresno, Cal.—Republican—Entered into April 1, 1905; covering typographical department.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—Herald — Entered into May 27, 1902; covering typographical department. Evening Press—Entered into February 16, 1903; covering typographical department.

Houston, Texas—Post—Entered into June 7, 1902; covering typographical department. Chronicle and Herald—Entered into October 14, 1903; covering typographical department.

Helena, Mont.—Independent—Entered into May 1, 1902; covering typographical department. Daily Record—Entered into January 27, 1903; covering typographical and stereotyping departments.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Star—Entered into June 2, 1904; covering typographical, stereotype and mailing departments.

Joliet, Ill.—News—Entered into March 31, 1903; covering typographical department.

Kansas City, Mo.—Journal—Entered into February 16, 1903; covering typographical, stereotype and mailing departments.

Knoxville, Tenn.—Journal and Tribune—Entered into May 12, 1904; covering typographical department.

Lincoln, Neb.—Nebraska State Journal and Lincoln Evening News—Entered into June 20, 1904; covering typographical department.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Herald—Entered into March 31, 1903; covering typographical and stereotype departments.

Louisville, Ky.—Courier-Journal and Times—Entered into February 16, 1903; covering typographical department.

Lexington, Ky.—Herald—Entered into June 14, 1904; covering typographical department.

Lowell, Mass.—Courier-Citizen—Entered into March 16, 1903; covering typographical department.

Lynn, Mass.—Item—Entered into October 31, 1902; covering typographical department.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Journal—Entered into June 18, 1902; covering typographical department. Tribune—Entered into January 26, 1903; covering typographical department. Times—Entered into February 27, 1903; covering typographical department.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Journal—Entered into April 29, 1902; covering typographical department. Sentinel—Entered into February 1, 1903; covering typographical department; and February 16, 1903, covering stereotype department.

Memphis, Tenn.—Commercial-Appeal — Entered into July 30, 1902; covering typographical department.

Muncie, Ind.—Star—Entered into February 16, 1903; covering typographical department.

Meriden, Conn.—Record—Entered into March 4, 1903; covering typographical department. Journal—Entered into March 4, 1903; covering typographical department.

New York, N. Y. — Commercial-Advertiser — Entered into April 30, 1903; covering typographical, stereotype and mailing departments. Times—Entered into February 16, 1903; covering typographical, stereotype and mailing departments. Mail and Express—Entered into November 25, 1902; covering typographical, stereotype and mailing departments. Tribune—Entered into July 1, 1902; covering typographical, stereotype and mailing departments. Press—Entered into June 7, 1902; covering typographical, stereotype, mailing and photo-engraving departments. World—Entered into May 29, 1902; covering typographical, stereotype, mailing and photo-engraving departments. American and Journal—Entered into May 27, 1902; covering typographical, stereotype, mailing and photo-engraving departments. Evening Journal—Entered into May 27, 1902; covering typographical, stereotype, mailing and photo-engraving departments. Das Morgan Journal—Entered into July 11, 1902; covering typographical, stereotype, mailing and photo-engraving departments. Staats-Zeitung—Entered into September 3, 1902; covering typographical, stereotype and mailing. German Herold—Entered into January 23, 1903; covering typographical department. Freie Presse (Brooklyn)—Entered into January 31, 1903; covering typographical department.

Newark, N. J.—Sunday Call—Entered into November 29, 1902; covering typographical department. News—Entered into October 31, 1902; covering typographical and photo-engraving departments. Daily Advertiser—Entered into March 2, 1903; covering typographical department.

New Orleans, La.—Item—Entered into October 31, 1902; covering typographical department. Times-Democrat and Picayune — Entered into March 11, 1903; covering typographical department. Daily States—Entered into October 14, 1903; covering typographical department.

Ottumwa, Iowa—Courier—Entered into July 9, 1902; covering typographical department.

Ogden, Utah—Evening Standard and Morning Examiner—Entered into April 26, 1904; covering typographical department.

Paterson, N. J.—Evening News—Entered into July 29, 1904; covering typographical department.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Public Ledger—Entered into February 16, 1903; covering typographical department. Evening Telegraph—Entered into February 26, 1903; covering typographical and stereotype departments.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Dispatch—Entered into October 14, 1903; covering typographical, stereotype and photo-engraving departments.

Providence, R. I.—Journal—Entered into December 17, 1903; covering typographical department.

Peoria, Ill.—Herald-Transcript — Entered into February 7, 1903; covering typographical department.

Pueblo, Colo.—Chieftain—Entered into October 21, 1903; covering typographical department.

Portland, Ore.—Oregonian—Entered into November 9, 1903; covering typographical and stereotype departments.

Rochester, N. Y.—Democrat and Chronicle—Entered into May 27, 1902; covering typographical and stereotype departments. Herald—Entered into January 27, 1903; covering typographical and stereotype departments.

Rome, N. Y.—Sentinel—Entered into April 19, 1905; covering typographical department.

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St. Louis, Mo.—Newspaper Publishers' Association (Globe-Democrat, Post and Dispatch, Star and Republic)—Entered into July 8, 1902; covering typographical, stereotype and mailing departments. Chronicle—Entered into August 18, 1902; covering typographical, stereotype and mailing departments. Post-Dispatch—Entered into July 8, 1902; covering typographical, stereotype and mailing departments. Star—Entered into July 8, 1902; covering typographical, stereotype and mailing departments. Republic—Entered into July 8, 1902; covering typographical, stereotype and mailing departments. Globe-Democrat—Entered into July 8, 1902; covering typographical, stereotype and mailing departments. German-American Press Association (Westliche Post, Anzeiger and Mississippi Blaetter)—Entered into January 31, 1903; covering typographical and stereotype departments.

San Francisco, Cal.—Call—Entered into April 26, 1904; covering typographical, stereotype and mailing departments. Bulletin—Entered into June 6, 1904; covering typographical, stereotype and mailing departments. Chronicle—Entered into February 26, 1903; covering typographical, stereotype and mailing departments.

Sacramento, Cal.—Bee—Entered into May 27, 1902; covering typographical department.

Salt Lake City, Utah—Herald—Entered into March 21, 1904; covering typographical department. Entered into June 2, 1904; covering stereotype department. Tribune—Entered into March 21, 1904; covering typographical department. Entered into June 2, 1904; covering stereotype department.

Seattle, Wash.—Times—Entered into June 18, 1902; covering typographical department. Post-Intelligencer—Entered into June 18, 1902; covering typographical department.

Spokane, Wash.—Review—Entered into October 31, 1902; covering typographical department.

Sioux City, Iowa—Tribune—Entered into May 27, 1902; covering typographical and stereotype departments. Journal—Entered into October 14, 1903; covering typographical and stereotype departments.

San Antonio, Texas—Express—Entered into November 25, 1902; covering typographical department.

St. Paul, Minn.—Dispatch—Entered into April 24, 1902; covering typographical department. Pioneer Press—Entered into September 11, 1902; covering typographical department.

Springfield, Ill.—Illinois State Journal—Entered into May 27, 1902; covering typographical department. State Register—Entered into September 19, 1902; covering typographical department.

Springfield, Ohio—Press Republic—Entered into June 3, 1904; covering typographical and stereotype departments.

Springfield, Mass.—Union—Entered into December 17, 1903; covering typographical department.

Syracuse, N. Y.—Post-Standard—Entered into June 5, 1902; covering typographical and stereotype departments. Herald—Entered into July 8, 1902; covering typographical and stereotype departments. Journal—Entered into June 15, 1905; covering typographical and stereotype departments.

Schenectady, N. Y.—Gazette—Entered into January 26, 1904; covering typographical and stereotype departments.

Saratoga Springs, N. Y.—Saratogian—Entered into June 6, 1902; covering typographical department.

Toronto, Canada—Mail and Empire—Entered into January 23, 1903; covering typographical and mailing departments. Globe—Entered into June 24, 1902; covering typographical department. Telegram—Entered into February 16, 1903; covering typographical department.

Troy, N. Y.—Record—Entered into March 21, 1904; covering typographical department.

Taunton, Mass.—Gazette—Entered into October 14, 1903; covering typographical and stereotype departments.

Utica, N. Y.—Globe—Entered into June 7, 1904; covering typographical department. Press—Entered into June 18, 1902; covering typographical and stereotype departments. Observer—Entered into May 27, 1902; covering typographical and stereotype departments.

Vancouver, B. C.—Daily Province—Entered into January 19, 1904; covering typographical department.

Washington, D. C.—Evening Star—Entered into May 29, 1902; covering typographical department. Times—Entered into June 15, 1905; covering typographical department.

Wheeling, W. Va.—Register—Entered into April 18, 1903; covering typographical department. News—Entered into April 14, 1903; covering typographical department.

Wilkes Barre, Pa.—Record—Entered into May 27, 1902; covering typographical department.

Winnipeg, Manitoba—Telegram—Entered into June 3, 1904; covering typographical department. Entered into July 18, 1904; covering stereotype department. Free Press—Entered into August 29, 1904; covering typographical department.

Zanesville, Ohio—Signal—Entered into January 24, 1903; covering typographical department. Times-Recorder—Entered into June 18, 1902; covering typographical department.

EXHIBIT C.

AGREEMENT

Between the International Typographical Union, the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, the International Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union, and the International Photo-Engravers' Union.

Adopted January 29, 1904.
Amended January 14, 1905.

The duly authorized representatives of the International Typographical Union, the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, the International Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union, and the International Photo-Engravers' Union, for the purpose of more clearly defining their obligations to each other, the powers of local allied printing trades councils, and for the further purpose of avoiding disputes and securing the harmonious co-operation of all local unions in joint

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defensive action and label agitation, do hereby agree:

JOINT CONFERENCE BOARD.

1. For the purpose of this agreement, a joint conference board shall be created, as follows: Four representatives from the International Typographical Union, one representative from the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, one representative from the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, one representative from the International Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union, and one representative from the International Photo-Engravers' Union.

2. The joint conference board may adopt such rules of procedure in the hearing of appeals and the conduct of other business that may properly come before it, as do not conflict with this agreement or the laws of any of the organizations parties hereto.

3. The officers of the joint conference board shall be a president, a vice-president, a secretary-treasurer, and such other officers as the board may determine, but no two executive officers shall be chosen from one organization.

4. The annual meeting of the joint conference board shall be held on the first Monday in December of each year, at the place decided upon by a majority vote of the board. At this meeting officers shall be nominated, elected and installed for the ensuing year. Any vacancies occurring during the intervals between such meetings shall be filled by majority vote of the joint conference board.

5. On demand of a majority of the organizations that constitute this joint conference board, the president shall call a meeting at a convenient time and place.

6. In the event of any member of the joint conference board being unable to attend a meeting, such member shall be privileged to delegate his power and authority to a proxy, who, upon the filing of properly attested credentials to the joint conference board, shall be accorded all rights and privileges due the organization he represents, under the terms of the joint agreement.

7. In voting on matters coming before the joint conference board, the representatives of the various international unions shall vote for and bind their unions, and such vote shall be so understood and accepted by the joint board and shall not be reconsidered without the unanimous consent of the membership of the board.

8. The representatives of all organizations named in this agreement must file an opinion in the case with the secretary-treasurer of the joint conference board within thirty days after his submission of the documents in each appeal case, and must register their votes on the appeal within thirty days after said opinions have been compiled by the secretary-treasurer and submitted to the board for final action. The opinion and vote in each case shall be filed separately.

9. When a tie vote results on any question submitted to the joint conference board under the terms of this agreement, the president may call a meeting of the board for further consideration of the matter. If the case can not be satisfactorily adjusted at such meeting a disinterested party shall be unanimously selected to act as arbitrator, and his decision shall be final.

10. In appeals to the joint conference board from the decision or action of any local allied council, as permitted by this agreement, the representatives of the protesting local union must file notice of intention to appeal within ten days with the officers of the local allied council. Appellant must prepare and forward to the secretary-treasurer of the joint conference board, within thirty days after action complained of is taken, ten typewritten copies of the appeal papers, serving one copy on the president of the interested allied council. The allied council shall have an additional thirty days in which to file ten typewritten copies of its answer. The secretary-treasurer of the joint conference board shall, when the papers are complete in each case, forward one copy of the papers to each member of the joint conference board, and further procedure shall be in accordance with the provisions of sections 8 and 9. When a decision is reached the secretary-treasurer shall furnish the appellant and appellee with a copy thereof. Members of the joint board shall also be notified by the secretary-treasurer of the result of the vote on each appeal.

11. Each organization shall pay the incidental expenses of the joint conference board in proportion to its representation.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCILS.

12. In localities where there are unions chartered by two or more of the organizations parties to this agreement, a local allied printing trades council shall be formed. Should any such chartered union decline to form an allied printing trades council, the aggrieved union or unions shall be allowed an appeal on this question to the joint conference board.

13. Allied printing trades councils shall be composed of three delegates from each local union holding a charter from one of the parties to this agreement. No local union, regardless of the jurisdiction claimed, shall have both voice and vote in more than one allied council. Unions having jurisdiction over more than one city or town in which allied trades councils exist shall have voice and vote in one allied council only, but may be represented, and shall have a voice, in the rest.

14. Each delegate present at any meeting of the allied printing trades council shall be entitled to one vote; provided that a roll call may be demanded by the representatives of any union on a question of the raising of revenue or the election of officers, and on such roll call each union shall be entitled to additional votes, as follows: For fifty (50) members of the local union represented, one vote; for each additional fifty (50) members or major fraction thereof, up to three hundred (300) members, one vote; for the next two hundred (200) members or major fraction thereof, one vote; for each additional five hundred (500) members or major fraction thereof, one vote; the membership to be computed in accordance with the last per capita tax paid by each local union.

15. Allied printing trades councils may elect such officers and adopt such provisions and rules for their own government as are not in conflict with this agreement, or the laws of the organizations parties hereto, but no more than one officer may be chosen from the representatives of one local union, except by unanimous consent.

16. The powers of allied printing trades councils shall not exceed those specified in this agreement, and such councils shall not take hostile action of any character, except by unanimous consent of the unions represented therein.

17. Any local union may request the assistance of the allied printing trades council in the adjustment of any difficulty that may arise. Upon failure of the council to effect a settlement, and should a joint or sympathetic strike be desired, the question shall be referred to the local unions for action, in accordance with the laws of their respective international unions.

18. Should an allied printing trades council refuse to abide by the decision of the joint conference board, it shall be dissolved, and the unions affiliated therewith instructed by their International officers to form a new council, on the basis of the decision of the joint conference board.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL UNION LABEL.

19. The International Typographical Union shall procure and hold all allied printing trades council union labels, and shall loan same to local allied printing trades councils as its agents, in accordance with the terms of this agreement, upon receipt of a sum of money from the local council not exceeding 10 per cent above the cost of production and distribution of said labels.

20. No allied printing trades council shall issue any label not procured from the International Typographical Union, nor any label differing in design from the label now known and registered as the allied printing trades council union label, nor duplicate nor allow the duplication of said label, except in the case of stereotyped or electrotyped forms, in which case the label appearing in

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the plate or plates shall be destroyed immediately on completion of the work on which it is used.

21. No other body than the local allied printing trades council shall be allowed to grant the use of the allied printing trades council union label in any jurisdiction.

22. All labels must be procured by local councils from the secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union. Any infraction of this rule shall be deemed sufficient cause for the dissolution of the local council so offending.

23. Labels shall be loaned only with the unanimous consent of unions represented in the allied printing trades council. Unions objecting to the issuance of the label in any instance must produce a valid reason for such objection, the council to be the judge of the validity of such reason, subject to appeal to the joint conference board; provided, an active member in good standing of any branch represented in an allied printing trades council, who runs an office of not more than two platen presses, and in the operation of such office complies with the laws of his union, shall be permitted to use the label, provided the entire work of the office be done by the proprietor thereof, and that when employment is given to any additional help members of affiliated unions must be employed. Violation of the foregoing shall be deemed sufficient reason for the immediate surrender of the label. The above provisos shall not apply in cities of 500,000 population or over.

24. In regard to label issuance, should any union chartered by a party to this agreement feel that an injustice had been done it, or should any local allied printing trades council feel that the action of any such union is detrimental to the best interests of the council, an appeal may be taken to the joint conference board, under such provisions as may be adopted by said board.

25. Wherever an allied printing trades council is in existence, the local unions affiliated therewith shall withdraw the label of their respective unions, unless otherwise decided by the joint conference board.

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26. When a sympathetic strike shall have been inaugurated by the parties to this agreement, the initiating union shall pay those involved, as follows: The sum of seven ($7) dollars per week to each married man involved, and five ($5) dollars per week to each single man or woman involved, for the period of eight weeks, unless settlement is sooner effected.

27. When a joint demand is made, involving either a question of wages or hours, all conferences and business with the proprietors relative thereto shall be conducted by joint committees of parties to this agreement, and in case a strike or lockout shall result, each union shall provide strike benefits for its own members, and shall have no financial recourse on any of the allied unions.

28. This agreement may be altered or amended on motion of any one organization party to this agreement, and if said motion receives the unanimous consent of the other parties hereto.

UNANIMOUS DECISIONS OF THE JOINT CONFERENCE BOARD.

DECISION No. 1.

The allied trades label shall not be primarily used for organization purposes nor for the enforcement of an initial wage scale.

DECISION No. 2.

No local union, regardless of the jurisdiction claimed, shall have both voice and vote in more than one allied trades council. Unions having jurisdiction over more than one city or town in which allied councils exist shall have voice and vote in one allied council only, but may be represented, and shall have a voice only, in the rest.

DECISION No. 3.

An allied printing trades council must be formed, in accordance with the joint agreement, and the allied label issued, where it can be conclusively shown that all interested unions have an established wage scale and control 70 per cent of the employes at their branch of the trade.

DECISION No. 4.

The provisions of a contract entered into prior to the effective date of the joint agreement must be observed until the expiration of the contract, unless said contract is mutually abrogated at an earlier date.

DECISION No. 5.

In offices having more than two platen presses, members of the typographical union shall not do press work; but said offices shall not be compelled to employ a pressman except when there is press work to do.

DECISION No. 6.

Where the typographical union has verbal or written contracts with employers guaranteeing the use of the typographical label for a stipulated time, said contracts antedating the formation of the allied trades council, the best interests of all concerned will be conserved by allowing the use of the allied label to such offices until the expiration of the contracts, and that then the provisions of the joint agreement shall apply.

DECISION No. 7.

The allied printing trades label shall not be placed on work sub-contracted by label offices from non-label offices.

REPORTS OF VICE-PRESIDENTS.

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—Following is the report of my work as first vice-president from November 1, 1904, to the close of the fiscal year, May 31, 1905.

Went to Milwaukee the first part of November, the open office agitation still making itself felt in that city. One office in particular had become open by reason of one of the employes being rejected by No. 23. He had afterward taken an appeal to the International president, which appeal had been sustained, and the union had then reversed its former action and voted to admit him to membership. After this action was taken the man mentioned had refused to accept membership and continued to work in the same office. I was in favor of closing this office at the time, but the executive board of No. 23 believed that such action would be inadvisable, and all efforts were concentrated on the work of pushing the label, and this work was becoming very effective.

While in Milwaukee this trip I received from Secretary-Treasurer Bramwood the information that the executive council had taken up the instructions of the St. Louis convention regarding the making of efforts to secure the passage of a bill providing for the establishment of a state printing plant in Wisconsin, that it had been decided to have the bill drawn by a Wisconsin attorney, and the whole matter had been placed in my hands with power to act. As soon as possible thereafter I went to Madi-

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son, the state capital, and made arrangements to have the bill drawn.

About this time a strike occurred in the office of the Moore Printing Company, of Winnipeg, Man., and our members believed that some of the men who went to that city to work during the strike had been induced to do so by Mr. Moore in violation of the alien labor laws of Canada, an advertisement for men having been published in a number of papers in the states. As a result an action was brought against Mr. Moore in the courts and I was sent for to give evidence as to the publishing of the advertisement in one of the Minneapolis papers. The trial of the case consumed considerable time, and at its conclusion the judge dismissed the defendant because the prosecution had failed to prove that the particular men mentioned in the charge had been contracted for outside of Canada in violation of the laws. Another action was brought later against the same proprietor, but in this also the prosecution failed to convict. The officers of Winnipeg Union desired at this time to have the Winnipeg Typothetæ held responsible for the strike in the Moore office, but as the typothetæ had taken action, disclaiming any such responsibility and refusing to assist Moore in any way, it was not possible to establish any such claim, and especially so because the trouble had not been called to the attention of the typothetæ until after the strike was on.

Returning to Minneapolis I assisted the officers of No. 42 in a little difficulty with an open office in that city and also, on request of the president of No. 30, went to St. Paul to consult with the executive board on the newspaper scale of prices then being negotiated.

I then returned to Madison and Milwaukee for the purpose of making arrangements to push the state printing plant bill before the coming legislature. In looking up the laws the attorney who drew the bill discovered a constitutional provision that might make the bill inoperative should it be passed, and consequently he had also drafted a constitutional amendment for presentation in the event of failure on the bill. I consulted several attorneys, all of whom were of the opinion that if the bill could be passed there was an even chance of the courts deciding it was constitutional in spite of the existing constitutional provision, but that this provision would probably be used in the legislature to defeat the bill. However, it was decided to go on and make efforts to have the bill passed, and I had it printed and sent a copy to each member-elect of the assembly and house, together with a letter asking that it be supported. An effort was made to see the governor of the state and enlist his support for the bill, but he was not at home.

I then received instructions to go to Kansas City to represent President Lynch on the national arbitration board in an arbitration with the Journal of that city. This arbitration consumed two weeks' time, over a week being spent in selecting the third member of the board.

Prom Kansas City I went to Zanesville, Ohio, to assist the officers of No. 199 in scale negotiations. These negotiations did not prove successful, and it was agreed the differences should be submitted to arbitration, and application was made to the national arbitration board to take the matter up. The scale committee of No. 199 also decided to ask President Lynch to send some one to handle the case before the board.

I then went to Detroit, Mich., as the representative of President Lynch on the national arbitration board. This case involved only the construction of certain clauses of an existing contract referring to "unskilled labor" in the newspaper composing rooms and was decided in favor of the union without the selection of the third man on the board. From Detroit I returned to headquarters and then went to St. Paul and Minneapolis.

At St. Paul both the executive board of No. 30 and the newspaper publishers had become convinced it would be necessary to submit the differences on scale to arbitration. Four papers were involved in the controversy but it was ascertained that only two of them had signed the national arbitration agreement, and in conference the publishers were informed that only these two would be entitled to arbitration under the agreement. It was then decided that one more effort should be made to arrive at an agreement with the executive board of No. 30 before applying to the arbitration board. This effort proved successful and the scale was signed up soon after.

I then returned to Milwaukee and Madison, Wis., and spent a few days attending to matters in connection with the state printing plant bill, when I proceeded to headquarters en route to Zanesville, Ohio, to represent President Lynch on the national arbitration board. While in Indianapolis it was decided that if the officers of Zanesville Union still desired an outsider to present their case to the board I should do so and send for Organizer Colbert to act as a member of the board. At the request of No. 199 this course was pursued and Mr. Colbert was sent for. Considerable difficulty was here experienced in selecting the third member of the board and after a man was selected who was satisfactory to both parties it was found he was absent from the city and would not return for nearly a week. As the committee believed it would be almost impossible to agree on another it was decided to ask that the case be postponed until the return of the man already selected. This was agreed to and the case taken up at a later date.

On instructions from President Lynch I went from Zanesville to Mansfield, Ohio. In this city I found our organization in a very weak condition and formulated plans for the strengthening of the organization which should put it in good shape if carried out.

I then returned to headquarters and was from there sent to Kansas City because of some difficulty over the machine scale in the auxiliary job offices. Because of failure to reach an agreement a strike was ordered in one office and immediately following this action four other offices locked their men out. The strike and lockout lasted for more than one week, when an arbitration was agreed to by three of the offices on terms proposed by the union, and the men returned to work at the scale that had been asked for by the union, this scale to continue in effect until the question was disposed

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of by the arbitration board provided for. Up to the present time I have no information that the arbitration board has ever been selected.

From Kansas City I went to Chicago, proceeding from the latter city to Zanesville, Ohio, where I represented the local union in its case before the national arbitration board. Our union in Zanesville has been working on an eight-hour basis for some time past.

I then again went to Milwaukee and Madison in the interest of the state printing plant bill in Wisconsin. On this trip it was ascertained that the constitutional provision was being used against the bill with considerable effect. However, with the assistance of Frank E. Newmann, of Milwaukee, considerable work was done to offset this argument and a hearing secured before the printing committee, to which the bill had been referred. At this hearing the committee refused to take action and postponed further consideration of the bill until April 6.

I was then instructed to go to Winnipeg, Man., because of a strike then on for the enforcement of a new job scale of prices. Arriving in Winnipeg several conferences were held, after which it was decided the men should return to work pending further negotiations which were to be taken up at once. In the meantime the Winnipeg Typothetæ had sent for Secretary MacIntyre, of the United Typothetæ of America. After his arrival the question of the eight-hour day came up, and on this issue he and I, of course, could not agree. After several days spent in fruitless conferences both the proprietors and the committee of No. 191 came to the conclusion that with their better understanding they might be able to arrive at an agreement if Mr. MacIntyre and myself were not present. In consequence we both left the city with the understanding that we were to return in the event of the failure of the local people to reach a conclusion. Have not heard as to the results.

I then returned to Madison and once more appeared before the printing committee of the Wisconsin legislature. Before this meeting of the committee some of the members had consulted the attorney-general and been informed that if passed the state printing plant bill would be unconstitutional, and this was accepted as sufficient excuse for an unfavorable report, and assured the defeat of the bill.

From Madison I went to headquarters and then to Canton, Ill., where the union was having some trouble with the proprietor of one office. This difficulty was satisfactorily adjusted, after which I went to Fort Madison, Iowa, to assist the union in scale negotiations. A contract was entered into for one year, the eight-hour day going into effect on January 1, next.

From Fort Madison I went to Bloomington, Ill., where the union was having some difficulty in settling a scale. The eight-hour day had been asked for, but it was finally decided to drop this for the present, and contracts were made running to January 1, next. I then returned to headquarters.

On May 3 I went from headquarters to Huntington, W. Va., to assist in negotiating a scale of prices. Here, also, the eight-hour day was asked for but the request finally withdrawn and contracts signed to January 1, 1906, other changes in the scale being granted.

I also visited Parkersburg and Hinton, W. Va., and put on foot plans for the strengthening of our organizations in those cities.

After this I went to Marion, Ohio, on a request made to President Lynch by the president of the union in that city. A new scale had been asked for and refused and the union was not in a position to enforce its demands. Plans were outlined looking to the upbuilding of the organization, and this union should be much stronger in the near future.

On the way from Marion to Indianapolis I stopped in Muncie, Ind. The union in this city is in first-class shape, with arrangements for the eight-hour day already consummated.

Remained at headquarters for a period of two weeks assisting on eight-hour work, leaving on May 28 for Atlanta, Ga., where I am at present making my headquarters while endeavoring to do organization and eight-hour work throughout the southeastern states.

In every section of the country I have visited I find our members very enthusiastic over the eight-hour day, and all other questions are being subordinated in efforts to secure agreements for its enforcement on or before January 1, 1906.

The total expense of my past year's work has been $3,019.94, disbursed as follows:

Railroad fares and sleeping cars	$670 39
Hotels and dining cars	946 25
Salary for time lost	1,309 50
Telegrams, telephone charges, typewriting, bus, baggage transfers, postage, etc.	71 90
Typewriting and addressing letters to members of legislature in Wisconsin, sending copies of state printing plant bill	11 90
Typewriting evidence in Winnipeg alien labor case	10 00
Total	$3,019 94

I again desire to return thanks to officers and members of unions visited for courteous treatment received and assistance given in all cases; also to the executive council and officers of the International Typographical Union for assistance at all times and the prompt manner in which all questions referred to them have been handled.

Hoping for a successful convention and continued success for the International Typographical Union, and also a successful inauguration of the eight-hour day, I remain fraternally yours,

J. W. Hays.

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

Ladies and Gentlemen—Nothing of any importance having occurred during the last year, I can be very brief in my report for the Typographia. As stated in former reports, the Typographia controls every German printing office of any consequence in this country, with the single exception of the Philadelphia Demokrat. Therefore, we can

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not make much gain, but must be satisfied in holding our own. In this we have been successful during the year. We have increased the amount in our general treasury from $22,790 to $25,095, or a little over $25 per capita. The scales of several typographias have been renewed during the past year without any trouble, and our youngest local, No. 25, at Wheeling, W. Va., has achieved the eight-hour workday. The boycott against the Philadelphia Demokrat is still in force and lively agitation is kept up by the Typographia, with good effect, so that, undoubtedly, before long, this only non-union German paper will again come under our jurisdiction.

It is now more than ten years, since we were amalgamated with the International Typographical Union, and during all this time our relations have been the very best and everything has worked in perfect harmony. But last year's convention at St. Louis—evidently by mistake—adopted a change in the law covering the scale for German work, which has proved a hardship on some of our members, and apparently is unjust to the Typographia. The old law, governing German work, reads: "In cities, where German Unions exist, no member of the International Typographical Union shall work at German work longer hours nor for less wages than the scale of the local Typographia demands." To this law the executive council at the St. Louis convention offered the following addition: "Nor shall members of the Typographia work at English work at a less rate than the scale of the local typographical union."

This was perfectly satisfactory to our membership inasmuch as it protected both, the English and the German scale. But last year's laws committee, for reasons unknown to me, and without consulting any of the German delegates or officers, recommended the following substitute for the proposition of the executive council. "Work in foreign languages shall be at the scale rates of the particular union having jurisdiction; provided that in no case shall English composition be at a lesser rate than that of the typographical union." This recommendation of the law committee was adopted without any discussion, and took the German delegates by surprise, as they never expected that the time would come when, under the new law, in cities with both German and English typographical unions, the members of the latter would have to work on German composition in English offices for a much lower scale than that of the local Typographia. But, as the law stands now, this is permitted, as it provides only that English composition shall not be at a lesser rate than the scale of the typographical union, and gives no protection to German composition and the scale of the Typographia.

And this has created a very unfortunate situation in Greater New York. The scale of Typographical Union No. 6, of New York, for many years contained the provision that all German work done in shops under the jurisdiction of No. 6 shall be paid according to the scale of the local German union. But last fall, when No. 6 revised its scale, this section was left out, and no provision was made for German work, although all other foreign languages are mentioned in the scale with much higher figures as for English work. By this omission in the scale of No. 6 German work in English offices is now paid at the English scale and is therefore much lower than if charged according to the German scale. Not only the members, who must work under such conditions, but also the proprietors of German offices at New York are complaining about this unjust competition, and clamoring for a change in this law.

A proposition remitting this evidently one-sided legislation will be offered to your law committee by Typographia No. 7, of New York, or your humble servant, and I trust the same will be adopted.

Wishing you the best success in your deliberations, I remain Fraternally yours,

HUGO MILLER.

THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—In presenting my annual report it is a pleasure for me to announce that the mailer unions have made wonderful improvement during the past year. In that length of time we have organized unions in Pittsburg, Pa., Albany, N. Y., Butte, Mont., Portland, Ore., and Winnipeg, Man., and have two other unions in view who will be fully organized in the near future. I have been successful in obtaining a renewal of the contract of the Indianapolis Mailers' Union with the publishers of their city, which gives them a very nice increase of $2.50 to $3.00 per week, and eight hours work (they formerly worked nine). In Louisville I was successful in obtaining a three-year agreement for Union No. 16 with the publishers of that city, with a good increase of salary and eight hours (they had been working ten). In Cincinnati, after three years' hard work, we have succeeded in getting a satisfactory agreement with the publishers.

In Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, Toronto, New York, Denver and San Francisco we have had a steady increase in membership, and it is a pleasure to state that there are very few non-union men in the above cities, owing to the untiring efforts of the officers of our unions. I would recommend that each delegate to the convention and the members of the union in general would assist the officers and organizers of the Mailers' Trades District to put forth their best efforts to awaken the non-union mailers to a realization of the importance of unionism, and the onward march to shorter hours and higher pay will band together in one solid brotherhood mailers everywhere, thereby adding greatly to the strength and prestige of the International Typographical Union.

In conclusion, I wish to return thanks to the several organizers who have aided us during the past year. Thanks to President Lynch for the interest he has taken in my craft and the able advice he has furnished me in a time of need. Thanks are also tendered to Secretary Bramwood for his uniform courtesy and the great interest

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he has shown in the craft of which I am the humble representative. Fraternally yours,

St. Louis, Mo. JAMES MULCAHY.

FOURTH VICE-PRESIDENT.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—The year just closed has passed into history without materially affecting the branch of the trade I have the honor to represent.

The present contest for securing the eight-hour day for the men in the print shops is justly absorbing the interest of all, and the writers, though few in number, will be found in the front ranks of the battle should the International Typographical Union and the United Typothetæ of America cross swords on the 1st day of January, 1906.

RECOMMENDATION.

In view of the tendency of the direct wage-paying class to resort to wholesale lockouts of union men and women and the organization and temporary hiring of strike-breakers, at great expense, while subduing the progressive elements of the trade by the withholding of employment except on "rat" conditions, makes it necessary, in my opinion, to seek other means than the strike to further the interest of the members of the International Typographical Union.

BUILD UP PRINTING INDUSTRY.

I would therefore recommend a closer alliance with all organizations of the printing trade in order that there should be a clear and distinct understanding of the fact that all branches of the craft have a common, mutual interest in building up the printing industry and bringing to it collectively the means from which the various branches must draw their share of compensation.

MINIMIZE LOAFING.

To assist in this work strike and lockout loafing should be minimized by the substitution of temporary co-operation when our brain power fails to reach an understanding on disputed questions between printer employe and employer.

The discommoding of the general public by industrial factions and the great financial loss to all should give way to constructive warfare rather than destructive. Take care of the customers of our trade, should be the motto, instead of the present plan of making the whole community suffer for the possible benefit of the few.

PRINT FOR PATRONS.

It is therefore recommended that the International Typographical Union formulate a general system of conducting business during strikes and lockouts in any branch of the trade, and acquire for that purpose a fund for the securing of machinery, material and stock by renting or owning plants for temporary use to assist in supplying the needs of the patrons of printing and confining the fight to the competitors for the trade.

Thus production would go on, wealth increase and no man's business be affected but those directly engaged in the wage and profit controversy.

OPERATE AND OWN PLANTS.

These printing plants could be owned jointly by the various organizations of the industry under an agreement such as now exists between the internationals in other trade matters.

The use of these tools of production could be an auxiliary to help the friendly employer who stays with us during the contests to take care of increased business while the fight is on, and packed up at the close for new fields when needed and leave the business in the old shop when the proprietor learns to be good.

LESS THAN LOSS IN WAGES.

The costs of plants and their transportation and installing I believe would be much less expensive than the loss of wages of the men and the strike benefits paid. There would be a good chance of the men involved having employment; winning a victory; accommodating the people; making friends and demonstrating that the printers know a better way than slaughtering the innocents in their efforts for improved conditions.

With best wishes for the delegates' personal comfort and wise convention actions, I remain

Fraternally yours,

Columbus, Ohio. E. J. BRACKEN.

FIFTH VICE-PRESIDENT.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—Nothing of importance has transpired among the typefounders during the past year, the condition of our trade having been quite dull, some of the employing typefounders admitting that they have not yet recovered from the strike.

It may interest members of the International Typographical Union to know that the cost of manufacturing type has been reduced somewhat, while the price of type has been increased, or the weight of fonts has been reduced, thus increasing the price per pound and giving the employing typefounders a greater profit than ever, and the printer pays the bill.

After the typefounders' strike ended, over a year ago, some of our members were blacklisted for taking too active a part in the strike. Most of these, including the writer, have found employment in other lines and are doing better than they formerly did while employed in typefoundries.

In Chicago most of those members who remained loyal to the union have paid a weekly assessment for the benefit of those who were out of work; in this way an out-of-work benefit has been paid for the past sixteen months, which has given those who were in need a sum amounting to from $6 to $8 dollars per week.

Regarding conditions of the typefounders' unions will say that they are not as bright as desired, yet we are not altogether discouraged, and I expect that the next report made will be more satisfactory to the membership than the present one.

Respectfully submitted,

P. G. NUERNBERGER.

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REPORT OF SECRETARY-TREASURER

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—There is submitted for your perusal and study in the following report a statement of our financial transactions during the twelve months comprising the fiscal year ended May 31, 1905, together with other data relative to the organization's affairs, as shown by the records of the secretary-treasurer's office. The first of the tabulated statements immediately following contains a summary of the financial business transacted, and the second indicates the condition of the funds at the close of the fiscal year. The third embraces the receipts and expenditures of the fund allotted to the executive council, which are thus presented in order to clearly show the manner in which the executive council or defense fund has been disbursed.

RECEIPTS—June 1, 1904, to May 31, 1905.

1904			
June 1.	Balance regular funds		$36,357 62
	Balance Cummings memorial fund		5,140 49
1905			
May 31.	Per capita tax from typographical unions	$186,873 42	
	Per capita tax from German-American Unions	3,948 00	
	Per capita tax from mailers	4,398 35	
	Per capita tax from typefounders	413 35	
	Per capita tax from newspaper writers	647 15	
	Per capita tax from International Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union, as per agreement	3,252 30	
	Cash returned by Terre Haute No. 76	34 85	
	Cash returned by Santa Cruz No. 589	31 50	
	Cash returned by J. J. Mulcahy	41 20	
	Interest on bonds and bank deposits	805 07	
	Membership fees from unorganized towns	192 00	
	Hugo Miller, desk room	60 00	
	Issuing duplicate cards	50	
	Supplies and charter fees	5,322 12	
	Joint Conference Board, postage returned	15 30	
	Rebate on insurance	2 40	
	Baltimore No. 12, fine	25 00	
	Guthrie No. 587, donation to eight-hour fund	11 32	
	Sale of old furniture and plates	142 70	
	The Typographical Journal, ads and subscriptions	31,312 70	
	*Printers Home Fund, transportation inmates returned	154 80	
	Donations to Cummings memorial	6,833 53	
	Interest on Cummings memorial fund	171 68	
			$244,689 24
	Total		$286,187 35

EXPENDITURES—June 1, 1904, to May 31, 1905.

Executive Council—Strike benefits, special assistance, traveling expenses of officers and organizers and expenses of committees	$39,603 16	
Burial benefits	39,690 00	
Printers' Home fund—Cash transferred to J. W. Bramwood, secretary-treasurer	56,235 95	
The Typographical Journal	29,426 77	
Officers' salaries	4,300 00	
Per capita tax and assessment to American Federation of Labor	4,227 14	
†Clerk hire, auditors' services, canvassing votes, office rent, light, janitor's services, insurance, new furniture, telephone, sundry office expenses and supplies	12,535 01	
Organizing literature and stationery for organizers	351 30	
†Stationery for headquarters and vice-presidents	431 13	
†Miscellaneous printing	865 95	
†Postage, expressage, exchange	1,641 83	
†Postal cards and stamped envelopes used at headquarters	934 05	
Printing and distributing 44,300 copies convention proceedings	2,598 67	
Printing and distributing 25,000 copies constitution and by-laws	912 37	
Printing and mailing officers' reports	628 84	
Printing and mailing annual scale report	770 73	
Daily proceedings and other convention expenses	2,778 78	
Expenses of delegates to American Federation of Labor	1,437 60	
Expenses of Cummings memorial committee	132 25	
Canvassing and printing vote for International officers	185 11	
Expenses of meeting with pressmen, binders and stereotypers, and pro rata share joint fund	45 18	
Los Angeles No. 174, account assessment	2,164 80	
Membership fees returned	8 00	
Registration of label, California and Tennessee	37 00	
Premium on bond secretary-treasurer	80 00	
Hugo Miller, Secretary of German Typographia—Amount due from general fund for year ended July 31, 1904, as per existing agreement	67 00	
Supplies purchased for resale	2,900 89	
Cummings memorial fund—Expenses of committee, November 1, 1904, to May 31, 1905	832 85	
		$205,822 41
Cash balance May 31, 1905, regular funds	69,052 09	
Cummings memorial fund	11,312 85	
		80,364 94
Total		$286,187 35

* This item consists of $17.75 from Chicago No. 16 for the transportation of O. Schupp; $41.75 from Sacramento No. 46, for Louis Curts; $17.40 from Des Moines No. 118, for T. C. Eaton; $30.40 from Los Angeles No. 174, for J. P. Conway; $18.00 from Omaha No. 190, for William Parrott; and $29.50 from Boise No. 271, for William Irvine.

†Expenses of this character incurred by International eight-hour committee are not included here.

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CONDITION OF FUNDS—MAY 31, 1905.

REGULAR.

Burial fund	$19,927 78
Executive council or defense fund	7,505 87
General fund	1,891 04
Special defense fund	37,671 09
The Typographical Journal fund	2,056 31
Total	$69,052 09

ASSETS.

Fletcher National Bank, deposit	$26,782 65
Union National Bank, deposit	10,000 00
Invested in United States bonds	31,956 25
Deposited with postoffice	225 00
Cash on hand	88 19
Total	$69,052 09
Increase in regular funds during fiscal year	$32,694 47

CUMMINGS MEMORIAL.

Balance in fund May 31, 1905	$11,312 85

ASSETS.

Drexel & Co., deposit	$5,068 10
American National Bank, deposit	6,244 75
Total	$11,312 85
Increase in fund during fiscal year	$6,172 36

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL AND JOINT DEFENSE BOARD —JUNE 1, 1904, TO MAY 31, 1905.

RECEIPTS.

1904. June 1.	Balance to credit fund	$2,501 38
1905. May 31.	Per capita tax credited to fund to date	42,060 88
	International Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union, three-fourths per capita tax, as per agreement	2,439 22
	Cash returned by Terre Haute No. 76	34 85
	Cash returned by Santa Cruz No. 589	31 50
	Cash returned by J. J. Mulcahy	41 20
	Total	$47,109 03

EXPENDITURES.

Philadelphia No. 2—Order Council	$5,300 00
New York No. 6—Benefits	252 00
Pittsburg No. 7—Order Council	515 31
Buffalo No. 9—Order Council	279 15
Louisville No. 10—Order Council	2,159 20
Rochester No. 15—Order Council	100 00
Utica No. 62—Benefits	36 75
Terre Haute No. 76—Order Council	100 00
Kansas City No. 80—Benefits	102 25
Hebrew-American No. 83—Benefits	164 25
Reading No. 86—Benefits	25 00
Hagerstown No. 108—Benefits	70 00
Jacques-Cartier No. 145—Benefits	2,285 75
Los Angeles No. 174—Order Council	4,800 00
Montreal No. 176—Benefits	374 75
Winnipeg No. 191—Benefits	123 50
Cumberland No. 244—Benefits	26 00
Meriden No. 314—Benefits	95 00
Connellsville No. 321—Benefits	87 00
Oneida No. 336—Benefits	292 25
El Paso No. 370—Benefits	307 00
Palestine No. 472—Benefits	115 00
Lead No. 498—Benefits	217 50
Crookston No. 502—Benefits	25 00
Edmonton No. 604—Benefits	370 00
International Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union for Chicago No. 3 and New York No. 1—Benefits	$1,137 50
Total paid to unions	$19,360 16
Expenses of Committees—	
Eight-Hour Day	$2,539 37
International Copyright Law	83 85
Label on Text-Books	41 50
	$22,024 88
Drafting bill for Wisconsin state printing plant	58 50
Telegrams, business Joint Board	524 37

Expenses of Officers and Organizers—

Allen, L. L.	$16 54	
Alter, S. H.	17 68	
Brady, B. G.	1,258 02	
Bradley, George	19 52	
Bonnington, F. J.	28 25	
Boyle, P. J.	142 52	
Cartano, D. C.	6 00	
Clancy, P. L.	2 25	
Clark, L. V.	12 00	
Cline, J. W	107 75	
Colbert, Michael	888 62	
Connolly, C. P.	48 15	
Dolan, T. H.	650 34	
Devereux, J. C., Jr.	465 65	
Fennessy, T. D.	49 00	
Ficks, G. W.	20 80	
Fitzsimmons, J. P.	16 50	
Freel, J. J.	437 51	
Frey, J. Fremont	33 25	
Gilmour, William	28 80	
Graham, E. J.	7 00	
Haight, W. S.	8 00	
Hanafin, W. J.	25 70	
Harris, Guy C.	46 00	
Hayes, Max S.	27 80	
Hays, J. W.	3,020 94	
Hill, A. E.	1,369 27	
Hogan, J. W.	116 55	
Howell, G. H.	51 15	
Huddleston, J. H.	158 50	
Hudspeth, H. S.	90 75	
Jacobs, L. E.	5 00	
James, W. R.	170 10	
Lafferty, C. Q.	100 48	
Leache, C. L.	232 45	
Lynch, J. M.	613 35	
McLoughlin, J. E.	2,685 35	
Moreland, H. A.	14 99	
Moreland, J. W.	2 60	
Mulcahy, J. J.	864 70	
Neumann, F. E.	67 88	
Radley, R. F.	141 45	
Robinson, Hugh	10 00	
Rodier, J. A	10 25	
Rogers, Hiram	10 13	
Rogers, H. H.	203 15	
Rust, F. A	63 65	
Scott, C. T.	1,204 25	
Shea, M. J.	36 00	
Stevenson, Hugh	214 21	
Straube, L. P.	76 50	
Utting, J. B.	14 00	
Wallace, Hugh	50 00	
Wardlaw, W. S.	16 00	
Wheaton, T. J.	367 63	
Wilson, W. B.	230 04	
Woodrow, S. T.	420 44	
		$16,996 41
Total		$39,883 16

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RECAPITULATION.

June 1, 1904.	Balance to credit fund	$2,501 38
May 31, 1905.	Receipts to date	44,607 65
	Total	$47,109 03
May 31, 1905.	Expenditures	39,603 16
	Balance	$7,505 87

OUR MEMBERSHIP.

The continued success of the International Typographical Union, and its steady increase in membership, despite the opposition of various employers' associations, citizens' alliances, etc., must be encouraging and gratifying to every member of the organization. Though our progress has not been startling or sensational, an increment in the membership is shown by the following statement, based upon the per capita tax payments for the twelve months ending May 31, 1905:

Typographical—English and German	45,435
Mailers	1,047
Typefounders	98
Newspaper Writers	154
Total	46,734

From the above table, it is apparent that the average paying membership for the fiscal year was 46,734, an increase of 569 over the average for the preceding year, and 4,298 greater than for the year 1903.

The following table shows how the increase in membership during the past year compares with former records:

Year.	Members.
1891	*25,165
1892	*28,187
1893	*30,454
1894	*31,379
1895	*29,295
1896	28,838
1897	28,096
1898	28,614
1899	30,646
1900	32,105
1901	34,948
1902	†38,364
1903	42,436
1904	‡46,165
1905	46,734

* Including pressmen and bookbinders.

† Including stereotypers and electrotypers, seven months.

‡ Including photo-engravers, seven months.

Thus we find the International Union stronger numerically and financially than ever before in its history, notwithstanding that it has relinquished control over pressmen, pressfeeders, bookbinders, bindery girls, photo-engravers and stereotypers and electrotypers during the last fifteen years. The constant additions to the ranks of the organization and its financial gains are indicative of that substantiality which marks all progress.

In the next tables are recorded the issuance of 43 charters, the suspension of 12, and the surrender of 33.

CHARTERS ISSUED.

No. and Name.	Date of Charter.	Members.
Typographical—		
105, Goldfield, Nevada	Feb. 27, 1905	12
278, Decatur, Ind	June 2, 1904*	8
438, New Decatur, Ala	Feb. 18, 1905	7
440, Selma, Ala	Feb. 22, 1905	8
443, Mascoutah, Ill	Sept. 9, 1904	11
482, Mineola, Texas	Feb. 3, 1905	8
487, Middletown, Ohio	May 31, 1905	10
494, Abilene, Texas	Feb. 20, 1905	12
499, Deposit, N. Y	May 24, 1905	9
500, Opelika, Ala	Feb. 24, 1905	7
517, Gadsden, Ala	May 1, 1905	10
519, Winchester, Va	June 16, 1904	16
527, Oelwein, Iowa	Oct. 25, 1904	7
539, Port Arthur, Ont	Dec. 23, 1904	7
585, Wausau, Wis	April 24, 1905	16
592, Fort Collins, Colo	March 20, 1905	15
599, Herrin, Ill	Dec. 21, 1904	8
602, Greenville, Pa	April 18, 1905	8
609, Havre, Mont	Aug. 24, 1904*	10
609, Winston-Salem, N. C	April 14, 1905	20
610, Columbia, Pa	May 3, 1905	12
621, Mayfield, Ky	Dec. 7, 1904	12
622, Millinocket, Me	Jan. 4, 1905	7
624, San Mateo, Cal	Aug. 2, 1904	7
643, Waterville, Me	Jan. 23, 1905	11
644, Bluefield, W. Va	June 4, 1904	16
645, Hopkinsville, Ky	June 24, 1904*	12
645, Elyria, Ohio	May 26, 1905	9
646, Denton, Texas	March 2, 1905	12
647, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont	March 3, 1905	9
648, Fayetteville, Ark	March 28, 1905	8
649, Ardmore, I. T	March 28, 1905	13
650, Long Beach, San Pedro, Cal	March 28, 1905	16
Mailers—		
13, Pittsburg, Pa	Sept. 24, 1904	8
20, Milwaukee, Wis	Aug. 29, 1904*	21
20, Philadelphia, Pa	Feb. 2, 1905	10
21, Portland, Ore	Nov. 10, 1904	6
25, Butte, Mont	Dec. 14, 1904	8
26, Albany, N. Y	Dec. 22, 1904	7
27, Winnipeg, Man	May 16, 1905	7
Newspaper Writers—		
5, New York, N. Y	May 1, 1905	14
10, Montreal, P. Q	Oct. 21, 1904	19
19, Fall River, Mass	June 6, 1904*	18
Total		471

* Now defunct.

CHARTERS SURRENDERED.

No. and Name.	Date of Surrender.	Members.
273, Fairmont, W. Va	Nov. 3, 1904	11
278, Decatur, Ind	April 14, 1905	6
376, Albia, Iowa	Nov. 3, 1904	9
403, Lawrence, Kan	Feb. 13, 1905	10
417, Terrill, Texas	March 3, 1905	5
418, Dodge City, Kan	July 1, 1904	8
443, Herkimer, N. Y., etc	July 2, 1904	20
451, Plattsburgh, N. Y	Nov. 3, 1904	9
482, Parsons, Kan	Nov. 16, 1904	10
487, Port Arthur, Texas	April 26, 1905	7
494, Alliance, Neb	June 4, 1904	3
499, Mt. Vernon, Ill	March 31, 1905	8
500, Lebanon, Pa	Feb. 11, 1905	8
506, Pottstown, Pa	March 31, 1905	13
517, Beloit, Wis	Feb. 27, 1905	6
527, Ashland, Ky	Oct. 24, 1904	10
585, Santa Ana, Cal	March 31, 1905	4
587, Guthrie, Okla	May 24, 1905	11
592, Grand Island, Neb	March 10, 1905	6
599, Lima, Ohio	Nov. 16, 1904	7
602, Middleburg, Vt	Jan. 28, 1905	8
609, Jeffersonville, Ind	July 8, 1904	6
609, Havre, Mont	March 31, 1905	10
616, Greensburg, Ind	April 14, 1905	8
621, Owensboro, Ky	Nov. 3, 1904	9
622, Ocala, Fla	Sept. 6, 1904	9
624, Atlantic, Iowa	June 8, 1904	3
645, Hopkinsville, Ky	May 3, 1905	4

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No. and Name.	Date of Surrender.	Members.
Mailers—		
11, Des Moines, Iowa	March 31, 1905	5
19, Utica, N. Y.	April 29, 1905	4
20, Milwaukee, Wis.	Dec. 14, 1904	21
Newspaper Writers		
5, Chicago, Ill.	Nov. 26, 1904	3
19, Fall River, Mass	Sept. 12, 1904	6
Total		266

CHARTERS SUSPENDED.

No. and Name.	Date of Suspension.	Members.
610, Croatian, Allegheny, Pa.	Feb. 28, 1905	8
643, Glenwood Springs, Colo.	Sept. 21, 1904	16
Newspaper Writers—		
3, Cripple Creek, Colo.	Feb. 28, 1905	9
4, Chicago, Ill., Bohemian	Sept. 21, 1904	17
8, Troy, N. Y.	Sept. 21, 1904	6
11, Philadelphia, Pa.	Sept. 21, 1904	10
13, Stockton, Cal.	Feb. 28, 1905	9
15, San Jose, Cal.	Sept. 21, 1904	10
20, Denver, Colo	Feb. 28, 1905	41
21, Scranton, Pa	Sept. 21, 1904	9
Typefounders—		
5, St. Louis, Mo.	Oct. 21, 1904	9
6, Philadelphia, Pa.	Oct. 21, 1904	10
Total		154

SUMMARY.

Membership of unions chartered during year	471
Membership of unions suspended and surrendered	420
Net gain from this source	51

LOCAL UNION RECORD.

Subordinate unions June 1, 1904	692
Chartered during year ended May 31, 1905	43
Total	735
Suspended, surrendered and revoked	45
Number of local unions May 31, 1905	690
Decrease in number of unions	2

These subordinate bodies were thus divided among the several crafts:

Typographical unions—English	633
Typographical unions—German-American	21
Mailers' unions	24
Typefounders' unions	3
Newspaper writers' unions	9
Total	690

THE SPECIAL DEFENSE FUND.

Under our present laws, every member now contributes 5 cents per month to the special defense fund, "for the purpose of advancing and defending the principles of unionism, as applied to our own trade, whenever and however the executive council may decide." There was no occasion for any expenditure from this fund during the fiscal year, the money in the defense fund proper being sufficient to meet all requests approved by the executive council. A large increase in the fund is the result. The following figures tell the story of eighteen months, the length of time the special defense fund had been in existence on May 31, 1905:

Balance in fund June 1, 1904	$9,622 85
Fund's portion per capita tax to May 31, 1905	28,036 82
Donation by Guthrie No. 587	11 31
Total in fund, May 31, 1905	$37,671 00

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

That the relations of the receipts and expenditures of this and preceding years can be obtained, the following comparative statement is presented:

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditures.
1891	$53,483 50	$57,296 26
1892	113,134 49	112,119 22
1893	127,764 14	120,984 95
1894	119,051 33	108,960 92
1895	92,902 66	89,650 72
1896	95,042 90	93,210 06
1897	110,519 53	125,162 97
1898	113,163 79	111,978 02
1899	128,436 70	*135,762 54
1900	177,484 79	185,033 57
1901	138,631 67	118,347 54
1902	151,141 23	145,760 31
1903	185,183 08	174,085 33
1904	240,005 00	252,817 38
1905	244,689 24	205,822 41
Total	$2,090,634 05	†$2,036,991 22

*Embraces loss in Indianapolis National Bank, $19,955.98.

†Includes sum transferred to treasurer Union Printers' Home, $532,741.28.

RECAPITULATION.

Balance May 1, 1890	$ 21,581 62
Receipts to May 31, 1905	2,090,634 05
Amount in Cummings memorial fund, May 31, 1904	5,140 49
Total	$2,117,356 16
Expenditures	2,036,991 22
Cash balance May 31, 1905	$80,364 94

THE HOME FUND.

As is evidenced by an occasional inquiry upon the subject, the impression still exists in the minds of some of our members that the Home fund is at the disposition of the International officers. It is therefore again stated that every member, in accordance with law, contributes 10 cents per month for the maintenance of the Home. The sums so collected are transferred monthly to the Home treasurer. In another portion of this book appears the report of the Home trustees, which contains a statement of the financial transactions of that institution. The following is a summary of the money belonging to this fund, which passed through the secretary-treasurer's office during the year ended May 31, 1905:

Fund's portion per capita tax to May 31, 1905	$56,081 15
Transportation of inmates returned	154 80
Total	$56,235 95
Transferred to Home Treasurer	56,235 95

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THE GENERAL FUND.

In my last report the opinion was expressed that the revenue of the general fund was not sufficient to warrant any increase in the expenditures chargeable to it. The correctness of this view is demonstrated by the business of the past year, as will be seen by the following summary of the receipts and expenditures of the general fund for that period:

Balance in fund June 1, 1904	$4.341 18
Receipts to May 31, 1905	35.418 74
Total	$39,759 92
Expenditures	37.868 88
Balance in fund May 31, 1905	$1,891 04

Expenditures in excess of the receipts in the sum of $2,450.14 are shown by this calculation.

Some of the expenses borne by the general fund during the fiscal year were out of the usual order, to wit:

Federation assessment	$1.408 74
Removal of headquarters, new office furniture, desks, fixtures, etc.	1.488 70
Addressograph and supplies	285 16
Three new typewriters, desks and copyholders	384 00
Total	$3,566 60

With the exception of the assessment levied by the American Federation of Labor, the foregoing expenses are not likely to be duplicated for several years. Aside from this, the revenue accruing was slightly more than the demand on the general fund. There is no probability of a marked increase in the balance to the credit of the general fund on the present apportionment of per capita tax, but it should be able to bear its proportion of expense.

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OR JOINT DEFENSE FUND.

The third table presented in connection with this report contains an itemized exhibit of the receipts and expenditures of this fund. A summary will, therefore, be sufficient at this point:

RECEIPTS.

Balance to credit of fund June 1, 1904.	$2,501 38	
Per capita tax	42,060 88	
International Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union—Special per capita tax	2,439 22	
Cash returned	107 55	
Total		$47,109 03

EXPENDITURES.

Paid to local unions	$19.360 16	
Expenses of officers and organizers	16.995 41	
Expenses of committees	2,664 72	
Wisconsin state printing plant bill	58 50	
Telegrams	524 37	
Total	$39.603 16	
Balance in fund May 31, 1905	7.505 87	
Total		$47,109 03

By special agreement the International Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union pays 7½ cents per member per month for defense purposes. It drew from this fund during the year for the use of its locals the sum of $1,137.50, and $980.20 was expended for the traveling expenses of its officers or designated representatives in handling matters in which this craft was solely concerned.

In this connection, a summary of the toal amount paid since the establishment of the defense fund will not be amiss:

Year.	Amount Expended.
1891	$19.039 78
1892	50,828 72
1893	48.467 11
1894	33,834 69
1895	24,757 83
1896	23,329 35
1897	33.676 77
1898	24,075 79
1899	*38,054 69
1900	92.734 60
1901	25,538 85
1902	30,502 13
1903	32,771 41
1904	73,420 26
1905	39,603 16
Total	$590,635 14

*Includes sum transferred to general fund for expenses of shorter workday committee, and this fund's portion of the loss in the Indianapolis National Bank.

BURIAL FUND AND MORTUARY TABLE.

A slight decrease in the number of burial claims is a noticeable feature of the past fiscal year. In the twelve months ending May 31, 1904, benefits to the number of 578 were paid, as against 567 for the fiscal year closing May 31, 1905. Here is the result:

Receipts to May 31, 1905	$42,060 85
Expenditures	39,690 00
Excess of receipts over expenditures	$2.370 85
Balance in fund June 1, 1904	17.556 93
Balance in fund May 31, 1905	$19,927 78

The death rate for the year was 1.213 per cent of the average membership, or a little more than 12 per 1,000. The average death rate since the establishment of the fund has been 1.219 per cent—about 12 per 1,000.

A summary of the number of benefits and the total amount paid since the establishment of the burial fund is as follows:

Year.	Benefits.	Amount.
1892	228	$11.500 00
1893	439	21,950 00
1894	507	25,500 00
1895	435	23,090 00
1896	378	22,665 00
1897	395	23,700 00
1898	384	23.040 00
1899	430	25,800 00
1900	419	25,140 00
1901	406	25,245 00
1902	474	30.810 00
1903	476	30,940 00
1904	578	38.925 00
1905	567	39,690 00
Total	6,116	$367,995 00

Though the revenue of this fund was again in excess of the demands upon it, the amount ac-

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cruing is not sufficient to permit of an increase in the death benefit. Judging from the record of the last two fiscal years, the fund will increase about $2,500 yearly.

The next succeeding table gives the age and cause of death, and the number of deaths at certain ages.

Age.	Nervous Diseases.	Genito-Urinary Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Miscellaneous Diseases.	Accidental.	Suicide.	Total Deaths.
20	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	3
21	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	5
22	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	4
23	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	5
24	.....	1	5	1	1	.....	8
25	.....	.....	9	2	.....	.....	11
26	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	6
27	1	1	5	1	.....	.....	8
28	.....	1	5	3	2	.....	11
29	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	7
30	.....	1	4	3	.....	1	9
31	.....	.....	10	1	.....	.....	11
32	.....	.....	10	3	1	.....	14
33	2	.....	15	3	1	.....	21
34	1	.....	11	5	2	.....	19
35	3	2	13	5	2	1	26
36	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	3
37	4	.....	4	7	1	.....	16
38	.....	3	8	3	1	1	16
39	1	2	6	6	.....	.....	15
40	1	1	11	5	1	2	21
41	1	.....	4	1	1	.....	7
42	1	2	7	4	.....	.....	14
43	1	2	6	4	.....	.....	13
44	1	1	4	4	.....	.....	10
45	2	4	8	8	.....	1	23
46	2	.....	1	5	.....	.....	8
47	4	.....	6	4	.....	.....	14
48	2	2	4	5	4	.....	17
49	.....	1	2	5	1	.....	9
50	.....	1	5	3	.....	1	10
51	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	4
52	5	2	.....	7	1	.....	15
53	3	.....	.....	3	.....	1	7
54	2	.....	2	5	.....	.....	9
55	4	.....	3	3	.....	.....	10
56	.....	1	1	3	.....	.....	5
57	1	.....	2	4	.....	1	8
58	5	1	2	4	2	.....	14
59	2	2	.....	4	.....	.....	8
60	2	1	3	2	.....	.....	8
61	1	.....	2	2	1	.....	6
62	.....	4	2	3	.....	.....	9
63	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	5
64	2	2	2	7	.....	.....	13
65	.....	4	6	3	.....	.....	13
66	2	3	1	4	.....	1	11
67	2	3	1	1	.....	.....	7
68	1	2	1	1	1	.....	6
69	.....	2	.....	4	.....	.....	6
70	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
71	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
72	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	3
73	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
74	.....	2	2	1	.....	.....	5
75	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
76	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2
77	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3
78	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	3
80	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2
83	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
84	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
86	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
90	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Unknown	1	.....	1	5	1	.....	8
Total	68	60	234	179	25	11	567

Average age at death, 45.26 years.

Nervous diseases comprise deaths caused by apoplexy, 19; paresis, 4; paralysis, 18; meningitis, 6; congestion of brain, 2; cerebral thombosis, 1; locomotor ataxia, 4; myelitis, 1; cerebral hemorrhage, 2; brain fever, 2; nervous prostration, 1; hemiplegia, 1; insanity, 1; encephalitis, 1; melancholia, 1; mental trouble, 1; cerebral embolism, 1; leptominigitis, 1; neuralgia of brain, 1.

Genito-urinary—Bright's disease, 24; diabetes, 8; uræmia, 2; nephritis, 19; kidney disease, 4; stricture, 1; ulceration of bladder, 1; cirrhosis of kidneys, 1.

Respiratory—Consumption, 65; pneumonia, 55; pulmonary phthisis, 17; bronchitis, 2; tuberculosis, 67; hemorrhage of lungs, 4; congestion of lungs, 1; la grippe, 3; diphtheria, 1; pleurisy, 3; œdema of lungs, 4; pulmonary congestion, 1; pulmonary gangrene, 1.

Miscellaneous—Heart disease and heart failure, 58; cancer, 17; erysipelas, 2; peritonitis, 4; tumor, 4; poisoning, 6; asthenia, 4; general debility, 3; typhoid fever, 11; alcoholism, 5; poverty of blood, 1; abcess of stomach, 1; gastritis, 2; inflammation of bowels, 2; septicemia, 1; neuralgia of the heart, 1; anemia, 1; embolism, 1; endocarditis, 3; gangrene, 3; tuberculosis of spine, 1; carcinoma, 3; bursting of blood vessel, 1; myocarditis, 1; complication of diseases, 3; cardiac disease, 1; rheumatism, 1; stomach trouble, 2; hemorrhage of stomach, 1; appendicitis, 3; tuberculosis of bowels, 2; cirrhosis of liver, 4; cirrhosis of stomach, 1; malarial fever, 1; enteritis, 2; small pox, 1; natural causes, 3; intestinal trouble, 1; exhaustion, 1; old age, 1; congestion of liver, 1; acute indigestion 1; strangulation, 1; dropsy, 4; intestinal obstruction, 1; pyonephrosis, 1; œdema of glottis, 1; not reported, 4; murdered, 1.

THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

How gratifying to those who advocated the sending of THE JOURNAL to all members must be the progress of the paper since the adoption of that plan. THE JOURNAL was never more popular than at present, and the method by which it is distributed has proven so successful that other organizations are adopting it. Notwithstanding the increase in the size of the magazine during the year, there was an increase in the balance to the credit of the fund. As long as our laws regarding the official paper remain as at present, the subscription rate of 5 cents per member per month guarantees that THE JOURNAL will pay its own way. The figures for the twelve months comprised in the fiscal year ending May 31, 1905, follow:

RECEIPTS—JUNE 1, 1904, TO MAY 31, 1905.

Subscriptions from non-members	$125 85
Subscriptions from members	27,472 83
Subscriptions for apprentices	34 96
Union cards	182 00
Advertising	3,441 62
Rebate on paper and sale of halftones	45 45
Total	$31,312 70

EXPENDITURES—JUNE 1, 1904, TO MAY 31, 1905.

Printing and mailing twelve issues	$12,252 56
Paper	11,435 57
Postage	2,731 60
Addressing machine supplies	256 38
Wrapping paper	319 06
Clerical work	2,086 25
Contributed articles	271 25
Halftones	32 95
Subscriptions canceled	1 15
Advertising in newspaper directories	40 00
Total	$29,426 77

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RECAPITULATION.

Receipts June 1, 1904, to May 31, 1905	$31,312 70
Expenditures June 1, 1904, to May 31, 1905	29,426 77
Excess of receipts over expenditures	$1,885 93
Balance in fund June 1, 1904	170 38
Balance in fund May 31, 1905	$2,056 31

This calculation does not take into consideration $677.84 due from advertisers on May 31, 1905. It deals only with actual money received and expended.

In my last two reports I had occasion to comment upon the advertising patronage of THE JOURNAL. It was noted that general advertisers and those placing their business complain of the unfruitfulness of space in trade papers. There has been no change in this respect, though no effort has been spared to convince advertisers that the excellent constituency of THE JOURNAL is a guarantee of its value as an advertising medium. THE JOURNAL'S patrons comprise concerns of unquestionable standing. They are getting satisfactory results, and it is hoped that through them other advertisers of equal reputation may be induced to give us their business. Every member can aid in this feature of our work by patronizing, whenever and wherever possible, the firms now using space in THE JOURNAL. If this is done, the desired results are sure to follow.

THE CUMMINGS MEMORIAL FUND.

This fund has now been in progress of collection for three years. The contributions to it are received by your secretary-treasurer, as the chosen custodian of the fund until it shall properly pass to the Home trustees, to be used as designated by the International Union. A summary of the receipts of and expenditures from the fund follows:

Donations, June 1, 1902 to May 31, 1903	$410 21
Donations, June 1, 1903 to May 31, 1904	4,730 28
Donations, June 1, 1904 to May 31, 1905	6,833 53
Interest, June 1, 1904, to May 31, 1905	171 68
Total	$12,145 70
Expenses of committee	832 85
Balance in fund May 31, 1905	$11,312 85

It is the desire of the committee having in charge this worthy cause, to show as plainly as possible just what locals have contributed their pro rata share to the memorial fund. In the following table are included all contributions from the inception of this project up to the close of the fiscal year, May 31, 1905:

1, Indianapolis, Ind	$50 00
2, Philadelphia, Pa	103 98
3, Cincinnati, Ohio	312 50
4, Albany, N. Y	75 00
5, Columbus, Ohio	80 20
6, New York, N. Y	1,368 00
7, Pittsburg, Pa	100 00
8, St. Louis Mo	250 00
9, Buffalo, N. Y	50 00
11, Memphis, Tenn	88 00
12, Baltimore, Md	34 00
13, Boston, Mass	250 00
15, Rochester, N. Y	$50 00
16, Chicago, Ill	1,600 00
17, New Orleans, La	50 00
18, Detroit, Mich	179 75
19, Elmira, N. Y	10 00
20, Nashville, Tenn	41 00
21, San Francisco, Cal	367 25
22, Dubuque, Iowa	23 00
23, Milwaukee, Wis	100 00
24, Jackson, Tenn	5 50
28, Galveston, Tex	35 05
29, Peoria, Ill	47 50
32, Norfolk, Va	16 85
36, Oakland, Cal	65 00
37, Honolulu, H. I	9 00
38, Haverhill, Mass	7 50
39, Grand Rapids, Mich	72 50
40, St. Joseph, Mo	49 00
41, Augusta, Ga	5 00
45, Leavenworth, Kan	5 75
46, Sacramento, Cal	47 00
47, New Haven, Conn	21 75
48, Atlanta, Ga	70 35
49, Denver, Colo	200 00
52, Troy, N. Y	10 00
53, Cleveland, Ohio	218 60
55, Syracuse, N. Y	78 25
56, Stockton, Cal	12 50
57, Dayton, Ohio	77 75
58, Multnomah (Portland, Ore.)	89 50
59, Quincy, Ill	5 00
60, Roanoke, Va	9 25
62, Utica, N. Y	74 35
63, Toledo, Ohio	79 59
68, Keokuk, Iowa	8 50
69, Newark, Ohio	5 00
71, Trenton, N. J	29 88
72, Lansing, Mich	5 00
73, Ottumwa, Iowa	6 00
74, Belleville, Ill	11 00
76, Terre Haute, Ind	37 00
77, Erie, Pa	6 90
78, Fort Wayne, Ind	32 00
79, Wheeling, W. Va	50 00
80, Kansas City, Mo	167 50
82, Colorado Springs, Colo	79 50
85, St. John, N. B	3 00
86, Reading, Pa	20 56
87, Houston, Tex	63 00
89, Chattanooga, Tenn	15 00
90, Richmond, Va	25 00
91, Toronto, Ont	27 30
92, Little Rock, Ark	41 50
93, Macon, Ga	5 00
94, Jersey City, N. J	10 00
95, Helena, Mont	50 20
96, Glens Falls, N. Y	20 00
97, Peru, Ind	5 00
99, Jackson, Mich	20 00
100, Norwich, Conn	5 00
101, Columbia (Washington, D. C.)	1,000 00
102, Ottawa, Ont	10 00
103, Newark, N. J	150 00
104, Birmingham, Ala	5 00
106, Madison, Wis	2 00
107, Rock Island, etc., Ill	10 00
110, Union Hill, N. J	5 00
111, Knoxville, Tenn	14 35
112, Scranton, Pa	21 25
115, Salt Lake, Utah	47 00
116, Kenosha, Wis	5 00
117, Springfield, Ohio	20 00

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118, Des Moines, Iowa	$97 00
121, Topeka, Kan	63 00
123, Wilmington, Del	9 00
126, Butte, Mont	55 00
128, South Bend, Ind	22 00
129, Hamilton, Ont	48 00
130, Halifax, N. S	9 75
131, Bohemian (New York, N. Y.)	2 00
132, Camden, N. J	3 75
135, Oneonta, N. Y	7 00
136, Duluth, Minn	5 00
137, Johnstown, Pa	17 50
138, Austin, Tex	31 25
140, Bismarck, N. D	2 25
142, Olympia, Wash	9 00
143, Danbury, Conn	5 00
146, Charleston, W. Va	2 00
147, Ashland, Wis	4 50
148, Wichita, Kan	18 00
149, Saratoga, N. Y	9 50
150, Elizabeth, N. J	7 75
152, Manchester, N. H	31 50
154, Ann Arbor, Mich	5 00
155, Shreveport, La	23 25
159, New London, Conn	8 00
161, Fall River, Mass	2 00
165, Worcester, Mass	12 50
167, Schenectady, N. Y	43 00
168, Muskegon, Mich	12 00
170, Tacoma, Wash	42 50
171, Elgin, Ill	15 00
172, San Antonio, Tex	46 50
174, Los Angeles, Cal	131 50
175, Pueblo, Colo	30 50
177, Springfield, Ill	57 30
179, Leadville, Colo	6 00
180, Sioux City, Iowa	39 00
182, Akron, Ohio	20 25
183, Savannah, Ga	10 00
184, Cheyenne, Wyo	11 50
185, Bradford, Pa	14 00
186, Fargo, N. D	14 00
187, Wilkes Barre, Pa	20 00
188, Waco, Tex	15 00
189, Blue Grass (Lexington, Ky.)	6 00
190, Omaha, Neb	200 00
191, Winnipeg, Man	100 00
192, Cedar Rapids, Iowa	38 50
193, Spokane, Wash	52 75
194, Joliet, Ill	16 25
195, Paterson, N. J	7 25
197, Janesville, Wis	2 00
199, Zanesville, Ohio	20 00
200, Youngstown, Ohio	28 55
202, Seattle, Wash	135 00
203, Bluff City (Council Bluffs, Iowa)	15 00
205, Jamestown, N. Y	16 50
209, Lincoln, Neb	14 25
210, Capital (Salem, Ore.)	12 00
211, Oshkosh, Wis	7 50
212, Pawtucket, R. I	5 00
213, Rockford, Ill	17 00
215, Decatur, Ill	1 00
216, Springfield, Mass	11 30
217, Murphysboro, Ill	5 00
218, Sioux Falls, S. D	22 00
219, Canton, Ohio	10 60
221, San Diego, Cal	19 50
224, Brockton, Mass	36 00
226, Vancouver, B. C	5 00
227, Cripple Creek, Colo	6 00
228, Norwood, Mass	14 00
230, Danville, Ill	$5 00
231, San Jose, Cal	10 60
232, Binghamton, N. Y	10 60
236, Ogden, Utah	11 50
238, Steubenville, Ohio	5 00
241, Hanover, Pa	2 00
242, York, Pa	6 75
243, Hutchinson, Kan	2 95
245, Woonsocket, R. I	10 00
250, Beaver Valley (Beaver Falls, Pa.)	20 00
252, Bridgeport, Conn	10 00
255, Anaconda, Mont	43 00
256, Great Falls, Mont	11 50
257, Lisbon, Ohio	1 00
258, Easton, Pa	2 70
261, Italian (New York, N. Y.)	2 00
262, Uniontown, Pa	5 00
263, Asheville, N. C	3 25
271, Boise, Idaho	15 50
272, Norwegian-Danish (Chicago, Ill.)	12 50
275, Victor, Colo	4 50
277, Missoula, Mont	7 00
281, Marlboro-Hudson, Mass	7 50
284, Anderson, Ind	5 00
285, Ansonia, Conn	5 00
286, Marion, Ind	20 00
288, Galesburg, Ill	25 00
290, Hamilton, Ohio	3 00
291, Aurora, Ill	25 00
300, Port Huron, Mich	7 50
301, Richmond, Ind	5 00
305, Newburgh, N. Y	5 00
307, New Brunswick, N. J	12 00
308, Watertown, N. Y	24 00
311, Grand Forks, N. D	8 00
314, Meriden, Conn	5 00
315, Poughkeepsie, N. Y	5 00
318, East Liverpool, Ohio	10 00
319, Taunton, Mass	5 00
320, Pottsville, Pa	5 00
321, Connellsville, Pa	5 00
323, Hoboken, N. J	8 00
324, Racine, Wis	6 00
325, Cohoes, N. Y	4 00
327, Lincoln, Ill	6 50
328, Streator, Ill	10 00
329, Waterbury, Conn	10 00
331, Elwood, Ind	2 50
332, Muncie, Ind	10 00
334, Clinton, Iowa	12 50
338, Charlotte, N. C	5 75
340, Nelson, B. C	5 00
342, Canton, Ill	6 50
343, Fort Scott, Kan	1 00
344, Green Bay, Wis	14 50
345, Olean, N. Y	7 00
346, Burlington, Vt	6 75
347, Wabash, Ind	8 00
348, Girard, Kan	5 00
349, Waterloo, Iowa	5 00
352, Phœnix, Ariz	17 50
354, Edwardsville, Ill	4 25
356, Jacksonville, Ill	5 00
358, Greenwood, B. C	5 00
359, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich	6 00
362, Traverse City, Mich	7 50
368, Litchfield, Ill	5 00
369, Taylorville, Ill	6 00
375, Prescott, Ariz	3 00
377, Atlantic City, N. J	7 50
384, Montpelier, Vt	7 00
388, Walla Walla, Wash	10 50

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397, Greensboro, N. C.	$3 00
406, Mason City, Iowa	5 00
410, Everett, Wash	9 50
411, Galt, Ont	3 00
416, St. Catherines, Ont	5 00
419, Anniston, Ala	6 00
424, Orange, N. J.	2 50
425, Canon City, Colo	8 50
434, Trinidad, Colo	6 00
437, Franklin, Pa	2 00
441, Salem, N. J	2 00
442, La Salle-Peru, Ill	2 50
444, Champaign, Ill	5 00
447, Pine Bluff, Ark	10 00
451, Plattsburg, N. Y.*	2 00
453, Norwich, Conn	5 00
456, Washington, Pa	5 00
458, Carlinville, Ill	6 50
461, Cairo, Ill	20 00
462, Nebraska City, Neb	7 00
463, Middletown, N. Y	2 00
466, West Chester, N. Y	10 00
467, Dawson, Y. T	14 00
468, Yonkers, N.Y	5 00
471, Sherman, Tex	11 00
476, Slavonic, N. Y	1 00
484, Muskogee, I. T	5 00
489, Livingston, Mont	5 00
491, Pocatello, Idaho	4 50
492, Bellaire, Ohio	7 00
493, Henderson, Ky	6 50
498, Lead, S. D	5 50
505, Clinton, Ill	6 50
506, Pottstown, Pa.*	2 00
510, Lynchburg, Va	2 50
511, Batavia, N. Y	2 00
515, Iowa City, Iowa	11 00
517, Beloit, Wis.*	1 20
520, Mattoon, Ill	5 00
524, Freeport, Ill	15 00
525, Benton Harbor, Mich	2 00
528, Eugene, Ore	1 00
529, Norwalk, Conn	2 00
52[illegible], Huntington, W. Va	6 00
535, Bessemer, Ala	4 50
536, Auburn, N. Y	3 00
538, Washington, Ind	5 00
542, Shelbyville, Ind	2 00
544, Douglas, A. T	7 00
546, Polish (Chicago, Ill.)	20 00
550, Windsor, Ont	3 75
558, Natchez, Miss	6 00
559, San Angelo, Tex	4 50
561, Huron, S. D	4 00
563, Yankton, N. D.*	2 75
564, Mankato, Minn	6 00
565, South McAlester, I. T	10 50
568, Lake Charles, La	10 50
570, Crowley, La	5 00
574, Hot Springs, Ark	8 50
576, San Luis Obispo, Cal	3 50
577, Santa Rosa, Cal.	2 50
583, Pasadena, Cal	11 00
586, Greeley, Colo	7 50
595, Athens, Ga	1 50
596, Houghton, Mich	7 60
600, Petaluma, Cal	2 00
603, Fort Dodge, Kan	10 50
608, Chanute, Kan	8 50
611, Reno, Nev	5 00
612, Appleton, etc., Wis	10 00
613, Bellefontaine, Ohio	7 00
618, Watertown, Wis	$5 00
626, Manila, P. I	75 00
629, Bowling Green, Ky	2 50
630, St. Cloud, Minn	5 00
631, Idaho Falls, Idaho	5 00
644, Bluefield, W. Va	2 70
German-American—	
3, St. Louis, Mo	5 00
12, Louisville, Ky	5 50
Mailers—	
1, Boston, Mass	10 00
3, St. Louis, Mo	33 50
6, New York, N. Y	50 00
18, San Francisco, Cal	25 00
Typefounders—	
3, Chicago, Ill	10 00
7, San Francisco, Cal	7 50
Women's Auxiliaries—	
Chattanooga, Tenn	5 00
Cincinnati, Ohio	25 00
Grand Rapids, Mich	5 00
Indianapolis, Ind	2 50
Lincoln, Neb	5 00
Milwaukee, Wis	10 00
Omaha, Neb	10 00
Pueblo, Colo	10 00
Sacramento, Cal	2 50
San Francisco, Cal	10 00
Seattle, Wash	10 00
Spokane, Wash	10 00
St. Louis, Mo	6 30
Tacoma, Wash	5 00
Miscellaneous—	
American Federation of Women	10 00
Philadelphia North American Chapel	48 00
St. Louis Globe Democrat Chapel	5 75
St. Louis Republic Chapel	25 00
Members at Home	64 00
J. W. Hutt	50
C. W. Somes	50
J. O. Sebire	1 00
R. Van Valkenburg	50
W. S. Waudby	5 00
J. Williams	50
Name withheld by request	25 00
Total	$12,145 70
Less expenses of committee	832 85
Balance in fund May 31, 1905	$11,312 85

* Now defunct.

THE LOS ANGELES CONTEST.

An assessment of 5 cents per member per month was levied by a referendum vote for the benefit of Los Angeles No. 174, in its fight against the notoriously unfair Times, in December, 1902. The collections began with the month of January, and continued up to and including December, 1903. It amounted in all to $26,350.11. Of this sum, $24,185.31 had been transferred to Los Angeles Union up to May 31, 1904, and a balance of $2,164.80 remained in the hands of the secretary-treasurer on that date. During this year the balance named was forwarded to No. 174, and the assessment account closed.

At this time it is but proper to mention the assistance received by Los Angeles Union from the

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defense fund, for use in the Times fight. Before the collection of the special assessment began No. 174 received $2,500 from the executive council. Since the special assessment was exhausted, $4,800 has been drawn from the defense fund—the appropriation being fixed at $600 per month in September, 1904. This union has therefore received a total of $33,650.11 from the International Union during the last three fiscal years.

STRIKES.

Nineteen strikes, involving sixteen local unions, took place during this fiscal year. The name of the interested union involved in each instance, that of the office in which the difficulty occurred, and the result of each dispute, appears in the table below:

Union.	Name of Office.	Result.
6, New York	Robert Gair	Lost.
61, Utica	La Luce	Won.
80, Kansas City.	Auxiliary offices	Arbit'd.
83, Hebrew-Amer.	Schreiber; Friedman; Litwak	Won.
83, Hebrew-Amer.	Auerbach's	Lost.
145, Montr'l Fre'ch	Beauchemin; Guertins	Lost.
145, Montr'l Fre'ch	Rolland's	Won.
176, Montreal Eng.	Job offices	No rep't.
191, Winnipeg	Moore Printing Co.	Lost.
244, Cumberland	News and Times	Won.
314, Meriden	Curtis-Way Co.	Pending.
321, Connellsville	Courier and News	Won.
336, Oneida	Post; Dispatch; Ryan & Burkhardt	Won.
336, Oneida	Union	Pending.
370, El Paso, Texas.	All offices	W'n part
472, Palestine	Daily Visitor	Pending.
498, Lead	Daily Call	Lost.
502, Crookston	Times	Pending.
604, Edmonton	Bulletin and Journal	Lost.

Strikes won	7
Strikes lost	6
Arbitrated	1
Result not reported	1
Strikes pending	4
Total number	19
Number of men who returned to work when settlement was made	111
Number of men displaced	72
Number of men involved in pending disputes	73
Number of men interested in the 19 strikes	256

This statement does not include the disputes in which Chicago and New York electrotypers were engaged.

THE ANNUAL SCALE REPORT.

An item of $770.73 for the printing and distribution of the annual scale report appears among the expenditures of this year. This report, which had been issued as a supplement to THE JOURNAL for several years, was on this occasion printed in pamphlet form, as is provided by law, and mailed to the officers of local unions and to such members as requested a copy.

This is the fifth occasion on which your secretary-treasurer has been privileged, with the assistance of local secretaries, to gather data relative to the wages received and hours worked by members of our organization, together with statistics regarding the machines in use, the number of operators, etc., under the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union. The information thus obtained was compiled and published in five reports, the first appearing February 15, 1898, the second June 1, 1901, the third May 1, 1902, the fourth in February, 1904, and the last one in March, 1905. Each report has been more complete than its predecessors, the last one comprising returns from 630 cities and 637 unions. These reports are valuable not merely because they show the increases in local scales and the reductions in hours of labor. They awaken apathetic unions to the opportunities before them, and lead to additional progress in this direction. They have become an important feature of our work, and are eagerly sought by students of economics and our employers.

Further mention of this feature is unnecessary at this time, as President Lynch has incorporated in his report the summary of the scale report issued by the secretary-treasurer in March, 1905.

THE EIGHT-HOUR MOVEMENT.

In the report of the executive council will be found an item of $2,539.37, representing the expenses of the International Eight-Hour Committee. This amount includes the following items:

Circulars and cards	$453 50
Buttons and boxes	470 44
Clerical work	565 25
Stamped envelopes	560 95
Postage stamps	165 00
Traveling expenses of committee	186 00
Secret work	138 14
Total	$2,539 37

As a result of the support accorded the committee in its labors, the eight-hour movement is now in full sway. Additions are constantly being made to the list of locals having the shorter day, or completing arrangements for it on January 1, 1906. The enthusiasm prevailing in every section promises success. President Lynch, as Chairman of the International Committee, will present to the convention a detailed report of the work of the committee during this year.

RECEIPTS FROM AND BENEFITS DRAWN BY LOCAL UNIONS.

The series of tables presented on the following pages set forth the payments of each union to the International and Home funds, the burial benefits drawn by each union, and the moneys received by them from the defense fund in strike benefits or special assistance.

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RECEIPTS FROM ALL SOURCES AND BENEFITS PAID TO LOCAL UNIONS—JUNE 1, 1904, TO MAY 31, 1905.

Name and Number of Union.	Receipts.					Apportioned to		Benefits Drawn.		
	Per Capita Tax.	Supplies Sundries etc.*	Journal.	Cummings Memorial.	Total.	International Funds.†	Union Printers' Home.	From Burial Fund.	From Strike Fund.	Total.
1, Indianapolis	$1,819 30	$15 15	$259 90	.....	$2,094 35	$1,574 55	$519 80	$280 00	.....	$280 00
2, Philadelphia	4,644 50	23 75	671 50	$103 98	5,443 73	4,116 73	1,327 00	770 00	$5,300 00	6,070 00
3, Cincinnati	2,640 75	12 50	387 45	248 65	3,289 35	2,534 85	754 50	490 00	.....	490 00
4, Albany	1,592 50	5 90	232 50	75 00	1,905 90	1,450 90	455 00	420 00	.....	420 00
5, Columbus	1,057 00	4 75	154 00	.....	1,215 75	913 75	302 00	.....	.....	.....
6, New York	26,897 50	36 00	3,842 50	.....	30,776 00	23,091 00	7,685 00	7,280 00	252 00	7,532 00
7, Pittsburg	2,067 45	16 45	303 35	.....	2,387 25	1,796 55	590 70	630 00	515 31	1,145 31
8, St. Louis	4,605 65	38 20	657 95	.....	5,301 80	3,985 90	1,315 90	1,050 00	.....	1,050 00
9, Buffalo	1,611 05	8 00	230 15	.....	1,849 20	1,388 90	460 30	210 00	279 15	489 15
10, Louisville	967 40	11 75	142 20	.....	1,121 35	844 95	276 40	280 00	2,159 20	2,439 20
11, Memphis	723 45	13 25	107 35	5 00	849 05	642 35	206 70	140 00	.....	140 00
12, Baltimore	1,988 00	38 40	292 00	34 00	2,352 40	1,784 40	568 00	490 00	.....	490 00
13, Boston	5,383 35	24 05	769 05	.....	6,176 45	4,638 35	1,538 10	910 00	.....	910 00
14, Harrisburg	335 30	6 80	47 90	.....	390 00	294 20	95 80	.....	.....	.....
15, Rochester	1,001 00	6 90	146 00	34 00	1,187 90	901 90	286 00	70 00	100 00	170 00
16, Chicago	13,125 00	86 75	1,875 00	1,600 00	16,686 75	12,919 00	3,767 75	2,590 00	.....	2,590 00
17, New Orleans	1,305 50	22 85	192 50	.....	1,520 85	1,147 85	373 00	630 00	.....	630 00
18, Detroit	1,853 95	13 60	272 85	36 00	2,176 40	1,646 70	529 70	420 00	.....	420 00
19, Elmira	188 30	40	30 50	10 00	229 20	175 40	53 80	.....	.....	.....
20, Nashville	781 20	7 15	119 60	.....	907 95	684 75	223 20	210 00	.....	210 00
21, San Francisco	3,526 60	33 20	503 80	308 00	4,371 60	3,364 00	1,007 60	770 00	.....	770 00
22, Dubuque	198 80	7 50	28 40	.....	234 70	177 90	56 80	.....	.....	.....
23, Milwaukee	1,595 65	20 35	234 10	100 00	1,950 10	1,494 20	455 90	420 00	.....	420 00
24, Jackson, Tenn.	54 60	4 10	7 80	.....	66 50	50 90	15 60	.....	.....	.....
25, Baton Rouge	71 40	6 70	10 20	.....	88 30	67 90	20 40	.....	.....	.....
26, Petersburg	52 85	1 50	7 55	.....	61 90	46 80	15 10	140 00	.....	140 00
27, Mobile	264 25	3 65	37 75	.....	305 65	230 15	75 50	140 00	.....	140 00
28, Galveston	318 85	3 50	50 95	35 05	408 35	317 25	91 10	.....	.....	.....
29, Peoria	423 15	2 75	60 45	47 50	533 85	412 95	120 90	210 00	.....	210 00
30, St. Paul	1,554 70	9 10	222 10	.....	1,785 90	1,341 70	444 20	210 00	.....	210 00
31, Fond du Lac	58 45	1 60	8 35	.....	68 40	51 70	16 70	.....	.....	.....
32, Norfolk	381 50	2 90	54 50	7 25	446 15	337 15	109 00	.....	.....	.....
33, Providence	643 30	2 65	91 90	.....	737 85	554 05	183 80	210 00	.....	210 00
34, Columbia, S. C.	186 55	3 45	26 65	.....	216 65	163 35	53 30	140 00	.....	140 00
35, Evansville	227 50	1 80	35 50	.....	264 80	199 80	65 00	140 00	.....	140 00
36, Oakland	540 75	7 25	77 25	55 00	680 25	525 75	154 50	70 00	.....	70 00
37, Honolulu	70 00	.....	10 00	.....	80 00	60 00	20 00	.....	.....	.....
38, Haverhill	58 45	1 50	8 35	7 50	75 80	59 10	16 70	.....	.....	.....
39, Grand Rapids	635 60	4 50	95 80	37 50	773 40	591 80	181 60	70 00	.....	70 00
40, St. Joseph	420 00	8 10	60 00	.....	488 10	368 10	120 00	140 00	.....	140 00
41, Augusta, Ga.	153 30	5 60	21 90	.....	180 80	137 00	43 80	.....	.....	.....
42, Minneapolis	1,683 15	9 60	240 45	.....	1,933 20	1,452 30	480 90	210 00	.....	210 00
43, Charleston, S.C.	185 15	2 40	26 45	.....	214 00	161 10	52 90	140 00	.....	140 00
44, Rome, N. Y.	102 90	2 05	14 70	.....	119 65	90 25	29 40	70 00	.....	70 00
45, Leavenworth	92 05	2 25	13 15	5 75	113 20	86 90	26 30	70 00	.....	70 00
46, Sacramento	627 90	56 50	89 70	22 00	796 10	574 95	221 15	70 00	.....	70 00
47, New Haven	485 80	10 00	69 40	.....	565 20	426 40	138 80	.....	.....	.....
48, Atlanta	808 85	6 35	115 55	70 35	1,001 10	770 00	231 10	210 00	.....	210 00
49, Denver	1,832 60	14 00	265 80	100 00	2,212 40	1,688 80	523 60	350 00	.....	350 00
50, Valley City	251 65	7 65	39 95	.....	299 25	227 35	71 90	.....	.....	.....
51, Lawrence	193 55	3 00	27 65	.....	224 20	168 90	55 30	70 00	.....	70 00
52, Troy	568 75	9 50	81 25	.....	659 50	497 00	162 50	140 00	.....	140 00
53, Cleveland	2,276 05	20 90	325 15	160 00	2,782 10	2,131 80	650 30	350 00	.....	350 00
54, Raleigh	243 25	35	34 75	.....	278 35	208 85	69 50	70 00	.....	70 00
55, Syracuse	868 00	8 50	124 00	28 25	1,028 75	780 75	248 00	140 00	.....	140 00
56, Stockton	154 35	2 05	22 05	12 50	190 95	146 85	44 10	.....	.....	.....
57, Dayton	706 30	24 00	104 90	65 00	900 20	698 40	201 80	210 00	.....	210 00
58, Multnomah	823 90	8 80	125 70	73 25	1,031 65	796 25	235 40	140 00	.....	140 00
59, Quincy	260 75	5 80	37 25	5 00	308 80	234 30	74 50	70 00	.....	70 00
60, Roanoke	231 70	6 50	33 10	.....	271 30	205 10	66 20	70 00	.....	70 00
61, Cambridge	341 95	2 85	48 85	.....	393 65	295 95	97 70	140 00	.....	140 00
62, Utica	586 25	10 05	83 75	69 00	749 05	581 55	167 50	70 00	36 75	106 75
63, Toledo	624 40	3 35	95 20	79 50	802 45	624 05	178 40	140 00	.....	140 00
64, Lafayette	176 05	1 75	25 15	.....	202 95	152 65	50 30	.....	.....	.....
65, Washoe	98 00	6 30	14 00	.....	118 30	90 30	28 00	.....	.....	.....
66, Portland, Me.	265 65	3 50	37 95	.....	307 10	231 20	75 90	.....	.....	.....
67, Lockport	126 70	50	18 10	.....	145 30	109 10	36 20	140 00	.....	140 00
68, Keokuk	81 20	8 55	11 60	8 50	109 85	86 65	23 20	.....	.....	.....
69, Newark, O.	97 30	1 70	13 90	2 00	114 90	87 10	27 80	.....	.....	.....
70, Lancaster, Pa.	365 40	2 25	52 20	.....	419 85	315 45	104 40	.....	.....	.....
71, Trenton	432 95	2 00	61 85	.....	496 80	373 10	123 70	.....	.....	.....
72, Lansing	320 60	14 80	52 80	.....	388 20	296 60	91 60	70 00	.....	70 00
73, Ottumwa	90 65	4 35	12 95	6 00	113 95	88 05	25 90	.....	.....	.....
74, Belleville	74 55	50	10 65	.....	85 70	64 40	21 30	.....	.....	.....
75, Burlington, Ia.	163 45	4 70	23 35	.....	191 50	144 80	46 70	70 00	.....	70 00
76, Terre Haute	322 00	58 75	49 60	37 00	467 35	375 35	92 00	70 00	100 00	170 00
77, Erie	317 45	11 40	45 35	.....	374 20	283 50	90 70	.....	.....	.....
78, Fort Wayne	314 65	4 15	44 95	32 00	395 75	305 85	89 90	.....	.....	.....
79, Wheeling	371 70	4 25	59 10	1 50	436 55	330 35	106 20	.....	.....	.....
80, Kansas City	1,471 40	14 00	214 20	.....	1,699 60	1,279 20	420 40	210 00	102 25	312 25

* The supplies, sundries, etc., column includes cash returned and from the sale of supplies, returned transportation of Home inmates, the special per capita tax paid by the International Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union, as per agreement, interest and other sundry items shown in the miscellaneous receipts.

† The International funds are the burial, general, executive council or joint defense fund, the special defense fund, The Typographical Journal, and the Cummings memorial fund. This column therefore includes all money received belonging to the International.

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RECEIPTS FROM ALL SOURCES AND BENEFITS PAID TO LOCAL UNIONS—JUNE 1, 1904, TO MAY 31, 1905.

Name and Number of Union.	Receipts.					Apportioned to		Benefits Drawn.		
	Per Capita Tax.	Supplies Sundries etc.*	Journal.	Cummings Memorial.	Total.	International Funds.†	Union Printers' Home.	From Burial Fund.	From Strike Fund.	Total.
81, Bay City	$159 25	$6 40	$22 75	.....	$188 40	$142 90	$45 50	.....	.....	.....
82, Colo. Springs	350 35	6 50	53 05	$4 50	414 40	314 30	100 10	$210 00	.....	$210 00
83, Hebrew-Amer.	245 00	2 00	35 00	.....	282 00	212 00	70 00	.....	$164 25	164 25
84, San Bernardino	81 20	2 25	11 60	.....	95 05	71 85	23 20	.....	.....	.....
85, St. John	108 15	20	15 45	3 00	126 80	95 90	30 90	70 00	.....	70 00
86, Reading	420 35	11 30	60 05	2 50	494 20	374 10	120 10	.....	25 00	25 00
87, Houston	578 20	17 95	82 60	39 00	717 75	552 55	165 20	140 00	.....	140 00
88, Hannibal	77 00	2 15	11 00	.....	90 15	68 15	22 00	.....	.....	.....
89, Chattanooga	297 50	17 50	42 50	15 00	372 50	287 50	85 00	70 00	.....	70 00
90, Richmond, Va.	668 50	2 45	95 50	15 00	781 45	590 45	191 00	140 00	.....	140 00
91, Toronto	3,269 80	13 00	474 90	.....	3,757 70	2,823 40	934 30	560 00	.....	560 00
92, Little Rock	391 65	11 65	55 95	38 50	497 75	385 85	111 90	350 00	.....	350 00
93, Macon	168 70	2 00	24 10	5 00	199 80	151 60	48 20	.....	.....	.....
94, Jersey City	467 25	20 15	66 75	10 00	564 15	430 65	133 50	210 00	.....	210 00
95, Helena	164 85	1 80	23 55	.....	190 20	143 10	47 10	140 00	.....	140 00
96, Glens Falls	149 80	50	21 40	.....	171 70	128 90	42 80	70 00	.....	70 00
97, Peru	69 30	2 00	9 90	5 00	86 20	66 40	19 80	.....	.....	.....
98, Bedford	46 55	2 20	6 65	.....	55 40	42 10	13 30	.....	.....	.....
99, Jackson, Mich.	217 00	1 00	31 00	20 00	269 00	207 00	62 00	70 00	.....	70 00
100, Norwich, Conn.	141 75	3 15	20 25	.....	165 15	124 65	40 50	.....	.....	.....
101, Columbia	8,187 90	40 75	1,169 70	1,000 00	10,398 35	8,058 95	2,339 40	2,500 00	.....	2,500 00
102, Ottawa, Ont.	1,142 40	3 00	163 20	10 00	1,318 60	992 20	326 40	140 00	.....	140 00
103, Newark, N. J.	1,302 00	11 00	192 00	150 00	1,655 00	1,283 00	372 00	420 00	.....	420 00
104, Birmingham	383 25	3 80	54 75	5 00	446 80	337 30	109 50	140 00	.....	140 00
105, Goldfield	22 75	16 72	3 25	.....	42 72	36 22	6 50	.....	.....	.....
106, Madison	48 30	1 27	6 90	2 00	58 47	44 67	13 80	.....	.....	.....
107, Tri-City	520 80	7 55	74 40	10 00	612 75	463 95	148 80	210 00	.....	210 00
108, Hagerstown	98 70	1 40	14 10	.....	114 20	86 00	28 20	.....	70 00	70 00
109, Pittsfield	45 50	.....	6 50	.....	52 00	39 00	13 00	.....	.....	.....
110, Union Hill	84 00	75	12 00	5 00	101 75	77 75	24 00	.....	.....	.....
111, Knoxville	213 85	4 80	30 55	5 00	254 20	193 10	61 10	70 00	.....	70 00
112, Scranton	758 80	21 20	113 40	.....	893 40	676 60	216 80	.....	.....	.....
113, Atchison	88 55	1 50	12 65	.....	102 70	77 40	25 30	70 00	.....	70 00
114, Annapolis	36 05	5 20	5 15	.....	46 40	36 10	10 30	.....	.....	.....
115, Salt Lake	410 90	9 40	58 70	32 00	511 00	393 60	117 40	70 00	.....	70 00
116, Kenosha	83 65	7 60	11 95	.....	103 20	79 30	23 90	70 00	.....	70 00
117, Springfield, O.	530 25	6 00	75 75	.....	612 00	460 50	151 50	.....	.....	.....
118, Des Moines	781 20	27 50	111 60	7 00	927 30	686 70	240 60	.....	.....	.....
119, Jefferson City	115 15	3 15	16 45	.....	134 75	101 85	32 90	70 00	.....	70 00
120, Lynn	239 05	12 80	34 15	.....	286 00	217 70	68 30	.....	.....	.....
121, Topeka	520 10	5 70	79 30	1 00	606 10	457 50	148 60	.....	.....	.....
122, Kalamazoo	239 40	7 15	34 20	.....	280 75	212 35	68 40	70 00	.....	70 00
123, Wilmington	230 30	4 00	32 90	.....	267 20	201 40	65 80	.....	.....	.....
124, Bloomington	216 65	4 00	30 95	.....	251 60	189 70	61 90	.....	.....	.....
125, Durham	34 30	1 50	4 90	.....	40 70	30 90	9 80	.....	.....	.....
126, Butte	331 10	9 50	47 30	35 00	422 90	328 30	94 60	70 00	.....	70 00
127, Hartford	576 80	6 85	82 40	.....	666 05	501 25	164 80	.....	.....	.....
128, South Bend	211 75	4 30	30 25	20 00	266 30	205 80	60 50	.....	.....	.....
129, Hamilton, Ont.	390 95	11 60	55 85	43 00	501 40	389 70	111 70	140 00	.....	140 00
130, Halifax	164 15	75	23 45	.....	188 35	141 45	46 90	.....	.....	.....
131, Bohemian	92 05	.....	13 15	2 00	107 20	80 90	26 30	.....	.....	.....
132, Camden	215 60	2 50	30 80	3 75	252 65	191 05	61 60	70 00	.....	70 00
133, London	241 85	2 40	36 35	.....	280 60	211 50	69 10	.....	.....	.....
134, Paducah	107 10	8 10	15 30	.....	130 50	99 90	30 60	.....	.....	.....
135, Oneonta	60 20	3 55	8 60	3 00	75 35	58 15	17 20	.....	.....	.....
136, Duluth	362 60	3 15	51 80	5 00	422 55	318 95	103 60	70 00	.....	70 00
137, Johnstown	164 85	5 45	23 55	.....	193 85	146 75	47 10	.....	.....	.....
138, Austin	280 35	6 65	42 05	.....	329 05	248 95	80 10	140 00	.....	140 00
139, Stratford	65 10	1 70	9 30	.....	76 10	57 50	18 60	.....	.....	.....
140, Bismarck	70 70	1 65	10 10	.....	82 45	62 25	20 20	.....	.....	.....
141, Williamsport	255 15	2 50	36 45	.....	294 10	221 20	72 90	.....	.....	.....
142, Olympia	69 65	2 60	9 95	9 00	91 20	71 30	19 90	.....	.....	.....
143, Danbury	71 40	2 00	10 20	.....	83 60	63 20	20 40	.....	.....	.....
144, Fresno	175 70	4 00	25 10	.....	204 80	154 60	50 20	70 00	.....	70 00
145, Jacques Cartier	825 65	5 00	117 95	.....	948 60	712 70	235 90	140 00	2,285 75	2,425 75
146, Charl'st'n, W. Va	201 25	8 30	28 75	2 00	240 30	182 80	57 50	.....	.....	.....
147, Ashland, Wis.	33 95	.....	4 85	.....	38 80	29 10	9 70	.....	.....	.....
148, Wichita	201 95	10 00	31 85	18 00	261 80	204 10	57 70	.....	.....	.....
149, Saratoga	92 05	1 70	13 15	.....	106 90	80 60	26 30	.....	.....	.....
150, Elizabeth	233 80	2 25	33 40	.....	269 45	202 65	66 80	.....	.....	.....
151, Oil City	110 60	1 65	15 80	.....	128 05	96 45	31 60	.....	.....	.....
152, Manchester	281 75	8 50	40 25	31 50	362 00	281 50	80 50	70 00	.....	70 00
153, Meridian	69 65	7 55	9 95	.....	87 15	67 25	19 90	.....	.....	.....
154, Ann Arbor	150 85	4 55	21 55	.....	176 95	133 85	43 10	.....	.....	.....
155, Shreveport	210 00	13 65	30 00	15 00	268 65	208 65	60 00	.....	.....	.....
156, Bowling Green	59 15	.....	8 45	.....	67 60	50 70	16 90	.....	.....	.....
158, Springfield, Mo.	119 35	2 45	17 05	.....	138 85	104 75	34 10	.....	.....	.....
159, New London	140 00	1 70	20 00	8 00	169 70	129 70	40 00	.....	.....	.....
160, Columbia, Mo.	82 25	2 30	11 75	.....	96 30	72 80	23 50	.....	.....	.....
161, Fall River	270 90	2 15	38 70	2 00	313 75	236 35	77 40	140 00	.....	140 00

*The supplies, sundries, etc., column includes cash returned and from the sale of supplies, returned transportation of Home inmates, the special per capita tax paid by the International Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union, as per agreement, interest and other sundry items shown in the miscellaneous receipts.

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RECEIPTS FROM ALL SOURCES AND BENEFITS PAID TO LOCAL UNIONS—JUNE 1, 1904, TO MAY 31, 1905.

Name and Number of Union.	Receipts.					Apportioned to		Benefits Drawn.		
	Per Capita Tax.	Supplies Sundries etc.*	Journal.	Cummings Memorial.	Total.	International Funds.†	Union Printers' Home.	From Burial Fund.	From Strike Fund.	Total.
162, Jacks'nville, Fla	$308 35	$3 90	$44 65	.....	$356 90	$268 80	$88 10	$210 00	.....	$210 00
163, Superior	106 05	1 50	15 15	.....	122 70	92 40	30 30	.....	.....	.....
164, Kewanee	50 75	2 40	7 25	.....	60 40	45 90	14 50	.....	.....	.....
165, Worcester	528 85	4 75	75 55	.....	609 15	458 05	151 10	70 00	.....	70 00
166, Adrian	74 90	10	10 70	.....	85 70	64 30	21 40	140 00	.....	140 00
167, Schenectady	318 85	6 50	45 55	$43 00	413 90	322 80	91 10	.....	.....	.....
168, Muskegon	92 40	15	13 20	.....	105 75	79 35	26 40	.....	.....	.....
169, New Albany	55 65	2 40	7 95	.....	66 00	50 10	15 90	.....	.....	.....
170, Tacoma	359 45	7 00	51 35	50	418 30	315 60	102 70	.....	.....	.....
171, Elgin	145 95	2 40	20 85	15 00	184 20	142 50	41 70	70 00	.....	70 00
172, San Antonio	396 20	3 75	56 60	46 50	503 05	389 85	113 20	280 00	.....	280 00
173, Dallas	618 10	19 25	88 30	.....	725 65	549 05	176 60	70 00	.....	70 00
174, Los Angeles	1,186 15	44 40	169 45	71 50	1,471 50	1,102 20	369 30	210 00	‡$6,964 80	7,174 80
175, Pueblo	284 20	7 00	40 60	30 50	362 30	281 10	81 20	70 00	.....	70 00
176, Montreal	832 65	6 00	118 95	.....	957 60	719 70	237 90	.....	374 75	374 75
177, Springfield, Ill.	495 25	6 70	74 75	.....	576 70	435 20	141 50	140 00	.....	140 00
178, Geneva	37 10	1 00	5 30	.....	43 40	32 80	10 60	70 00	.....	70 00
179, Leadville	57 40	75	8 20	3 25	69 60	53 20	16 40	.....	.....	.....
180, Sioux City	341 95	2 00	48 85	30 75	423 55	325 85	97 70	.....	.....	.....
181, Meadville	101 50	40	14 50	.....	116 40	87 40	29 00	.....	.....	.....
182, Akron, O.	373 80	6 35	54 00	.....	434 15	327 35	106 80	70 00	.....	70 00
183, Savannah	99 05	1 90	14 15	.....	115 10	86 80	28 30	.....	.....	.....
184, Cheyenne	69 30	2 00	9 90	6 50	87 70	67 90	19 80	.....	.....	.....
185, Bradford	117 60	6 30	16 80	14 00	154 70	121 10	33 60	.....	.....	.....
186, Fargo	128 45	2 45	18 35	3 00	152 25	115 55	36 70	.....	.....	.....
187, Wilkes Barre	345 10	6 45	49 30	.....	400 85	302 25	98 60	.....	.....	.....
188, Waco	101 50	5 75	14 50	15 00	136 75	107 75	29 00	.....	.....	.....
189, Lexington	155 40	5 35	22 20	.....	182 95	138 55	44 40	140 00	.....	140 00
190, Omaha	1,062 60	32 70	156 80	200 00	1,452 10	1,130 50	321 60	140 00	.....	140 00
191, Winnipeg	866 25	6 75	123 75	95 00	1,091 75	844 25	247 50	140 00	123 50	263 50
192, Cedar Rapids	322 00	4 00	46 00	38 50	410 50	318 50	92 00	.....	.....	.....
193, Spokane	525 70	8 65	75 10	30 25	639 70	489 50	150 20	140 00	.....	140 00
194, Joliet	283 15	3 00	40 45	16 25	342 85	261 95	80 90	.....	.....	.....
195, Paterson	359 10	4 00	51 30	.....	414 40	311 80	102 60	140 00	.....	140 00
196, Logansport	131 60	6 50	18 80	.....	156 90	119 30	37 60	70 00	.....	70 00
197, Janesville	66 15	4 14	9 45	2 00	81 74	62 84	18 90	.....	.....	.....
198, Fort Worth	329 35	6 65	50 05	.....	386 05	291 95	94 10	70 00	.....	70 00
199, Zanesville	199 50	2 00	28 50	10 00	240 00	183 00	57 00	.....	.....	.....
200, Youngstown	231 35	9 10	38 65	25 00	299 10	233 00	66 10	.....	.....	.....
201, Victoria	166 60	25	23 80	.....	190 65	143 05	47 60	140 00	.....	140 00
202, Seattle	1,008 00	16 50	144 00	.....	1,168 50	880 50	288 00	.....	.....	.....
203, Bluff City	142 45	1 75	20 35	9 00	173 55	132 85	40 70	.....	.....	.....
204, Limestone City	109 90	.....	15 70	.....	125 60	94 20	31 40	.....	.....	.....
205, Jamestown	130 90	2 00	18 70	.....	151 60	114 20	37 40	70 00	.....	70 00
206, Sedalia	108 50	2 40	15 50	.....	126 40	95 40	31 00	.....	.....	.....
207, Eureka	86 45	60	12 35	.....	99 40	74 70	24 70	.....	.....	.....
208, Cambridge, O.	92 05	5 30	13 15	.....	110 50	84 20	26 30	70 00	.....	70 00
209, Lincoln, Neb.	461 30	6 42	65 90	50	534 12	402 32	131 80	.....	.....	.....
210, Capital	163 80	5 05	23 40	.....	192 25	145 45	46 80	.....	.....	.....
211, Oshkosh	114 80	3 15	16 40	.....	134 35	101 55	32 80	.....	.....	.....
212, Pawtucket	195 30	2 35	27 90	.....	225 55	169 75	55 80	.....	.....	.....
213, Rockford	173 60	7 45	24 80	17 00	222 85	173 25	49 60	.....	.....	.....
214, Pendleton	50 75	.....	7 25	.....	58 00	43 50	14 50	.....	.....	.....
215, Decatur	201 25	2 25	28 75	1 00	233 25	175 75	57 50	.....	.....	.....
216, Springf'ld, Mas	658 35	6 20	94 05	.....	758 60	570 50	188 10	140 00	.....	140 00
217, Murphysboro	58 10	1 65	8 30	5 00	73 05	56 45	16 60	.....	.....	.....
218, Sioux Falls	207 20	1 90	29 60	22 00	260 70	201 50	59 20	70 00	.....	70 00
219, Canton, O.	195 65	3 95	27 95	6 00	233 55	177 65	55 90	.....	.....	.....
220, Columbus, Ga.	139 30	1 50	19 90	.....	160 70	120 90	39 80	.....	.....	.....
221, San Diego	155 40	1 75	22 20	11 75	191 10	146 70	44 40	.....	.....	.....
222, Montgomery	44 45	.....	6 35	.....	50 80	38 10	12 70	70 00	.....	70 00
223, Marysville	81 20	30	11 60	.....	93 10	69 90	23 20	.....	.....	.....
224, Brockton	284 55	7 60	40 65	29 50	362 30	281 00	81 30	.....	.....	.....
225, McKeesport	45 15	2 35	6 45	.....	53 95	41 05	12 90	.....	.....	.....
226, Vancouver	300 30	3 00	46 90	5 00	355 20	269 40	85 80	140 00	.....	140 00
227, Cripple Creek	64 75	2 20	9 25	2 50	78 70	60 20	18 50	.....	.....	.....
228, Norwood	301 70	5 65	43 10	.....	350 45	264 25	86 20	70 00	.....	70 00
229, Crawfordsville	86 80	6 10	12 40	.....	105 30	80 50	24 80	.....	.....	.....
230, Danville	213 85	9 80	30 55	5 00	259 20	198 10	61 10	70 00	.....	70 00
231, San Jose	267 05	9 60	38 15	10 00	324 80	248 50	76 30	140 00	.....	140 00
232, Binghamton	461 30	12 40	65 90	.....	539 60	407 80	131 80	70 00	.....	70 00
233, Niagara Falls	181 30	5 25	25 90	.....	212 45	160 65	51 80	.....	.....	.....
234, Corsicana	54 60	1 65	7 80	.....	64 05	48 45	15 60	.....	.....	.....
235, Rahway	146 30	2 40	20 90	.....	169 60	127 80	41 80	.....	.....	.....
236, Ogden	116 55	6 99	16 65	11 50	151 69	118 39	33 30	70 00	.....	70 00
237, Sandusky	90 65	35	12 95	.....	103 95	78 05	25 90	.....	.....	.....
238, Steubenville	110 60	5 75	15 80	5 00	137 15	105 55	31 60	.....	.....	.....
239, Carbondale	58 80	2 70	8 40	.....	69 90	53 10	16 80	.....	.....	.....
240, Altoona	202 30	2 70	28 90	.....	233 90	176 10	57 80	70 00	.....	70 00
241, Hanover	54 95	50	7 85	.....	63 30	47 60	15 70	.....	.....	.....

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Name and Number of Union.	Receipts.					Apportioned to		Benefits Drawn.		
	Per Capita Tax.	Supplies Sundries etc.*	Journal.	Cummings Memorial.	Total.	International Funds.†	Union Printers' Home.	From Burial Fund.	From Strike Fund.	Total.
242, York	$140 70	$0 75	$20 10	.....	$161 55	$121 35	$40 20	.....	.....	.....
243, Hutchinson	100 80	2 75	14 40	$2 95	120 90	92 10	28 80	.....	.....	.....
244, Cumberland	114 80	6 55	16 40	.....	137 75	104 95	32 80	.....	$26 00	$26 00
245, Woonsocket	112 00	2 05	16 00	4 00	134 05	102 05	32 00	$70 00	.....	70 00
246, Winona	99 75	3 25	14 25	.....	117 25	88 75	28 50	.....	.....	.....
247, Swedish	184 80	1 00	26 40	.....	212 20	159 40	52 80	70 00	.....	70 00
248, Peterborough	145 60	10 85	20 80	.....	177 25	135 65	41 60	.....	.....	.....
249, Fort Smith	121 80	14 65	17 40	.....	153 85	119 05	34 80	70 00	.....	70 00
250, Beaver Valley	143 50	2 10	20 50	20 00	186 10	145 10	41 00	140 00	.....	140 00
251, Muscatine	113 40	2 30	16 20	.....	131 90	99 50	32 40	.....	.....	.....
252, Bridgeport	208 95	1 30	29 85	10 00	250 10	190 40	59 70	.....	.....	.....
253, Holyoke	217 70	13 75	31 10	.....	262 55	200 35	62 20	70 00	.....	70 00
254, Riverside	45 85	15	6 55	.....	52 55	39 45	13 10	.....	.....	.....
255, Anaconda	149 45	3 80	28 35	1 00	182 60	139 90	42 70	.....	.....	.....
256, Great Falls	103 25	10 55	14 75	3 10	131 65	102 15	29 50	.....	.....	.....
257, Lisbon	50 75	.....	7 25	.....	58 00	43 50	14 50	.....	.....	.....
258, Easton	222 15	3 50	31 65	2 70	260 00	196 50	63 50	70 00	.....	70 00
259, Waltham	53 90	1 00	7 70	.....	62 60	47 20	15 40	.....	.....	.....
260, Findlay	93 10	75	13 30	.....	107 15	80 55	26 60	.....	.....	.....
261, Italian	120 05	75	17 15	2 00	139 95	105 65	34 30	.....	.....	.....
262, Uniontown	90 65	85	12 95	.....	104 45	78 55	25 90	.....	.....	.....
263, Asheville	76 30	5 30	10 90	3 25	95 75	73 95	21 80	.....	.....	.....
264, Chillicothe	32 20	.....	4 60	.....	36 80	27 60	9 20	.....	.....	.....
265, Ottawa, Ill.	76 30	30	10 90	.....	87 50	65 70	21 80	.....	.....	.....
266, Elkhart	106 75	3 95	15 25	.....	125 95	95 45	30 50	.....	.....	.....
267, Frankfort, Ky.	30 10	1 15	4 30	.....	35 55	26 95	8 60	.....	.....	.....
268, Fulton County	109 55	4 00	15 65	.....	129 20	97 90	31 30	70 00	.....	70 00
269, Peekskill	73 15	2 50	10 45	.....	86 10	65 20	20 90	.....	.....	.....
270, New Castle	85 40	6 20	12 20	.....	103 80	79 40	24 40	.....	.....	.....
271, Boise	158 90	33 50	22 70	8 50	223 60	158 70	74 90	.....	.....	.....
272, Nor.-Danish	91 00	25	13 00	12 50	116 75	90 75	26 00	.....	.....	.....
273, Fairmont‡	35 70	.....	5 10	.....	40 80	30 60	10 20	.....	.....	.....
274, Amsterdam	69 30	3 60	9 90	.....	82 80	63 00	19 80	.....	.....	.....
275, Victor	29 40	1 50	4 20	4 50	39 60	31 20	8 40	.....	.....	.....
276, New Bedford	132 65	25	18 95	.....	151 85	113 95	37 90	70 00	.....	70 00
277, Missoula	67 20	4 40	9 60	7 00	88 20	69 00	19 20	.....	.....	.....
278, Decatur, Ind.‡	21 70	12 20	3 10	.....	37 00	30 80	6 20	.....	.....	.....
279, Alexandria	39 55	.....	5 65	.....	45 20	33 90	11 30	.....	.....	.....
280, Marietta	114 10	5 15	16 30	.....	135 55	102 95	32 60	.....	.....	.....
281, Marlboro	57 05	1 50	8 15	7 50	74 20	57 90	16 30	.....	.....	.....
282, Sterling	75 60	2 00	10 80	.....	88 40	66 80	21 60	70 00	.....	70 00
283, Oklahoma City	214 55	30 15	30 65	.....	275 35	214 05	61 30	.....	.....	.....
284, Anderson	108 15	2 80	15 45	.....	126 40	95 50	30 90	.....	.....	.....
285, Ansonia	83 65	65	11 95	.....	96 25	72 35	23 90	.....	.....	.....
286, Marion, Ind.	171 50	7 20	24 50	10 00	213 20	164 20	49 00	.....	.....	.....
287, Frankfort, Ind.	73 15	1 75	10 45	.....	85 35	64 45	20 90	.....	.....	.....
288, Galesburg	135 10	75	19 30	15 00	170 15	131 55	38 60	.....	.....	.....
289, Titusville	32 90	.....	4 70	.....	37 60	28 20	9 40	.....	.....	.....
290, Hamilton	85 05	14 15	12 15	.....	111 35	87 05	24 30	.....	.....	.....
291, Aurora	190 05	4 25	27 15	25 00	246 45	192 15	54 30	.....	.....	.....
292, Grand Junction	40 60	45	5 80	.....	46 85	35 25	11 60	.....	.....	.....
293, Pensacola	58 80	15	8 40	.....	67 35	50 55	16 80	.....	.....	.....
294, Waukegan	85 05	8 36	12 15	.....	105 56	81 26	24 30	.....	.....	.....
295, Newport	38 50	15	5 50	.....	44 15	33 15	11 00	.....	.....	.....
296, Lindsay	35 00	25	5 00	.....	40 25	30 25	10 00	.....	.....	.....
297, Concord	43 75	.....	6 25	.....	50 00	37 50	12 50	.....	.....	.....
298, Massillon	83 30	1 95	11 90	.....	97 15	73 35	23 80	.....	.....	.....
299, Tampa	95 55	1 30	13 65	.....	110 50	83 20	27 30	70 00	.....	70 00
300, Port Huron	174 30	6 00	24 90	7 50	212 70	162 90	49 80	.....	.....	.....
301, Richmond, Ind.	128 80	2 00	18 40	5 00	154 20	117 40	36 80	.....	.....	.....
302, Quebec	334 95	.....	52 85	.....	387 80	292 10	95 70	70 00	.....	70 00
303, Cleburne	63 70	2 25	9 10	.....	75 05	56 85	18 20	.....	.....	.....
304, Albuquerque	109 55	7 45	15 65	.....	132 65	101 35	31 30	.....	.....	.....
305, Newburgh	176 40	6 13	25 20	.....	207 73	157 33	50 40	.....	.....	.....
306, Alton	96 60	3 05	13 80	.....	113 45	85 85	27 60	.....	.....	.....
307, New Brunswick	103 25	1 10	14 75	12 00	131 10	101 60	29 50	.....	.....	.....
308, Watertown	212 10	45	30 30	24 00	266 85	206 25	60 60	.....	.....	.....
309, McKinney	50 40	2 20	7 20	.....	59 80	45 40	14 40	.....	.....	.....
310, Lowell	329 00	6 00	47 60	.....	382 60	288 60	94 00	.....	.....	.....
311, Grand Forks	91 35	3 45	13 05	8 00	115 85	89 75	26 10	.....	.....	.....
312, Las Vegas	26 95	1 50	3 85	.....	32 30	24 60	7 70	.....	.....	.....
313, Texarkana	42 70	2 00	6 10	.....	50 80	38 60	12 20	.....	.....	.....
314, Meriden	123 55	65	17 65	.....	141 85	106 55	35 30	.....	95 00	95 00
315, Poughkeepsie	186 90	4 40	26 70	.....	218 00	164 60	53 40	70 00	.....	70 00
316, North Adams	96 25	3 70	13 75	.....	113 70	86 20	27 50	.....	.....	.....
317, Woodstock	45 15	.....	6 45	.....	51 60	38 70	12 90	.....	.....	.....
318, East Liverpool	103 60	2 05	14 80	.....	120 45	90 85	29 60	.....	.....	.....
319, Taunton	78 40	4 35	11 20	5 00	98 95	76 55	22 40	.....	.....	.....
320, Pottsville	102 90	5 60	14 70	.....	123 20	93 80	29 40	.....	.....	.....
321, Connellsville	81 20	1 75	11 60	5 00	99 55	76 35	23 20	.....	87 00	87 00

* The supplies, sundries, etc., column includes cash returned and from the sale of supplies, returned transportation of Home inmates, the special per capita tax paid by the International Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union, as per agreement, interest and other sundry items shown in the miscellaneous receipts.

† The International funds are the burial, general, executive council or joint defense fund, the special defense fund, The Typographical Journal, and the Cummings memorial fund. This column therefore includes all money received belonging to the International. ‡ Now defunct.

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RECEIPTS FROM ALL SOURCES AND BENEFITS PAID TO LOCAL UNIONS—JUNE 1, 1904, TO MAY 31, 1905.

Name and Number of Union.	Receipts.					Apportioned to		Benefits Drawn.		
	Per Capita Tax.	Supplies Sundries etc.*	Journal.	Cummings Memorial.	Total.	International Funds.†	Union Printers' Home.	From Burial Fund.	From Strike Fund.	Total.
322, Kingston, N.Y.	$51 45	$0 38	$7 35	.....	$59 18	$44 48	$14 70	.....	.....	.....
323, Hoboken	151 20	6 25	21 60	.....	179 05	135 85	43 20	.....	.....	.....
324, Racine	143 85	14 65	20 55	$6 00	185 05	143 95	41 10	.....	.....	.....
325, Cohoes	106 75	4 60	15 25	4 00	130 60	100 10	30 50	.....	.....	.....
326, Rutland	138 95	2 05	19 85	.....	160 85	121 15	39 70	.....	.....	.....
327, Lincoln, Ill.	52 50	25	7 50	6 50	66 75	51 75	15 00	.....	.....	.....
328, Streator	81 55	17 80	11 65	.....	111 00	87 70	23 30	$70 00	.....	$70 00
329, Waterbury	193 90	2 50	27 70	5 00	229 10	173 70	55 40	.....	.....	.....
330, Bohemian	317 80	3 35	45 40	.....	366 55	275 75	90 80	70 00	.....	70 00
331, Elwood	34 30	80	4 90	2 50	42 50	32 70	9 80	.....	.....	.....
332, Muncie	203 35	10 70	29 05	10 00	253 10	195 00	58 10	.....	.....	.....
333, Denison	78 40	3 15	11 20	.....	92 75	70 35	22 40	70 00	.....	70 00
334, Clinton, Ia.	98 00	65	14 00	10 50	123 15	95 15	28 00	.....	.....	.....
335, Rossland	25 20	.....	3 60	.....	28 80	21 60	7 20	.....	.....	.....
336, Oneida	66 85	90	9 55	.....	77 30	58 20	19 10	.....	$292 25	292 25
337, Nanaimo	36 75	70	5 25	.....	42 70	32 20	10 50	.....	.....	.....
338, Charlotte	212 10	5 65	31 30	5 75	254 80	194 20	60 60	70 00	.....	70 00
339, Beaumont	105 35	6 55	18 05	.....	129 95	99 85	30 10	.....	.....	.....
340, Nelson	48 65	1 50	6 95	5 00	62 10	48 20	13 90	.....	.....	.....
341, Spartanburg	56 35	1 73	8 05	.....	66 13	50 03	16 10	.....	.....	.....
342, Canton, Ill.	58 10	1 00	8 30	6 50	73 90	57 30	16 60	.....	.....	.....
343, Fort Scott	42 00	.....	6 00	1 00	49 00	37 00	12 00	70 00	.....	70 00
344, Green Bay	123 90	2 63	17 70	14 50	158 73	123 33	35 40	.....	.....	.....
345, Olean	60 90	3 20	8 70	7 00	79 80	62 40	17 40	.....	.....	.....
346, Burlington, Vt.	122 85	2 20	17 55	6 75	149 35	114 25	35 10	.....	.....	.....
347, Wabash	58 45	1 35	8 35	8 00	76 15	59 45	16 70	.....	.....	.....
348, Girard	53 20	5 25	7 60	5 00	71 05	55 85	15 20	.....	.....	.....
349, Waterloo	118 30	1 80	16 90	.....	137 00	103 20	33 80	.....	.....	.....
350, Joplin	112 00	4 40	16 00	.....	132 40	100 40	32 00	.....	.....	.....
351, Sharon	76 30	4 85	10 90	.....	92 05	70 25	21 80	.....	.....	.....
352, Phoenix	140 00	4 75	20 00	17 50	182 25	142 25	40 00	280 00	.....	280 00
353, Newport News	66 85	1 65	9 55	.....	78 05	58 95	19 10	.....	.....	.....
354, Edwardsville	84 70	1 40	13 30	.....	99 40	75 20	24 20	70 00	.....	70 00
355, Whatcom	122 50	3 40	17 50	.....	143 40	108 40	35 00	.....	.....	.....
356, Jacksonville, Ill	63 70	1 40	9 10	5 00	79 20	61 00	18 20	.....	.....	.....
357, Parkersburg	39 55	1 80	5 65	.....	47 00	35 70	11 30	.....	.....	.....
358, Greenwood	47 95	.....	6 85	5 00	59 80	46 10	13 70	.....	.....	.....
359, S.S. Marie, Mich	60 20	3 25	8 60	.....	72 05	54 85	17 20	.....	.....	.....
360, Menominee	112 70	2 63	16 10	.....	131 43	99 23	32 20	.....	.....	.....
361, Tuskaloosa	40 25	1 50	5 75	.....	47 50	36 00	11 50	.....	.....	.....
362, Traverse City	77 70	2 20	11 10	7 50	98 50	76 30	22 20	.....	.....	.....
363, Jackson, Miss.	45 15	1 50	6 45	.....	53 10	40 20	12 90	.....	.....	.....
364, Coshocton	105 85	5 45	15 05	.....	125 85	95 75	30 10	.....	.....	.....
365, Nashua	96 95	2 44	13 85	.....	113 24	85 54	27 70	.....	.....	.....
366, Berlin	21 70	.....	3 10	.....	24 80	18 60	6 20	.....	.....	.....
367, Globe	40 95	.....	5 85	.....	46 80	35 10	11 70	.....	.....	.....
368, Litchfield	46 20	15	6 60	5 00	57 95	44 75	13 20	.....	.....	.....
369, Taylorville	55 30	2 30	7 90	6 00	71 50	55 70	15 80	.....	.....	.....
370, El Paso	147 35	3 25	21 05	.....	171 65	129 55	42 10	70 00	307 00	377 00
371, Rome, Ga.	72 80	1 05	10 40	.....	84 25	63 45	20 80	140 00	.....	140 00
372, Clarksburg	40 25	2 10	5 75	.....	48 10	36 60	11 50	70 00	.....	70 00
373, Durango	41 30	1 65	5 90	.....	48 85	37 05	11 80	.....	.....	.....
374, DuBois	56 80	85	8 40	.....	68 05	51 25	16 80	.....	.....	.....
375, Prescott	73 15	2 60	10 45	3 00	89 20	68 30	20 90	.....	.....	.....
376, Albia‡	24 85	.....	3 55	.....	28 40	21 30	7 10	.....	.....	.....
377, Atlantic City	106 40	3 75	15 20	7 50	132 85	102 45	30 40	70 00	.....	70 00
378, Brantford	93 45	2 00	13 35	.....	108 80	82 10	26 70	.....	.....	.....
379, Ithaca	178 50	10 05	25 50	.....	214 05	163 05	51 00	.....	.....	.....
380, Augusta, Me.	210 70	4 60	30 10	.....	245 40	185 20	60 20	.....	.....	.....
381, Boone	90 30	2 40	12 90	.....	105 60	79 80	25 80	.....	.....	.....
382, Salem, N.J.	29 40	.....	4 20	.....	33 60	25 20	8 40	.....	.....	.....
383, Martin's Ferry	37 80	.....	5 40	.....	43 20	32 40	10 80	.....	.....	.....
384, Montpelier	60 90	65	8 70	7 00	77 25	59 85	17 40	.....	.....	.....
385, Greenville, S.C.	97 65	2 55	13 95	.....	114 15	86 25	27 90	140 00	.....	140 00
386, Little Falls	73 15	6 20	10 45	.....	89 80	68 90	20 90	70 00	.....	70 00
387, Mt. Vernon, N.Y	59 50	25	8 50	.....	68 25	51 25	17 00	.....	.....	.....
388, Walla Walla	84 35	3 30	12 05	10 50	110 20	86 10	24 10	.....	.....	.....
389, Vallejo	59 85	6 20	8 55	.....	74 60	57 50	17 10	70 00	.....	70 00
390, Pontiac, Ill.	75 25	6 25	10 75	.....	92 25	70 75	21 50	.....	.....	.....
391, Guelph	129 50	4 80	18 50	.....	152 80	115 80	37 00	.....	.....	.....
392, Pittston	54 60	2 40	7 80	.....	64 80	49 20	15 60	.....	.....	.....
393, Brockville	53 55	50	7 65	.....	61 70	46 40	15 30	.....	.....	.....
394, Santa Barbara	66 15	1 70	9 45	.....	77 30	58 40	18 90	.....	.....	.....
395, Vincennes	89 95	2 55	12 85	.....	105 35	79 65	25 70	.....	.....	.....
396, Canandaigua	84 35	2 29	12 05	.....	98 69	74 59	24 10	.....	.....	.....
397, Greensboro, N.C	93 80	1 30	13 40	.....	108 50	81 70	26 80	.....	.....	.....
398, Billings	38 15	4 65	5 45	.....	48 25	37 35	10 90	.....	.....	.....
399, Plainfield	63 00	.....	9 00	.....	72 00	54 00	18 00	.....	.....	.....
400, Sunbury	54 60	1 20	7 80	.....	63 60	48 00	15 60	70 00	.....	70 00
401, Hazleton	77 00	2 05	11 00	.....	90 05	68 05	22 00	.....	.....	.....

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RECEIPTS FROM ALL SOURCES AND BENEFITS PAID TO LOCAL UNIONS—JUNE 1, 1904, TO MAY 31, 1905.

Name and Number of Union.	Receipts.					Apportioned to		Benefits Drawn.		
	Per Capita Tax.	Supplies Sundries etc.*	Journal.	Cummings Memorial.	Total.	International Funds.†	Union Printers' Home.	From Burial Fund.	From Strike Fund.	Total.
402, Barre	$68 60	$5 10	$9 80	.....	$83 50	$63 90	$19 60	.....	.....	.....
403, Lawrence‡	35 00	30	5 00	.....	40 30	30 30	10 00	.....	.....	.....
404, Tyler	44 10	5 76	6 30	.....	56 16	43 56	12 60	.....	.....	.....
405, Santa Fe	64 40	2 15	9 20	.....	75 75	57 35	18 40	.....	.....	.....
406, Mason City	73 50	2 10	10 50	.....	86 10	65 10	21 00	.....	.....	.....
407, Linton	47 95	1 35	6 85	.....	56 15	42 45	13 70	$70 00	.....	$70 00
408, Ottawa, Kan.	74 90	11 09	10 70	.....	96 69	75 29	21 40	70 00	.....	70 00
409, Lorain	57 05	11 65	8 15	.....	76 85	60 55	16 30	.....	.....	.....
410, Everett	80 85	1 65	11 55	$4 50	98 55	75 45	23 10	.....	.....	.....
411, Galt	50 40	1 75	7 20	3 00	62 35	47 95	14 40	70 00	.....	70 00
412, Kokomo	67 20	6 05	9 60	.....	82 85	63 65	19 20	.....	.....	.....
413, Sayre	43 40	2 70	6 20	.....	52 30	39 90	12 40	.....	.....	.....
414, Marshalltown	66 15	1 50	9 45	.....	77 10	58 20	18 90	.....	.....	.....
415, Butler	52 15	1 10	7 45	.....	60 70	45 80	14 90	.....	.....	.....
416, St. Catharines	109 20	40	15 60	.....	125 20	94 00	31 20	.....	.....	.....
417, Terrell‡	33 60	82	4 80	.....	39 22	29 62	9 60	.....	.....	.....
419, Anniston	52 50	1 85	7 50	6 00	67 85	52 85	15 00	.....	.....	.....
420, Mansfield	93 80	2 65	13 40	.....	109 85	83 05	26 80	.....	.....	.....
421, Sarnia	21 35	4 60	3 05	.....	29 00	22 90	6 10	.....	.....	.....
422, Mayagues	28 70	70	4 10	.....	33 50	25 30	8 20	.....	.....	.....
423, Newburyport	63 70	1 00	9 10	.....	73 80	55 60	18 20	.....	.....	.....
424, Orange	177 10	1 45	25 30	1 00	204 85	154 25	50 60	.....	.....	.....
425, Canon City	64 75	20	9 25	5 00	79 20	60 70	18 50	70 00	.....	70 00
426, Bristol	68 25	2 05	9 75	.....	80 05	60 55	19 50	.....	.....	.....
427, Vicksburg	114 10	2 03	16 20	.....	132 43	99 83	32 60	.....	.....	.....
428, Warren	93 10	5 83	13 30	.....	112 23	85 63	26 60	.....	.....	.....
429, Battle Creek	151 20	2 95	21 60	.....	175 75	132 55	43 20	.....	.....	.....
430, Baker City	49 70	2 45	7 10	.....	59 25	45 05	14 20	.....	.....	.....
431, Manitowoc	52 15	20	7 45	.....	59 80	44 90	14 90	.....	.....	.....
432, Stillwater	38 50	75	5 50	.....	44 75	33 75	11 00	.....	.....	.....
433, Dover	51 80	3 65	7 40	.....	62 85	48 05	14 80	.....	.....	.....
434, Trinidad	60 65	1 10	8 75	3 50	74 00	56 70	17 30	.....	.....	.....
435, Bluffton	42 35	65	6 05	.....	49 05	36 95	12 10	70 00	.....	70 00
436, Clarksville	33 95	.....	4 85	.....	38 80	29 10	9 70	.....	.....	.....
437, Franklin	89 25	2 60	12 75	2 00	106 60	81 10	25 50	.....	.....	.....
438, New Decatur	4 90	10 40	70	.....	16 00	14 60	1 40	.....	.....	.....
439, Bakersfield	83 65	1 85	11 95	.....	97 45	73 55	23 90	.....	.....	.....
440, Selma	.....	5 00	.....	.....	5 00	5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
441, Salem, O.	113 75	1 80	16 25	2 00	133 80	101 30	32 50	.....	.....	.....
442, La Salle-Peru	105 35	1 80	15 05	.....	122 20	92 10	30 10	.....	.....	.....
443, Herkimer‡	21 00	1 50	3 00	.....	25 50	19 50	6 00	.....	.....	.....
443, Mascoutah	32 55	26 03	4 65	.....	63 23	53 93	9 30	.....	.....	.....
444, Champaign, etc.	114 45	6 65	16 35	5 00	142 45	109 75	32 70	70 00	.....	70 00
445, Oswego	72 80	1 70	10 40	.....	84 90	64 10	20 80	.....	.....	.....
446, Bangor	125 30	1 00	17 90	.....	144 20	108 40	35 80	.....	.....	.....
447, Pine Bluff	86 10	3 45	12 30	10 00	111 85	87 25	24 60	.....	.....	.....
448, La Crosse	182 00	14 55	26 00	.....	222 55	170 55	52 00	.....	.....	.....
449, Calgary	113 40	10 75	16 20	.....	140 35	107 95	32 40	.....	.....	.....
450, Columbus, Ind.	45 15	1 65	6 45	.....	53 25	40 35	12 90	.....	.....	.....
451, Plattsburg‡	29 40	1 65	4 20	.....	35 25	26 85	8 40	.....	.....	.....
452, New Kensingt'n	45 50	5 10	6 50	.....	57 10	44 10	13 00	.....	.....	.....
453, Norwich, N. Y.	106 05	3 35	15 15	.....	124 55	94 25	30 30	.....	.....	.....
454, Huntington, Ind	67 55	85	9 65	.....	78 05	58 75	19 30	70 00	.....	70 00
455, Owosso	100 80	35	14 40	.....	115 55	86 75	28 80	.....	.....	.....
456, Washington, Pa	127 05	1 70	18 15	5 00	151 90	115 60	36 30	.....	.....	.....
458, Carlinville	54 60	40	7 80	6 50	69 30	53 70	15 60	.....	.....	.....
459, St. Thomas	76 30	1 30	10 90	.....	88 50	66 70	21 80	.....	.....	.....
460, Chatham	64 75	1 65	9 25	.....	75 65	57 15	18 50	.....	.....	.....
461, Cairo	120 75	8 90	17 25	20 00	166 90	132 40	34 50	.....	.....	.....
462, Nebraska City	71 75	1 50	10 25	7 00	90 50	70 00	20 50	.....	.....	.....
463, Middletown	119 35	3 00	17 05	2 00	141 40	107 30	34 10	.....	.....	.....
465, Tucson	50 40	1 50	7 20	.....	59 10	44 70	14 40	.....	.....	.....
466, West Chester	115 15	25	16 45	.....	131 85	98 95	32 90	.....	.....	.....
467, Dawson	45 50	.....	6 50	8 00	60 00	47 00	13 00	.....	.....	.....
468, Yonkers	174 30	9 05	24 90	5 00	213 25	163 45	49 80	.....	.....	.....
469, Greenfield	65 10	4 34	9 30	.....	78 74	60 14	18 60	.....	.....	.....
470, Pittsburg, Kan.	57 75	7 90	8 25	.....	73 90	57 40	16 50	.....	.....	.....
471, Sherman	106 05	13 75	15 15	11 00	145 95	115 65	30 30	.....	.....	.....
472, Palestine	50 75	75	7 25	.....	58 75	44 25	14 50	.....	$115 00	115 00
473, Moberly	79 80	7 50	11 40	.....	98 70	75 90	22 80	.....	.....	.....
474, Ashtabula	47 60	.....	6 80	.....	54 40	40 80	13 60	.....	.....	.....
475, Redding	40 95	1 25	5 85	.....	48 05	36 35	11 70	.....	.....	.....
476, Slavonic	34 30	25	4 90	1 00	40 45	30 65	9 80	.....	.....	.....
477, Niles	32 55	1 40	4 65	.....	38 60	29 30	9 30	.....	.....	.....
478, San Juan	32 90	1 00	4 70	.....	38 60	29 20	9 40	70 00	.....	70 00
479, Centralia	59 85	50	8 55	.....	68 90	51 80	17 10	.....	.....	.....
480, Tiffin	104 30	1 65	14 90	.....	120 85	91 05	29 80	.....	.....	.....
481, Iola	71 05	1 94	10 15	.....	83 14	62 84	20 30	.....	.....	.....
482, Parsons‡	3 50	.....	50	.....	4 00	3 00	1 00	.....	.....	.....
482, Mineola	7 35	17 60	1 05	.....	26 00	23 90	2 10	.....	.....	.....

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Name and Number of Union.	Receipts.					Apportioned to		Benefits Drawn.		
	Per Capita Tax.	Supplies Sundries etc.*	Journal.	Cummings Memorial.	Total.	International Funds.†	Union Printers' Home.	From Burial Fund.	From Strike Fund.	Total.
483, Portsm'th, N. H	$119 35	$0 80	$17 05	.....	$137 20	$103 10	$34 10	$70 00	.....	$70 00
484, Muskogee	143 15	12 70	20 45	.....	176 30	135 40	40 90	.....	.....	.....
485, Dixon	7 00	.....	1 00	.....	8 00	6 00	2 00	.....	.....	.....
486, Gloucester	38 15	.....	5 45	.....	43 60	32 70	10 90	.....	.....	.....
487, Port Arthur‡	4 90	12	70	.....	5 72	4 32	1 40	.....	.....	.....
487, Middletown, O.	.....	10 00	.....	.....	10 00	10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
488, Princeton, Ind.	51 80	2 70	7 40	.....	61 90	47 10	14 80	70 00	.....	70 00
489, Livingston	58 10	7 30	8 30	$5 00	78 70	62 10	16 60	.....	.....	.....
490, Shawnee	83 65	3 20	11 95	.....	98 80	74 90	23 90	.....	.....	.....
491, Pocatella	41 65	2 15	5 95	2 00	51 75	39 85	11 90	.....	.....	.....
492, Bellaire	57 05	2 55	8 15	7 00	74 75	58 45	16 30	.....	.....	.....
493, Henderson	88 20	1 65	12 60	6 50	108 95	83 75	25 20	.....	.....	.....
494, Alliance, Neb.‡	70	.....	10	.....	80	60	20	.....	.....	.....
494, Abilene	10 85	13 64	1 55	.....	26 04	22 94	3 10	.....	.....	.....
496, Albany, Ore.	38 00	50	5 30	.....	43 80	32 90	10 90	.....	.....	.....
497, Alliance, O.	40 60	.....	5 80	.....	46 40	34 80	11 60	.....	.....	.....
498, Lead	60 90	2 30	8 70	5 50	77 40	60 00	17 40	.....	$217 50	217 50
499, Mt. Vernon, Ill.‡	22 05	.....	3 15	.....	25 20	18 90	6 30	.....	.....	.....
499, Deposit	.....	10 00	.....	.....	10 00	10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
500, Lebanon, Pa.‡	23 10	.....	3 30	.....	26 40	19 80	6 60	.....	.....	.....
500, Opelika	5 25	10 00	75	.....	16 00	14 50	1 50	.....	.....	.....
501, Moscow	58 80	2 05	8 40	.....	69 25	52 45	16 80	.....	.....	.....
502, Crookston	63 35	9 60	9 05	.....	82 00	63 90	18 10	.....	25 00	25 00
503, Stamford	99 75	2 88	14 25	.....	116 88	88 38	28 50	70 00	.....	70 00
504, Astoria	43 75	2 15	6 25	.....	52 15	39 65	12 50	.....	.....	.....
505, Clinton, Ill.	46 20	45	6 60	6 50	59 75	46 55	13 20	.....	.....	.....
506, Pottstown‡	37 45	80	5 35	.....	43 60	32 90	10 70	.....	.....	.....
507, Princeton, N. J.	43 75	2 15	6 25	.....	52 15	39 65	12 50	70 00	.....	70 00
509, Greenville, Tex.	68 95	2 40	9 85	.....	81 20	61 50	19 70	.....	.....	.....
510, Lynchburg	85 75	3 40	12 25	.....	101 40	76 90	24 50	140 00	.....	140 00
511, Batavia	98 00	5 30	14 00	2 00	119 30	91 30	28 00	.....	.....	.....
512, Pontiac, Mich.	69 65	3 30	9 95	.....	82 90	63 00	19 90	.....	.....	.....
513, DeSoto	49 35	.....	7 05	.....	56 40	42 30	14 10	.....	.....	.....
514, Niles, Mich.	31 15	2 00	4 45	.....	37 60	28 70	8 90	.....	.....	.....
515, Iowa City	107 80	1 20	15 40	11 00	135 40	104 60	30 80	.....	.....	.....
516, Norwalk, O.	112 35	1 18	16 05	.....	129 58	97 48	32 10	.....	.....	.....
517, Beloit‡	31 85	1 50	4 55	1 20	39 10	30 00	9 10	.....	.....	.....
517, Gadsden	.....	10 00	.....	.....	10 00	10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
518, Marion	50 05	2 20	7 15	.....	59 40	45 10	14 30	.....	.....	.....
519, Winchester	38 15	10 40	5 45	.....	54 00	43 10	10 90	.....	.....	.....
520, Mattoon	94 85	7 00	13 55	5 00	120 40	93 30	27 10	140 00	.....	140 00
521, Palo Alto	58 10	1 25	8 30	.....	67 65	51 05	16 60	.....	.....	.....
522, Morristown	62 30	15	8 90	.....	71 35	53 55	17 80	.....	.....	.....
523, Tarrytown	78 40	51	12 40	.....	91 31	68 91	22 40	.....	.....	.....
524, Freeport	159 25	75	22 75	15 00	197 75	152 25	45 50	70 00	.....	70 00
525, Benton Harbor	52 50	1 65	7 50	2 00	63 65	48 65	15 00	.....	.....	.....
526, Oskaloosa	47 60	80	6 80	.....	55 20	41 60	13 60	.....	.....	.....
527, Ashland, Ky.‡	18 55	.....	2 65	.....	21 20	15 90	5 30	.....	.....	.....
527, Oelwein	16 80	10 00	2 40	.....	29 20	24 40	4 80	.....	.....	.....
528, Eugene	24 85	3 15	3 55	.....	31 55	24 45	7 10	.....	.....	.....
529, Norwalk, Conn.	69 65	3 60	9 95	2 00	85 20	65 30	19 90	.....	.....	.....
530, Eau Claire	17 50	1 09	2 50	.....	21 09	16 09	5 00	.....	.....	.....
531, Hudson	58 45	50	8 35	.....	67 30	50 60	16 70	.....	.....	.....
532, Lewiston, Me.	114 10	4 65	16 30	.....	135 05	102 45	32 60	.....	.....	.....
533, Hunt'gt'n, W. Va	82 25	3 65	11 75	6 00	103 65	80 15	23 50	.....	.....	.....
534, Allentown	26 95	61	3 85	.....	31 41	23 71	7 70	.....	.....	.....
535, Bessemer	34 65	10	4 95	4 50	44 20	34 30	9 90	.....	.....	.....
536, Auburn, N. Y.	238 00	8 09	34 00	.....	280 09	212 09	68 00	.....	.....	.....
537, Creston	52 50	15	7 50	.....	60 15	45 15	15 00	.....	.....	.....
538, Washingt'n, Ind	65 80	10	9 40	5 00	80 30	61 50	18 80	70 00	.....	70 00
539, Port Arthur, Ont	12 60	14 30	1 80	.....	28 70	25 10	3 60	.....	.....	.....
540, Monroe	36 05	.....	5 15	.....	41 20	30 90	10 30	.....	.....	.....
541, Oregon City	35 70	2 15	5 10	.....	42 95	32 75	10 20	.....	.....	.....
542, Shelbyville	72 45	2 00	10 35	2 00	86 80	66 10	20 70	.....	.....	.....
543, Watsonville	133 35	1 30	19 05	.....	153 70	115 60	38 10	70 00	.....	70 00
544, Douglas	36 40	1 60	5 20	7 00	50 20	39 80	10 40	.....	.....	.....
545, Waukesha	60 90	56	8 70	.....	70 16	52 76	17 40	.....	.....	.....
546, Polish	135 80	.....	19 40	.....	155 20	116 40	38 80	70 00	.....	70 00
547, Greenfield, Mas	64 05	1 15	9 15	.....	74 35	56 05	18 30	.....	.....	.....
548, Lancaster, O.	68 60	3 40	9 80	.....	81 80	62 20	19 60	.....	.....	.....
549, Corning	32 90	23	4 70	.....	37 83	28 43	9 40	.....	.....	.....
550, Windsor	88 20	2 15	12 60	3 75	106 70	81 50	25 20	.....	.....	.....
551, Boseman	31 85	20	4 55	.....	36 60	27 50	9 10	.....	.....	.....
552, Long Br'nch, etc	66 50	15	9 50	.....	76 15	57 15	19 00	.....	.....	.....
553, Greenville, Miss	25 90	1 85	3 70	.....	31 45	24 05	7 40	70 00	.....	70 00
554, Hinton	38 85	25	5 55	.....	44 65	33 55	11 10	70 00	.....	70 00
555, Dunkirk	41 65	37	5 95	.....	47 97	36 07	11 90	.....	.....	.....
556, Wilmingt'n, N.C	119 70	1 90	17 10	.....	138 70	104 50	34 20	70 00	.....	70 00
557, Lewistown, Ill.	35 00	.....	5 00	.....	40 00	30 00	10 00	.....	.....	.....
558, Natchez	54 25	5 95	7 75	6 00	73 95	58 45	15 50	.....	.....	.....

* The supplies, sundries, etc., column includes cash returned and from the sale of supplies, returned transportation of Home inmates, the special per capita tax paid by the International Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union, as per agreement, interest and other sundry items shown in the miscellaneous receipts.

† The International funds are the burial, general, executive council or joint defense fund, the special defense fund, The Typographical Journal, and the Cummings memorial fund. This column therefore includes all money received belonging to the International. ‡ Now defunct.

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RECEIPTS FROM ALL SOURCES AND BENEFITS PAID TO LOCAL UNIONS—JUNE 1, 1904, TO MAY 31, 1905.

Name and Number of Union.	Receipts.					Apportioned to		Benefits Drawn.		
	Per Capita Tax.	Supplies Sundries etc.*	Journal.	Cummings Memorial.	Total.	International Funds.†	Union Printers' Home.	From Burial Fund.	From Strike Fund.	Total.
559, San Angelo	$41 80	$0 80	$5 90	$4 50	$52 50	$40 70	$11 80	$70 00	.....	$70 00
560, Charleston, Ill.	31 15	23	4 45	.....	35 88	26 98	8 90	.....	.....	.....
561, Huron	37 45	1 85	5 35	4 00	48 65	37 95	10 70	.....	.....	.....
562, Pierre	61 60	2 52	8 80	.....	72 92	55 32	17 60	70 00	.....	70 00
563, Harrisburg, Ill.	39 20	37	5 60	.....	45 17	33 97	11 20	.....	.....	.....
564, Mankato	38 85	.....	5 55	6 00	50 40	39 30	11 10	.....	.....	.....
565, S. McAlester	60 90	3 00	8 70	.....	72 60	55 20	17 40	.....	.....	.....
566, Salida	42 35	4 36	6 05	.....	52 76	40 66	12 10	.....	.....	.....
568, Lake Charles	83 30	15	11 90	10 50	106 85	82 05	23 80	.....	.....	.....
569, Painesville	39 55	43	5 65	.....	45 63	34 33	11 30	.....	.....	.....
570, Crowley	52 15	3 00	7 45	5 00	67 60	52 70	14 90	.....	.....	.....
571, Chickasha	34 30	20	4 90	.....	39 40	29 60	9 80	.....	.....	.....
572, Marshall	30 80	40	4 40	.....	35 60	26 80	8 80	.....	.....	.....
573, Aberdeen	71 40	9 95	10 20	.....	91 55	71 15	20 40	.....	.....	.....
574, Hot Springs	93 45	3 15	13 35	8 50	118 45	91 75	26 70	.....	.....	.....
575, Greensburg, Pa.	90 65	45	12 95	.....	104 05	78 15	25 90	.....	.....	.....
576, San Luis Obispo	38 50	2 65	5 50	3 50	50 15	39 15	11 00	.....	.....	.....
577, Santa Rosa	82 25	2 90	12 35	2 56	100 00	76 50	23 50	.....	.....	.....
578, Coffeyville	88 55	4 29	12 65	.....	105 49	80 19	25 30	.....	.....	.....
579, St. Hyacinthe	48 65	.....	6 95	.....	55 60	41 70	13 90	.....	.....	.....
580, Marion, O.	72 10	1 75	10 30	.....	84 15	63 55	20 60	.....	.....	.....
581, Fort Madison	49 35	1 50	7 05	.....	57 90	43 80	14 10	.....	.....	.....
582, Nome	70 00	3 75	10 00	.....	83 75	63 75	20 00	.....	.....	.....
583, Pasadena	110 25	3 50	15 75	11 00	140 50	109 00	31 50	70 00	.....	70 00
584, Redlands	55 65	.....	7 95	.....	63 60	47 70	15 90	70 00	.....	70 00
585, Santa Ana‡	19 95	.....	2 85	.....	22 80	17 10	5 70	.....	.....	.....
585, Wausau	.....	10 00	.....	.....	10 00	10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
586, Greeley	43 40	5 72	6 20	7 50	62 82	50 42	12 40	.....	.....	.....
587, Guthrie	67 20	13 62	9 60	.....	90 42	71 22	19 20	.....	.....	.....
588, St. Augustine	46 90	25	6 70	.....	53 85	40 45	13 40	.....	.....	.....
589, Santa Cruz	66 15	33 75	9 45	.....	109 35	90 45	18 90	.....	.....	.....
590, Park City	33 95	2 10	4 85	.....	40 90	31 20	9 70	.....	.....	.....
591, Pekin	70 35	2 00	10 05	.....	82 40	62 30	20 10	140 00	.....	140 00
592, Grand Island‡	30 10	4 15	4 30	.....	38 55	29 95	8 60	.....	.....	.....
592, Fort Collins	4 90	10 20	70	.....	15 80	14 40	1 40	.....	.....	.....
593, Brainerd	52 15	3 80	7 45	.....	63 40	48 50	14 90	.....	.....	.....
594, Morris	38 50	.....	5 50	.....	44 00	33 00	11 00	.....	.....	.....
595, Athens	42 00	2 50	6 90	1 50	52 00	40 00	12 00	.....	.....	.....
596, Houghton	75 60	9 55	10 80	7 60	103 55	81 95	21 60	.....	.....	.....
597, Mt. Vernon, Ind.	1 40	.....	20	.....	1 60	1 20	40	.....	.....	.....
598, Morgantown	76 65	1 50	10 95	.....	89 10	67 20	21 90	.....	.....	.....
599, Lima, O.‡	7 35	.....	1 05	.....	8 40	6 30	2 10	.....	.....	.....
599, Herrin	10 50	13 92	1 50	.....	25 92	22 92	3 00	.....	.....	.....
600, Petaluma	30 45	3 05	4 35	2 00	39 85	31 15	8 70	.....	.....	.....
601, Grass Valley	47 25	6 00	8 55	.....	61 80	48 30	13 50	.....	.....	.....
602, Middlebury‡	24 15	.....	3 45	.....	27 60	20 70	6 90	.....	.....	.....
602, Greenville	2 45	10 24	35	.....	13 04	12 34	70	.....	.....	.....
603, Fort Dodge	87 50	2 33	12 50	.....	102 33	77 33	25 00	.....	.....	.....
604, Edmonton	47 60	1 85	6 80	.....	56 25	42 65	13 60	.....	$370 00	370 00
605, Mitchell	82 95	3 21	11 85	.....	98 01	74 31	23 70	.....	.....	.....
606, Amarillo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
607, Millville, etc.	26 25	15	3 75	.....	30 15	22 65	7 50	.....	.....	.....
608, Chanute	68 25	3 60	9 75	8 50	90 10	70 60	19 50	70 00	.....	70 00
609, Jeffersonville‡	7 00	95	1 00	.....	8 95	6 95	2 00	.....	.....	.....
609, Havre‡	4 90	15 80	70	.....	21 40	20 00	1 40	.....	.....	.....
609, Winston-Salem	.....	10 00	.....	.....	10 00	10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
610, Croation‡	11 20	.....	1 60	.....	12 80	9 60	3 20	.....	.....	.....
610, Columbia, Pa.	.....	10 22	.....	.....	10 22	10 22	.....	.....	.....	.....
611, Reno	98 70	7 40	14 10	5 00	125 20	97 00	28 20	.....	.....	.....
612, Appleton, etc.	148 40	6 70	21 20	10 00	186 30	143 90	42 40	.....	.....	.....
613, Bellefontaine	54 25	30	7 75	7 00	69 30	53 80	15 50	.....	.....	.....
614, North Yakima	66 15	.....	9 45	.....	75 60	56 70	18 90	.....	.....	.....
615, Manistee	56 00	6 09	8 00	.....	70 09	54 09	16 00	.....	.....	.....
617, Wallace	56 00	1 80	8 00	.....	65 80	49 80	16 00	.....	.....	.....
618, Watertown, Wis	53 55	54	7 65	5 00	66 74	51 44	15 30	.....	.....	.....
619, Fremont	51 45	1 60	7 35	.....	60 40	45 70	14 70	.....	.....	.....
621, Owensboro‡	55 30	1 65	7 90	.....	64 85	49 05	15 80	.....	.....	.....
621, Mayfield	3 50	10 24	50	.....	14 24	13 24	1 00	.....	.....	.....
622, Ocala‡	6 30	.....	90	.....	7 20	5 40	1 80	.....	.....	.....
622, Millinocket	.....	12 80	.....	.....	12 80	12 80	.....	.....	.....	.....
623, Fitchburg	55 65	1 73	7 95	.....	65 33	49 43	15 90	.....	.....	.....
624, San Mateo	23 45	15 64	3 35	.....	42 44	35 74	6 70	.....	.....	.....
625, Salisbury	41 65	30	5 95	.....	47 90	36 00	11 90	.....	.....	.....
626, Manila	70 00	.....	10 00	25 00	105 00	85 00	20 00	.....	.....	.....
627, Dover, N. H.	20 30	.....	2 90	.....	23 20	17 40	5 80	.....	.....	.....
628, Somerville	54 25	45	7 75	.....	62 45	46 95	15 50	.....	.....	.....
629, Bowling Green.	55 30	2 10	7 90	.....	65 30	49 50	15 80	70 00	.....	70 00
630, St. Cloud	63 70	40	9 10	5 00	78 20	60 00	18 20	.....	.....	.....
631, Idaho Falls	40 60	90	5 80	5 00	52 30	40 70	11 60	.....	.....	.....
632, Cheboygan	44 45	1 38	6 35	.....	52 18	39 48	12 70	.....	.....	.....

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RECEIPTS FROM ALL SOURCES AND BENEFITS PAID TO LOCAL UNIONS—JUNE 1, 1904, TO MAY 31, 1905.

Name and Number of Union.	Receipts.					Apportioned to		Benefits Drawn.		
	Per Capita Tax.	Supplies Sundries etc.*	Journal.	Cummings Memorial.	Total.	International Funds.†	Union Printers' Home.	From Burial Fund.	From Strike Fund.	Total.
633, Sheffield	$43 06	$2 91	$6 15	.....	$52 11	$39 81	$12 30	.....	.....	.....
634, Lewiston, Idaho	48 65	40	6 95	.....	56 00	42 10	13 90	.....	.....	.....
635, Poplar Bluff	46 55	3 07	6 65	.....	56 27	42 97	13 30	.....	.....	.....
636, New Bern	23 10	.....	3 30	.....	26 40	19 80	6 60	.....	.....	.....
637, Portsmouth, O.	74 55	2 15	10 65	.....	87 35	66 05	21 30	.....	.....	.....
638, Stroudsburg	59 85	75	8 55	.....	69 15	52 05	17 10	.....	.....	.....
639, Berwick	30 80	65	4 40	.....	35 85	27 05	8 80	.....	.....	.....
640, Berlin, N. H.	27 65	9 50	3 95	.....	41 10	33 20	7 90	.....	.....	.....
641, Ennis	31 15	1 85	4 45	.....	37 45	28 55	8 90	.....	.....	.....
642, Hackensack	71 40	90	10 20	.....	82 50	62 10	20 40	$70 00	.....	$70 00
643, Waterville	11 20	10 00	1 60	.....	22 80	19 60	3 20	.....	.....	.....
644, Bluefield	53 20	16 39	7 60	$2 70	79 89	64 69	15 20	.....	.....	.....
645, Hopkinsville‡	10 85	10 00	1 55	.....	22 40	19 30	3 10	.....	.....	.....
645, Elyria	.....	10 00	.....	.....	10 00	10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
646, Denton	4 20	10 00	60	.....	14 80	13 60	1 20	.....	.....	.....
647, S. S. Marie, Ont.	5 60	10 20	80	.....	16 60	15 00	1 60	.....	.....	.....
648, Fayetteville	2 80	10 00	40	.....	13 20	12 40	80	.....	.....	.....
649, Ardmore	12 95	14 32	1 85	.....	29 12	25 42	3 70	.....	.....	.....
650, Long Beach, etc	.....	17 40	.....	.....	17 40	17 40	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per capita tax collected on cards	763 42	50	108 98	.....	872 90	654 75	218 15	.....	.....	.....
Total	$186,873 42	$3,261 07	$26,913 73	$6,684 28	$223,732 50	$170,185 15	$53,547 35	$37,660 00	¶20,387 46	$58,047 46
German-American										
1, Philadelphia	$196 35	.....	.....	.....	$196 35	$140 25	$56 10	.....	.....	.....
2, Cincinnati	222 95	.....	.....	.....	222 95	159 25	63 70	$70 00	.....	$70 00
3, St. Louis	324 80	$1 50	.....	.....	326 30	233 50	92 80	70 00	.....	70 00
4, Buffalo	141 40	.....	.....	.....	141 40	101 00	40 40	70 00	.....	70 00
5, Rochester	35 35	.....	.....	.....	35 35	25 25	10 10	.....	.....	.....
6, Cleveland	156 80	.....	.....	.....	156 80	112 00	44 80	70 00	.....	70 00
7, New York	1,127 00	.....	.....	.....	1,127 00	805 00	322 00	210 00	.....	210 00
8, Newark	110 95	.....	.....	.....	110 95	79 25	31 70	.....	.....	.....
9, Chicago	425 25	.....	.....	.....	425 25	303 75	121 50	210 00	.....	210 00
10, Milwaukee	380 45	.....	.....	.....	380 45	271 75	108 70	.....	.....	.....
11, Baltimore	159 60	.....	.....	.....	159 60	114 00	45 60	210 00	.....	210 00
12, Louisville	45 50	.....	.....	$5 50	51 00	38 00	13 00	.....	.....	.....
13, St. Paul	56 35	.....	.....	.....	56 35	40 25	16 10	.....	.....	.....
14, Indianapolis	81 90	.....	.....	.....	81 90	58 50	23 40	70 00	.....	70 00
15, Evansville	69 30	.....	.....	.....	69 30	49 50	19 80	.....	.....	.....
16, Pittsburg	126 70	.....	.....	.....	126 70	90 50	36 20	.....	.....	.....
18, Belleville	44 10	.....	.....	.....	44 10	31 50	12 60	.....	.....	.....
19, Columbus	50 40	.....	.....	.....	50 40	36 00	14 40	.....	.....	.....
21, Detroit	122 15	.....	.....	.....	122 15	87 25	34 90	70 00	.....	70 00
24, Toledo	41 30	.....	.....	.....	41 30	29 50	11 80	.....	.....	.....
25, Wheeling	29 40	.....	.....	.....	29 40	21 00	8 40	.....	.....	.....
Total	$3,948 00	$1 50	.....	$5 50	$3,955 00	$2,827 00	$1,128 00	$1,050 00	.....	$1,050 00
Mailers—										
1, Boston	$419 65	$0 80	$59 95	.....	$480 40	$360 50	$119 90	$280 00	.....	$280 00
2, Chicago	791 70	5 45	113 10	.....	910 25	684 05	226 20	70 00	.....	70 00
3, St. Louis	311 15	3 05	44 45	.....	358 65	269 75	88 90	.....	.....	.....
4, Minneapolis	29 40	15	4 20	.....	33 75	25 35	8 40	.....	.....	.....
5, Toronto	120 75	25	17 25	.....	138 25	103 75	34 50	.....	.....	.....
6, New York	1,478 75	4 20	211 25	$50 00	1,744 20	1,321 70	422 50	70 00	.....	70 00
7, Kansas City	153 30	3 85	21 90	.....	179 05	135 25	43 80	.....	.....	.....
8, Denver	73 85	.....	10 55	.....	84 40	63 30	21 10	70 00	.....	70 00
9, Los Angeles	37 45	.....	5 35	.....	42 80	32 10	10 70	.....	.....	.....
10, Indianapolis	82 60	.....	11 80	.....	94 40	70 80	23 60	.....	.....	.....
11, Des Moines‡	25 55	.....	3 65	.....	29 20	21 90	7 30	.....	.....	.....
12, Cleveland	52 15	.....	7 45	.....	59 60	44 70	14 90	70 00	.....	70 00
13, Pittsburg	43 75	10 00	6 25	.....	60 00	47 50	12 50	.....	.....	.....
14, Detroit	34 30	.....	4 90	.....	39 20	29 40	9 80	.....	.....	.....
15, St. Joseph	37 80	.....	5 40	.....	43 20	32 40	10 80	.....	.....	.....
16, Louisville	83 30	30	11 90	.....	95 50	71 70	23 80	70 00	.....	70 00
17, Cincinnati	304 05	.....	40 65	.....	344 70	256 90	87 80	70 00	.....	70 00
18, San Francisco	211 40	50	30 20	.....	242 10	181 70	60 40	140 00	.....	140 00
19, Utica	22 40	.....	3 20	.....	25 60	19 20	6 40	.....	.....	.....
20, Milwaukee‡	7 35	10 00	1 05	.....	18 40	16 30	2 10	.....	.....	.....
20, Philadelphia	11 55	10 20	1 65	.....	23 40	20 10	3 30	.....	.....	.....
21, Portland	11 90	10 00	1 70	.....	23 60	20 20	3 40	.....	.....	.....
22, Providence	2 80	.....	40	.....	3 20	2 40	80	.....	.....	.....
24, Buffalo	34 65	50	4 95	.....	40 10	30 20	9 90	.....	.....	.....
25, Butte	8 05	10 15	1 15	.....	19 35	17 05	2 30	.....	.....	.....
26, Albany	8 75	10 00	1 25	.....	20 00	17 50	2 50	.....	.....	.....
27, Winnipeg	.....	10 00	.....	.....	10 00	10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	$4,398 35	$89 40	$625 55	$50 00	$5,163 30	$3,905 70	$1,257 60	$840 00	.....	$840 00

* The supplies, sundries, etc., column includes cash returned and from the sale of supplies, returned transportation of Home inmates, the special per capita tax paid by the International Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union, as per agreement, interest and other sundry items shown in the miscellaneous receipts.

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RECEIPTS FROM ALL SOURCES AND BENEFITS PAID TO LOCAL UNIONS—JUNE 1, 1904, TO MAY 31, 1905.

Name and Number of Union.	Receipts.					Apportioned to		Benefits Drawn.		
	Per Capita Tax.	Supplies Sundries etc.*	Journal.	Cummings Memorial.	Total.	International Funds.†	Union Printers' Home.	From Burial Fund.	From Strike Fund.	Total.
Typefounders—										
1, New York	$155 40	$0 45	$22 20	.....	$178 05	$133 65	$44 40	$70 00	.....	$70 00
3, Chicago	206 85	3 40	29 55	.....	239 80	180 70	59 10	.....	.....	.....
7, San Francisco	51 10	50	7 30	.....	58 90	44 30	14 60	.....	.....	.....
Total	$413 35	$4 35	$59 05	.....	$476 75	$358 65	$118 10	$70 00	.....	$70 00
Newspaper Writers										
1, Boston	$221 20	$0 50	$31 60	.....	$253 30	$190 10	$63 20	.....	.....	.....
2, Columbus	154 00	3 40	22 00	.....	179 40	135 40	44 00	.....	.....	.....
3, Cripple Creek	11 20	.....	1 60	.....	12 80	9 60	3 20	.....	.....	.....
5, New York	.....	10 00	.....	.....	10 00	10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
5, Chicago‡	10 15	.....	1 45	.....	11 60	8 70	2 90	.....	.....	.....
8, Troy‡	10 50	.....	1 50	.....	12 00	9 00	3 00	.....	.....	.....
9, Milwaukee	44 80	1 15	6 40	.....	52 35	39 55	12 80	.....	.....	.....
10, Montreal	38 15	10 19	5 45	.....	53 79	42 89	10 90	.....	.....	.....
12, Butte	97 30	65	13 90	.....	111 85	84 05	27 80	$70 00	.....	$70 00
13, Stockton‡	3 15	.....	45	.....	3 60	2 70	90	.....	.....	.....
17, Danville	28 35	23	4 05	.....	32 63	24 53	8 10	.....	.....	.....
18, Dawson	25 20	.....	3 60	.....	28 80	21 60	7 20	.....	.....	.....
19, Fall River‡	2 10	10 00	30	.....	12 40	11 80	60	.....	.....	.....
20, Denver‡	1 05	.....	15	.....	1 20	90	30	.....	.....	.....
Total	$647 15	$36 12	$92 45	.....	$775 72	$590 82	$184 90	$70 00	.....	$70 00
Miscellaneous—										
Donations to Cummings Memorial Fund by Chapels, Ladies' Auxiliaries and individuals	.....	.....	.....	$93 75	$93 75	$93 75	.....	.....	.....	.....
International Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union—Special per capita tax	.....	$3,252 30	.....	.....	3,252 30	3,252 30	.....	.....	$1,137 50	$1,137 50
Interest, regular funds	.....	805 07	.....	.....	805 07	805 07	.....	.....	.....	.....
Interest, Cummings Memorial Fund	.....	.....	.....	171 68	171 68	171 68	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hugo Miller, deskroom	.....	60 00	.....	.....	60 00	60 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cash returned by J. J. Mulcahy	.....	41 20	.....	.....	41 20	41 20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Membership fees from unorganized towns	.....	192 00	.....	.....	192 00	192 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sale of old furniture and plates	.....	142 70	.....	.....	142 70	142 70	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rebate on insurance	.....	2 40	.....	.....	2 40	2 40	.....	.....	.....	.....
Joint Conference Board, postage	.....	15 30	.....	.....	15 30	15 30	.....	.....	.....	.....
Supplies to individuals and A. T. C.	.....	2,187 65	.....	.....	2,187 65	2,187 65	.....	.....	.....	.....
The Typographical Journal	.....	.....	¶$3,621 92	.....	3,621 92	3,621 92	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	$6,698 62	$3,621 92	$265 43	$10,585 97	$10,585 97	.....	.....	$1,137 50	$1,137 50
Recapitulation—										
Typographical	$186,873 42	$3,261 07	$26,913 73	$6,684 28	$223,732 50	$170,185 15	$53,547 35	$37,660 00	$20,387 46	$58,047 46
German-American	3,948 00	1 50	.....	5 50	3,955 00	2,827 00	1,128 00	1,050 00	.....	1,050 00
Mailers	4,398 35	89 40	625 55	50 00	5,163 30	3,905 70	1,257 60	840 00	.....	840 00
Typefounders	413 35	4 35	59 05	.....	476 75	358 65	118 10	70 00	.....	70 00
Newspaper Writers	647 15	36 12	92 45	.....	775 72	590 82	184 90	70 00	.....	70 00
Miscellaneous	.....	6,698 62	3,621 92	265 43	10,585 97	10,585 97	.....	.....	1,137 50	1,137 50
Total	$196,280 27	$10,091 06	$31,312 70	$7,005 21	$244,689 24	$188,453 29	$56,235 95	$39,690 00	$21,524 96	$61,214 96

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¶The Journal receipts here given comprise individual subscriptions, $135.85; advertising, $3,441.62; rebate on paper, $44.45.

§Includes $2,164.80 paid to Los Angeles No. 174 on account of assessment.

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MEMBERSHIP OF SUBORDINATE UNIONS.

It is important that each local should know the numerical strength of those about it. This is made possible by the following table, in which is set forth the membership in good standing and in arrears, and the total membership of each union. The data presented was compiled from the quarterly reports for the three months ended April 30, 1905. In instances where unions failed to report, the membership given is based upon the last remittances for per capita tax, such unions being designated by a star (*). Recently formed locals have also been added to the list, the membership being based upon the number of charter members or receipts for per capita tax. Such unions are indicated by a dagger (†).

Name of Union.	Membership.		
	In good stand'g	In arrears.	Total.
1, Indianapolis, Ind.	456	20	476
2, Philadelphia, Pa.	1,022	187	1,209
3, Cincinnati, Ohio	608	.....	608
4, Albany, N. Y.	415	12	427
5, Columbus, Ohio	253	5	258
6, New York, N. Y.	6,300	517	6,817
7, Pittsburg, Pa.	457	76	533
8, St. Louis, Mo.	983	116	1,099
9, Buffalo, N. Y.	335	71	406
10, Louisville, Ky.	204	42	246
11, Memphis, Tenn.	155	4	159
12, Baltimore, Md.	334	151	485
13, Boston, Mass.	1,271	157	1,428
14, Harrisburg, Pa.	78	17	95
15, Rochester, N. Y.	305	.....	305
16, Chicago, Ill.	2,900	115	3,015
17, New Orleans, La.	307	.....	307
18, Detroit, Mich.	527	.....	527
19, Elmira, N. Y.	48	8	56
20, Nashville, Tenn.	171	9	180
21, San Francisco, Cal.	760	52	812
22, Dubuque, Iowa	46	.....	46
23, Milwaukee, Wis.	301	90	391
24, Jackson, Tenn.	13	.....	13
25, Baton Rouge, La.	17	....	17
26, Petersburg, Va.	5	2	7
27, Mobile, Ala.	63	4	67
28, Galveston, Tex.	73	8	81
29, Peoria, Ill.	104	.....	104
30, St. Paul, Minn.	395	.....	395
31, Fond du Lac, Wis.	10	5	15
32, Norfolk, Va.	99	2	101
33, Providence, R. I.	140	41	181
34, Columbia, S. C.	46	....	46
35, Evansville, Ind.	56	.....	56
36, Oakland, Cal.	129	.....	129
37, Honolulu, H. I.	17	.....	17
38, Haverhill, Mass	16	2	18
39, Grand Rapids, Mich.	151	.....	151
40, St. Joseph, Mo.	90	.....	90
41, Augusta, Ga	33	.....	33
42, Minneapolis, Minn	431	.....	431
43, Charleston, S. C.	27	22	49
44, Rome, N. Y *	20	.....	20
45, Leavenworth, Kan	23	.....	23
46, Sacramento, Cal.	88	37	125
47, New Haven, Conn.	136	....	136
48, Atlanta, Ga.	198	17	215
49, Denver, Colo	396	52	448
50, Saginaw, Mich.	40	25	65
51, Lawrence, Mass	45	.....	45
52, Troy, N. Y.	134	6	140
53, Cleveland, Ohio	459	111	570
54, Raleigh, N. C.	53	14	67
55, Syracuse, N. Y.	178	39	217
56, Stockton, Cal	37	.....	37
57, Dayton, Ohio	162	.....	162
58, Portland, Ore.	196	6	202
59, Quincy, Ill.	61	2	63
60, Roanoke, Va.	47	13	60
61, Cambridge, Mass.	84	.....	84
62, Utica, N. Y.	129	9	138
63, Toledo, Ohio	169	37	206
64, Lafayette, Ind.	41	3	44
65, Virginia City, Nev.	23	.....	23
66, Portland, Me.	63	10	73
67, Lockport, N. Y.	28	2	30
68, Keokuk, Iowa	21	.....	21
69, Newark, Ohio	25	1	26
70, Lancaster, Pa.	36	55	91
71, Trenton, N. J.	101	.....	101
72, Lansing, Mich.	73	.....	73
73, Ottumwa, Iowa	18	.....	18
74, Belleville, Ill.	15	.....	15
75, Burlington, Iowa	31	4	35
76, Terre Haute, Ind	79	.....	79
77, Erie, Pa.	79	.....	79
78, Fort Wayne, Ind.	74	.....	74
79, Wheeling, W. Va.	90	.....	90
80, Kansas City, Mo.	285	65	350
81, Bay City, Mich.	30	9	39
82, Colorado Springs, Colo.	72	2	74
83, New York City (Heb.-Am.).	76	.....	76
84, San Bernardino, Cal.	21	.....	21
85, St. John, N. B.	27	24	51
86, Reading, Pa.	96	5	101
87, Houston, Tex.	120	8	128
88, Hannibal, Mo.	14	4	18
89, Chattanooga, Tenn.	64	3	67
90, Richmond, Va.	145	20	165
91, Toronto, Ont.	698	90	788
92, Little Rock, Ark.	91	.....	91
93, Macon, Ga.	35	4	39
94, Jersey City, N. J.	104	18	122
95, Helena, Mont.	35	.....	35
96, Glens Falls, N. Y.	42	1	43
97, Peru, Ind.	14	.....	14
98, Bedford, Ind.	10	2	12
99, Jackson, Mich.	40	6	46
100, Norwich, Conn.	29	.....	29
101, Washington, D. C.	1,896	.....	1,896
102, Ottawa, Ont.	284	6	290
103, Newark, N. J.	303	.....	303
104, Birmingham, Ala.*	92	.....	92
105, Goldfield, Nev.*	14	.....	14
106, Madison, Wis.	13	2	15
107, Rock Island and Moline, Ill	127	2	129
108, Hagerstown, Md.	19	3	22
109, Pittsfield, Mass.*	18	.....	18
110, Union Hill, N. J.	20	1	21
111, Knoxville, Tenn.	48	6	54
112, Scranton, Pa.	190	3	193
113, Atchison, Kan.	20	.....	20
114, Annapolis, Md.	3	10	13
115, Salt Lake City, Utah	98	.....	98
116, Kenosha, Wis.	12	4	16
117, Springfield, Ohio	105	13	118
118, Des Moines, Iowa	174	6	180
119, Jefferson City, Mo.	24	.....	24
120, Lynn, Mass.	43	27	70
121, Topeka, Kans.	124	.....	124
122, Kalamazoo, Mich.	51	16	67
123, Wilmington, Del.	52	16	68
124, Bloomington, Ill.	48	2	50
125, Durham, N. C.	7	.....	7
126, Butte, Mont.	68	.....	68
127, Hartford, Conn.	148	36	184
128, South Bend, Ind.	51	....	51
129, Hamilton, Ont.	64	34	98
130, Halifax, N. S.	54	12	66
131, Bohemian (New York, N.Y.)	24	.....	24
132, Camden, N. J.	39	14	53
133, London, Ont.*	62	.....	62
134, Paducah, Ky.	19	.....	19
135, Oneonta, N. Y.	13	.....	13
136, Duluth, Minn.	73	10	83
137, Johnstown, Pa.	35	5	40
138, Austin, Tex.	67	.....	67
139, Stratford, Ont.	18	2	20
140, Bismarck, N. Dak.	16	.....	16
141, Williamsport, Pa.	57	....	57
142, Olympia, Wash.	18	1	19
143, Danbury, Conn.	11	7	18
144, Fresno, Cal.	40	2	42
145, Montreal, Quebec	134	40	174
146, Charleston, W. Va.	47	.....	47
147, Ashland, Wis.*	8	.....	8
148, Wichita, Kan.	35	2	37
149, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	21	.....	21
150, Elizabeth, N. J.	55	.....	55
151, Oil City, Pa.	30	.....	30
152, Manchester, N. H.	22	46	68
153, Meridian, Miss.	15	2	17
154, Ann Arbor, Mich.	35	.....	35
155, Shreveport, La.	40	6	46
156, Bowling Green, Ohio	12	3	15

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Name of Union.	Membership. In good stand'g	In arrears.	Total.
158, Springfield, Mo.*	30	7	37
159, New London, Conn.	33	.....	33
160, Columbia, Mo.	14	1	15
161, Fall River, Mass.	67	6	73
162, Jacksonville, Fla.	78	.....	78
163, West Superior, Wis.	18	6	24
164, Kewanee, Ill.	4	8	12
165, Worcester, Mass.	49	85	134
166, Adrian, Mich.	17	1	18
167, Schenectady, N. Y.	73	.....	73
168, Muskegon, Mich.	21	.....	21
169, New Albany, Ind.	12	1	13
170, Tacoma, Wash.	71	13	84
171, Elgin, Ill.	30	.....	30
172, San Antonio, Tex.	86	10	96
173, Dallas, Tex.	168	19	187
174, Los Angeles, Cal.	268	.....	268
175, Pueblo, Colo.	54	1	55
176, Montreal, Quebec*	250	.....	250
177, Springfield, Ill.	118	.....	118
178, Geneva, N. Y.*	17	.....	17
179, Leadville, Colo.	9	2	11
180, Sioux City, Iowa	81	3	84
181, Meadville, Pa.	19	.....	19
182, Akron, Ohio	89	2	91
183, Savannah, Ga.	24	5	29
184, Cheyenne, Wyo.	13	.....	13
185, Bradford, Pa.	20	2	22
186, Fargo, N. Dak.	32	.....	32
187, Wilkes Barre, Pa.	6	87	93
188, Waco, Tex	25	5	30
189, Lexington, Ky	38	3	41
190, Omaha, Neb.	227	18	245
191, Winnipeg, Man.	190	23	213
192, Cedar Rapids, Iowa	66	6	72
193, Spokane, Wash	126	.....	126
194, Joliet, Ill	67	.....	67
195, Paterson, N. J.	77	14	91
196, Logansport, Ind.	32	3	35
197, Janesville, Wis.	3	16	19
198, Fort Worth, Tex.*	85	.....	85
199, Zanesville, Ohio	46	.....	46
200, Youngstown, Ohio	52	2	54
201, Victoria, B. C.	42	.....	42
202, Seattle, Wash.	247	.....	247
203, Council Bluffs, Iowa	30	.....	30
204, Kingston, Ont.	24	1	25
205, Jamestown, N. Y.	30	6	36
206, Sedalia, Mo.	22	.....	22
207, Eureka, Cal.	22	1	23
208, Cambridge, Ohio	20	1	21
209, Lincoln, Neb.	95	11	106
210, Salem, Ore.	36	.....	36
211, Oshkosh, Wis.	22	3	25
212, Pawtucket, R. I.	34	19	53
213, Rockford, Ill.	33	2	35
214, Pendleton, Ore.	8	3	11
215, Decatur, Ill	46	.....	46
216, Springfield, Mass.	48	107	155
217, Murphysboro, Ill.	13	2	15
218, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	41	2	43
219, Canton, Ohio	47	.....	47
220, Columbus, Ga.	32	.....	32
221, San Diego, Cal.	39	.....	39
222, Montgomery, Ala.	6	12	18
223, Marysville, Cal.*	20	.....	20
224, Brockton, Mass.	70	6	76
225, McKeesport, Pa.	7	3	10
226, Vancouver, B. C.	70	.....	70
227, Cripple Creek, Colo.	13	.....	13
228, Norwood, Mass.	50	28	78
229, Crawfordsville, Ind.	20	1	21
230, Danville, Ill.	40	8	48
231, San Jose, Cal	50	14	64
232, Binghamton, N. Y.	112	9	121
233, Niagara Falls, N. Y.	40	.....	40
234, Corsicana, Tex.*	8	.....	8
235, Rahway, N. J.	38	.....	38
236, Ogden, Utah	19	2	21
237, Sandusky, Ohio	13	7	20
238, Steubenville, Ohio	26	.....	26
239, Carbondale, Pa.	8	3	11
240, Altoona, Pa.	47	.....	47
241, Hanover, Pa.	4	11	15
242, York, Pa.	20	16	36
243, Hutchinson, Kan.	21	.....	21
244, Cumberland, Md.	19	9	28
245, Woonsocket, R. I.	26	1	27
246, Winona, Minn.	23	.....	23
247, Chicago, Ill. (Swedish)	24	18	42
248, Peterborough, Ont.	37	.....	37
249, Fort Smith, Ark.*	37	.....	37
250, Beaver Falls, Pa.	35	.....	35
251, Muscatine, Iowa	25	1	26
252, Bridgeport, Conn.	45	9	54
253, Holyoke, Mass.	48	4	52
254, Riverside, Cal.	10	.....	10
255, Anaconda, Mont.	32	1	33
256, Great Falls, Mont.	22	.....	22
257, Lisbon, Ohio	12	.....	12
258, Easton, Pa.	40	19	59
259, Waltham, Mass.*	14	.....	14
260, Findlay, Ohio	22	.....	22
261, New York, N. Y. (Italian)	31	.....	31
262, Uniontown, Pa.	13	8	21
263, Asheville, N. C.	15	4	19
264, Chillicothe, Mo.*	9	.....	9
265, Ottawa, Ill.	13	5	18
266, Elkhart, Ind.	17	3	20
267, Frankfort, Ky.	5	2	7
268, Gloversville, N. Y.	28	.....	28
269, Peekskill, N. Y.	16	2	18
270, New Castle, Pa.	18	2	20
271, Boise City, Idaho	35	.....	35
272, Chicago, Ill. (Nor.-Danish)	10	15	25
274, Amsterdam, N. Y.	17	.....	17
275, Victor, Colo.*	7	.....	7
276, New Bedford, Mass.	15	19	34
277, Missoula, Mont.	14	1	15
279, Alexandria, Ind.	8	.....	8
280, Marietta, Ohio	19	7	26
281, Marlboro and Hudson, Mass	14	1	15
282, Sterling, Ill.	16	.....	16
283, Oklahoma City, O. T	47	.....	47
284, Anderson, Ind.	22	6	28
285, Ansonia, Conn.	12	5	17
286, Marion, Ind.	37	1	38
287, Frankfort, Ind.	14	1	15
288, Galesburg, Ill.	21	12	33
289, Titusville, Pa.	8	.....	8
290, Hamilton, Ohio	19	2	21
291, Aurora, Ill.	44	11	55
292, Grand Junction, Colo.	5	2	7
293, Pensacola, Fla.	14	1	15
294, Waukegan, Ill.	10	7	17
295, Newport, R. I.	8	3	11
296, Lindsay, Ont.*	11	.....	11
297, Concord, N. H.	3	13	16
298, Massillon, Ohio	21	.....	21
299, Tampa, Fla.	23	6	29
300, Port Huron, Mich.	41	.....	41
301, Richmond, Ind.	19	8	27
302, Quebec, P. Q.	48	56	104
303, Cleburne, Tex.	15	.....	15
304, Albuquerque, N. Mex.	18	2	20
305, Newburgh, N. Y.	30	13	43
306, Alton, Ill.	20	1	21
307, New Brunswick, N. J.	24	.....	24
308, Watertown, N. Y.	48	5	53
309, McKinney, Tex.	12	1	13
310, Lowell, Mass.	83	7	90
311, Grand Forks, N. Dak.	18	.....	18
312, Las Vegas, N. M.*	7	.....	7
313, Texarkana, Ark.	6	8	14
314, Meriden, Conn.	26	6	32
315, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	16	27	43
316, North Adams, Mass.	24	.....	24
317, Woodstock, Ont.	10	.....	10
318, East Liverpool, Ohio	27	.....	27
319, Taunton, Mass.	20	2	22
320, Pottsville, Pa.	27	.....	27
321, Connellsville, Pa.	18	1	19
322, Kingston, N. Y.*	15	.....	15
323, Hoboken, N. J.	30	8	38
324, Racine, Wis.	24	8	32
325, Cohoes, N. Y.	26	.....	26
326, Rutland, Vt.	15	16	31
327, Lincoln, Ill.	7	5	12
328, Streator, Ill.	19	.....	19
329, Waterbury, Conn.	37	13	50
330, Bohemian (Chicago, Ill.)	73	.....	73
331, Elwood, Ind.	6	2	8
332, Muncie, Ind.	53	.....	53
333, Denison, Tex.	15	.....	15
334, Clinton, Ia.	18	4	22
335, Rossland, B. C.	4	4	8
336, Oneida, N. Y.	10	7	17
337, Nanaimo, B. C.	7	1	8
338, Charlotte, N. C.	42	2	44
339, Beaumont, Tex	30	.....	30

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Name of Union.	Membership. In good stand'g	In arrears.	Total.
340, Nelson, B. C.	8	.....	8
341, Spartanburg, S. C.	14	2	16
342, Canton, Ill.	13	.....	13
343, Fort Scott, Kan.*	12	.....	12
344, Green Bay, Wis.	14	17	31
345, Olean, N. Y.*	15	.....	15
346, Burlington, Vt.	28	.....	28
347, Wabash, Ind.	15	.....	15
348, Girard, Kan.	10	.....	10
349, Waterloo, Iowa	16	8	24
350, Joplin, Mo.	19	7	26
351, Sharon, Pa.	15	2	17
352, Phoenix, Ariz.	26	3	29
353, Newport News, Va.	14	2	16
354, Edwardsville, Ill.	17	1	18
355, Bellingham, Wash.	41	1	42
356, Jacksonville, Ill.*	13	.....	13
357, Parkersburg, W. Va.*	11	.....	11
358, Greenwood, B. C.	10	.....	10
359, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	11	3	14
360, Menominee, Mich.	8	20	28
361, Tuscaloosa, Ala.	11	.....	11
362, Traverse City, Mich.	19	.....	19
363, Jackson, Miss.*	13	.....	13
364, Coshocton, Ohio	24	2	26
365, Nashua, N. H.	23	2	25
366, Berlin, Ont.*	8	.....	8
367, Globe, Ariz.	8	1	9
368, Litchfield, Ill.	11	.....	11
369, Taylorville, Ill.	11	.....	11
370, El Paso, Tex.	21	5	26
371, Rome, Ga.	7	15	22
372, Clarksburg, W. Va.	13	3	16
373, Durango, Colo.	9	.....	9
374, Dubois, Pa.*	11	.....	11
375, Prescott, Ariz.	15	.....	15
376, Minot, N. Dak.†	14	.....	14
377, Atlantic City, N. J.	20	14	34
378, Brantford, Ont.	19	.....	19
379, Ithaca, N. Y.	58	.....	58
380, Augusta, Me.	42	.....	42
381, Boone, Iowa	20	2	22
382, Salem, N. J.	7	.....	7
383, Martin's Ferry, Ohio	8	.....	8
384, Montpelier, Vt.	13	5	18
385, Greenville, S. C.	23	.....	23
386, Little Falls, N. Y.	5	12	17
387, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	12	2	14
388, Walla Walla, Wash.	19	.....	19
389, Vallejo, Cal.	8	10	18
390, Pontiac, Ill.	12	3	15
391, Guelph, Ont.	15	14	29
392, Pittston, Pa.	8	3	11
393, Brockville, Ont.	7	6	13
394, Santa Barbara, Cal.	12	.....	12
395, Vincennes, Ind.	20	.....	20
396, Canandaigua, N. Y.	20	.....	20
397, Greensboro, N. C.	17	4	21
398, Billings, Mont.	13	.....	13
399, Plainfield, N. J.	17	.....	17
400, Sunbury, Pa.	13	.....	13
401, Hazleton, Pa.	15	9	24
402, Barre, Vt.	17	.....	17
403, Tulsa, I. T.†	15	.....	15
404, Tyler, Tex.*	10	.....	10
405, Santa Fe, N. Mex.	17	.....	17
406, Mason City, Iowa	13	5	18
407, Linton, Ind.	11	.....	11
408, Ottawa, Kan.	17	.....	17
409, Lorain, Ohio*	9	.....	9
410, Everett, Wash.	17	.....	17
411, Galt, Ont.	9	2	11
412, Kokomo, Ind.	11	5	16
413, Sayre, Pa.	7	2	9
414, Marshalltown, Iowa	13	.....	13
415, Butler, Pa.	10	6	16
416, St. Catharines, Ont.	21	3	24
417, Fort William, Ont.†	10	.....	10
418, Anniston, Ala.	13	1	14
419, Mansfield, Ohio	23	1	24
421, Sarnia, Ont.*	7	.....	7
422, Mayaguez, P. R.*	9	.....	9
423, Newburyport, Mass.	15	1	16
424, Orange, N. J.	31	12	43
425, Canon City, Colo.	15	.....	15
426, Bristol, Tenn.	11	11	22
427, Vicksburg, Miss.	24	1	25
428, Warren, Pa.	16	9	25
429, Battle Creek, Mich.	15	17	32
430, Baker City, Ore.*	10	.....	10
431, Manitowoc, Wis.*	12	.....	12
432, Stillwater, Minn.	10	.....	10
433, Dover, N. J.	12	.....	12
434, Trinidad, Colo.	14	1	15
435, Bluffton, Ind.*	10	.....	10
436, Clarksville, Tenn.	7	.....	7
437, Franklin, Pa.*	22	.....	22
438, New Decatur, Ala.	5	7	12
439, Bakersfield, Cal.	16	2	18
440, Selma, Ala.*	8	.....	8
441, Salem, Ohio	21	.....	21
442, La Salle and Peru, Ill.	17	5	22
443, Mascoutah, Ill.	9	3	12
444, Champaign and Urbana, Ill.	33	4	37
445, Oswego, N. Y.	16	.....	16
446, Bangor, Me.	30	.....	30
447, Pine Bluff, Ark.	17	2	19
448, La Crosse, Wis.	47	4	51
449, Calgary-Alberta, N. W. T.	33	5	38
450, Columbus, Ind.	15	.....	15
451, Valdosta, Ga.†	11	.....	11
452, New Kensington, Pa.	11	.....	11
453, Norwich, N. Y.	15	9	24
454, Huntington, Ind.	19	2	21
455, Owosso and Corunna, Mich.	20	2	22
456, Washington, Pa.	29	.....	29
458, Carlinville, Ill.	12	2	14
459, St. Thomas, Ont.	15	6	21
460, Chatham, Ont.	14	.....	14
461, Cairo, Ill.	19	3	22
462, Nebraska City, Neb.	14	1	15
463, Middletown, N. Y.	17	7	24
465, Tucson, Ariz.	8	2	10
466, West Chester, Pa.	20	7	27
467, Dawson, Yukon Ter.	10	.....	10
468, Yonkers, N. Y.	36	11	47
469, Greenfield, Ind.	14	.....	14
470, Pittsburg, Kan.	11	4	15
471, Sherman, Tex.	25	.....	25
472, Palestine, Tex.	11	.....	11
473, Moberly, Mo.	18	.....	18
474, Ashtabula, Ohio	11	.....	11
475, Redding, Cal.	7	.....	7
476, Slavonic (New York, N. Y.)	8	.....	8
477, Niles, Ohio	7	.....	7
478, San Juan, Porto Rico*	7	.....	7
479, Centralia, Ill.	12	.....	12
480, Tiffin, Ohio	23	2	25
481, Iola, Kan.	10	2	12
482, Mineola, Tex.	7	1	8
483, Portsmouth, N. H.	12	14	26
484, Muskogee, Ind. Ter.	29	2	31
486, Gloucester, Mass.*	14	.....	14
487, Middletown, Ohio†	10	.....	10
488, Princeton, Ind.	14	.....	14
489, Livingston, Mont.	7	.....	7
490, Shawnee, Okla.	17	2	19
491, Pocatello, Idaho	9	.....	9
492, Bellaire, Ohio	10	4	14
493, Henderson, Ky.	18	.....	18
494, Abilene, Tex.	14	.....	14
496, Albany, Ore.	9	.....	9
497, Alliance, Ohio	8	3	11
498, Lead, Deadwood, etc., S. Dak.	12	2	14
499, Deposit, N. Y.†	9	.....	9
500, Opelika, Ala.	7	.....	7
501, Moscow, Idaho	14	2	16
502, Crookston, Minn.*	7	.....	7
503, Stamford, Conn.	13	7	20
504, Astoria, Ore.	7	.....	7
505, Clinton, Ill.*	11	.....	11
507, Princeton, N. J.	8	1	9
509, Greenville, Tex.	14	2	16
510, Lynchburg, Va.	14	14	28
511, Batavia, N. Y.	19	1	20
512, Pontiac, Mich.	11	3	14
513, DeSoto, Mo.*	11	.....	11
514, Niles, Mich.	7	.....	7
515, Iowa City, Iowa	25	.....	25
516, Norwalk, Ohio	20	3	23
517, Gadsden, Ala.†	10	.....	10
518, Marion, Ill.	10	.....	10
519, Winchester, Va.	15	.....	15
520, Mattoon, Ill.	18	2	20
521, Palo Alto, Cal.	10	1	11
522, Morristown, N. J.	8	9	17
523, Tarrytown-Ossining, N. Y.	10	8	18
524, Freeport, Ill.	25	11	36
525, Benton Harb.-St. Jos., Mich.	8	11	19
526, Oskaloosa, Iowa	16	.....	16

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Name of Union.	Membership. In good stand'g	In arrears.	Total.
527, Oelwein, Iowa	9	.....	9
528, Eugene, Ore.*	8	.....	8
529, Norwalk, Conn	7	5	12
530, Eau Claire, Wis.†	20	.....	20
531, Hudson, N. Y	12	4	16
532, Lewiston, Me	22	24	46
533, Huntington, W. Va	18	2	20
534, Allentown, Pa	8	11	19
535, Bessemer, Ala	7	1	8
536, Auburn, N. Y	32	27	59
537, Creston, Iowa*	12	.....	12
538, Washington, Ind	15	1	16
539, Port Arthur, Ont	7	.....	7
540, Monroe, La	7	.....	7
541, Oregon City, Ore	5	.....	5
542, Shelbyville, Ind	13	.....	13
543, Watsonville and Salinas, Cal	29	.....	29
544, Douglas, Ariz	9	.....	9
545, Waukesha, Wis	14	.....	14
546, Polish (Chicago, Ill.*)	35	.....	35
547, Greenfield, Mass	12	1	13
548, Lancaster, Ohio	13	4	17
549, Corning, N. Y	7	2	9
550, Windsor, Ont	15	4	19
551, Bozeman, Mont.*	7	.....	7
552, Long Brch. & Asby. Pk, N. J	7	2	9
553, Greenville, Miss	8	.....	8
554, Hinton, W. Va.*	7	.....	7
555, Dunkirk, N. Y	8	3	11
556, Wilmington, N. C	27	.....	27
557, Lowistown, Ill	7	.....	7
558, Natchez, Miss	7	1	8
559, San Angelo, Tex	8	.....	8
560, Charleston, Ill	8	1	9
561, Huron, S. Dak	7	.....	7
562, Pierre, S. Dak	3	10	13
563, Harrisburg, Ill	10	.....	10
564, Mankato, Minn.*	12	.....	12
565, South McAlester, I. T.*	13	.....	13
566, Salida, Colo.*	7	.....	7
568, Lake Charles, La	13	5	18
569, Painesville, Ohio*	9	.....	9
570, Crowley, La	9	.....	9
571, Chickasha, I. T	8	.....	8
572, Marshall, Tex	7	.....	7
573, Aberdeen, Wash	11	4	15
574, Hot Springs, Ark	24	.....	24
575, Greensburg, Pa	16	.....	16
576, San Luis Obispo, Cal	11	.....	11
577, Santa Rosa, Cal	19	1	20
578, Coffeyville, Kan	17	3	20
579, St. Hyacinthe, Que	8	.....	8
580, Marion, Ohio	8	9	17
581, Fort Madison, Iowa*	11	.....	11
582, Nome, Alaska	8	5	13
583, Pasadena, Cal	26	.....	26
584, Redlands, Cal	5	3	8
585, Wausau, Wis.†	16	.....	16
586, Greeley, Colo	8	1	9
587, Guthrie, Okla	4	3	7
588, St. Augustine, Fla	9	3	12
589, Santa Cruz, Cal	17	.....	17
590, Park City, Utah	7	.....	7
591, Pekin, Ill.*	18	.....	18
592, Fort Collins, Colo	12	.....	12
593, Brainerd, Minn	11	.....	11
594, Morris, Ill	10	.....	10
595, Athens, Ga	9	2	11
596, Houghton, Mich	25	.....	25
597, Mt. Vernon, Ind.*	14	.....	14
598, Morgantown, W. Va	11	.....	11
599, Herrin, Ill	8	.....	8
600, Petaluma, Cal	6	.....	6
601, Grass Valley, Cal	12	.....	12
602, Greenville, Pa.†	7	.....	7
603, Fort Dodge, Iowa	13	10	23
604, Edmonton, Alberta*	7	.....	7
605, Mitchell, S. Dak	18	.....	18
606, Amarillo, Tex.*	13	.....	13
607, Millville, Bridgeton & V., N. J	11	2	13
608, Chanute, Kan	12	3	15
609, Winston and Salem, N. C	19	1	20
610, Columbia, Pa.†	12	.....	12
611, Reno, Nev.*	22	.....	22
612, Apleton., Neenh. & Men., Wis	30	4	34
613, Bellefontaine, Ohio	7	6	13
614, North Yakima, Wash.*	21	.....	21
615, Manistee, Mich	12	3	15
617, Wallace, Idaho*	14	.....	14
618, Watertown, Wis	11	.....	11
619, Fremont, Ohio	7	6	13
621, Mayfield, Ky.*	12	.....	12
622, Millinocket, Me.*	7	.....	7
623, Fitchburg & Leom'ter, Mass	9	5	14
624, San Mateo, Cal	10	.....	10
625, Salisbury, N. C	11	.....	11
626, Manila, P. I.*	19	.....	19
627, Dover, N. H.*	7	.....	7
628, Somerville, N. J	12	.....	12
629, Bowling Green, Ky	10	2	12
630, St. Cloud, Minn	14	2	16
631, Idaho Falls, Idaho*	9	.....	9
632, Cheboygan, Mich	11	1	12
633, Sheffield, Tus. & Flo., Ala	7	1	8
634, Lewiston, Idaho*	14	.....	14
635, Poplar Bluff, Mo	4	2	6
637, Portsmouth, Ohio	20	5	25
638, Stroudsburg, Pa	8	7	15
639, Berwick & Bloomsburg, Pa.*	7	.....	7
640, Berlin, N. H.*	9	.....	9
641, Ennis, Tex	7	2	9
642, Hackensack, N. J	15	2	17
643, Waterville, Me	10	.....	10
644, Bluefield, W. Va	13	4	17
645, Elyria, Ohio†	9	.....	9
646, Denton, Tex.†	12	.....	12
647, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont	7	1	8
648, Fayetteville, Ark.†	8	.....	8
649, Ardmore, I. T.†	13	.....	13
650, L. Beach & San Pedro, Cal.†	18	.....	18
Total	41,412	4,474	45,886
German-American			
1, Philadelphia, Pa	48	.....	48
2, Cincinnati, Ohio	50	.....	50
3, St. Louis, Mo	72	4	76
4, Buffalo, N. Y	33	.....	33
5, Rochester, N. Y	8	.....	8
6, Cleveland, Ohio	34	3	37
7, New York, N. Y	271	2	273
8, Newark, N. J	26	1	27
9, Chicago, Ill	105	3	108
10, Milwaukee, Wis	88	.....	88
11, Baltimore, Md	36	.....	36
12, Louisville, Ky	12	.....	12
13, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn.	10	4	14
14, Indianapolis, Ind	19	.....	19
15, Evansville, Ind	16	.....	16
16, Pittsburg, Pa	28	1	29
18, Belleville, Ill	10	.....	10
19, Columbus, Ohio	12	.....	12
21, Detroit, Mich	29	.....	29
24, Toledo, Ohio	11	.....	11
25, Wheeling, W. Va	7	.....	7
Total	925	18	943
Mailers—			
1, Boston, Mass	99	.....	99
2, Chicago, Ill	191	.....	191
3, St. Louis, Mo	75	.....	75
4, Minneapolis, Minn	6	.....	6
5, Toronto, Ont.*	28	.....	28
6, New York, N. Y	375	8	383
7, Kansas City, Mo	31	.....	31
8, Denver, Colo	19	.....	19
9, Los Angeles, Cal	7	3	10
10, Indianapolis, Ind	7	12	19
12, Cleveland, Ohio	13	.....	13
13, Pittsburg, Pa.*	17	.....	17
14, Detroit, Mich.*	10	.....	10
15, St. Joseph, Mo	.....	9	9
16, Louisville, Ky	20	.....	20
17, Cincinnati, Ohio	53	3	56
18, San Francisco, Cal	56	.....	56
20, Philadelphia, Pa.*	10	.....	10
21, Portland, Ore	1	3	4
22, Providence, R. I.*	7	.....	7
24, Buffalo, N. Y.*	20	.....	20
25, Butte, Mont	8	.....	8
26, Albany, N. Y	6	.....	6
27, Winnipeg, Man.†	7	.....	7
Total	1,066	38	1,104
Typefounders—			
1, New York, N. Y	30	.....	30
2, Chicago, Ill	35	30	65
7, San Francisco, Cal	11	1	12
Total	76	31	107

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Name of Union.	Membership.		
	In good stand'g	In arrears.	Total.
Newspaper Writers—			
1, Boston, Mass.	76	42	118
2, Columbus, Ohio	20	25	45
5, New York, N. Y.†	14	.....	14
6, Providence, R. I.*	11	.....	11
9, Milwaukee, Wis.	9	1	10
10, Montreal, P. Q.*	31	.....	31
12, Butte, Mont.	22	3	25
18, Dawson, Y. T.	3	2	5
Total	186	73	259

SUMMARY.

Name of Branch.	Membership.		
	In good stand'g	In arrears.	Total.
Typographical	41,412	4,474	45,886
German-American	925	18	943
Mailers	1,066	38	1,104
Newspaper Writers	186	73	259
Typefounders	76	31	107
Total	43,665	4,634	48,299

MAIL AND EXPRESS REPORT OF SECRETARY-TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

A summary of the daily record of the mail and express matter sent out by the secretary-treasurer during the twelve months covered by this report is herewith presented.

MAIL.

Typewritten letters	23,409
Postal cards	11,830
Papers (exclusive of those mailed by printer)	12,638
Organizing literature, packages	448
Supplies, packages	3,916
Miscellaneous (receipts, circulars, etc.)	19,646

EXPRESS.

Organizing literature, packages	108
Supplies, packages	1,140
Total	73,135

The foregoing shows an increase of 2,332 in the number of typewritten letters sent out by the secretary treasurer during the past year.

THE BOND INVESTMENT.

Among the assets of the International on June 1, 1904, were thirty one-thousand-dollar two per cent United States bonds, valued at $32,106.25. During the year ending May 31, 1905, interest on these bonds in the sum of $600 was received. Of this amount, $450 was credited as interest to the general fund, and the remaining $150 against the investment, reducing it to $31,956.25. The bonds will be at par when they mature, hence a portion of the interest received is charged against the investment, in order to reduce the investment to the exact face of the bonds by the date of their maturity.

COST OF TRANSACTING BUSINESS.

The expenses incurred in transacting the general business of the organization during the past fiscal year (exclusive of THE JOURNAL and the eight-hour committee) were:

Officers' salaries	$4,800 00
Office rent, light, insurance, telephones, new furniture, etc.	4,578 11
Clerk hire, auditors' services	7,956 90
Stationery for headquarters and vice-presidents	431 13
Miscellaneous printing	865 95
Postage (exclusive of eight-hour circulars)	882 00
Stamped envelopes and postal cards	934 05
Expressage	297 10
Exchange	92 60
Telegrams (prior to November 1, 1904)	370 18
Supplies purchased for resale	2,900 89
Total cost	$23,608 91
Less receipts from supplies, interest and desk-room	6,187 19
Net cost	$17,421 72

Average cost per member, 37 cents.
Cost per member for officers' salaries, 9.2 cents.

TO CONCLUDE.

It requires but a cursory examination of this report to demonstrate that the International Typographical Union is in better condition—both numerically and financially—than ever before. This in itself reflects great credit upon the members of the organization, through whose efforts such a result has been made possible.

The Toronto convention will be an important one, as it will deal with questions of vital interest to the future welfare of the organization. There can be no question that the delegates to the fifty-first session will endeavor to solve the problems presented in such manner as will redound to the credit of the International Typographical Union.

I desire to thank the officers and members of subordinate unions for the spirit of co-operation manifested by them during the year.

Respectfully submitted,
J. W. BRAMWOOD,
Secretary-Treasurer.

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REPORTS OF ORGANIZERS.

ORGANIZER BIRDSALL.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—In submitting my report as organizer for this section I can only give in a general way a synopsis of what has been done during the past year, as my duties as organizer date only from March, 1905.

In the troublesome days of the administration of Governor Peabody, with which you are all familiar, it was thought by many of the opponents of trade unions that the death knell of unionism had been sounded in this section. On the contrary there has been a steady and persistent growth in all lines of organized labor, and particularly is this true of the International Typographical Union. In all the small towns of this state there are many of our members employed, and there is but one city with printers enough to form a union that is not organized. I refer to Boulder, and even there it will be found that some six or eight out of the dozen hold membership in Denver Union.

Recently a local was organized in Fort Collins with all the eligible printers signing the application for a charter, and from last reports things were running along nicely.

In Colorado Springs the eight-hour day went into effect on the 1st of April, and this without loss of time or serious objection. Of the thirteen unions in the state six have the eight-hour day, and others have arrangements which will see it in effect by the 1st of January, 1906.

Under the jurisdiction of No. 49 constant efforts are being put forth to unionize the small offices, and the progress made is not discouraging by any means. Recently an eight-hour agreement was signed up with the Queen City Printing Company, whose business is beginning to assume important proportions.

So far as I know conditions throughout the state are satisfactory to employers, and there is no prospect of a demand for lower scales or longer hours.

On January 1 an agreement was signed with the Evening Post for a continuance of the present scale and hours during the life of the International arbitration agreement. This was done at the solicitation of the Post management, that paper not being a member of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, and consequently not a party to the International Typographical Union agreement.

While the work of organizing has been steadily carried on, there is still field for renewed effort until every printer in the state is numbered among our members, where they may have the benefits enjoyed by those who have already espoused the cause of unionism.

In closing this brief report I predict for the International Union a magnificent victory on the first day of January, 1906, and feel that the delegates to the coming Toronto convention will sound with renewed vigor the slogan for a universal eight-hour day.

With the best of wishes for the officers and delegates, and with thanks to President Lynch and Secretary Bramwood for words of encouragement and courtesies extended, I am,

Fraternally yours, F. C. BIRDSALL.

Denver, Colo.

ORGANIZER BONNINGTON.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—Since my reappointment as organizer in December last, there have been few instances of a specific character requiring my attention in this jurisdiction, and my efforts in the main have been in the interest of the eight-hour agitation.

On February 17 was called to Fresno, where our union was about to put into effect a new scale involving slight increases in the newspaper and book and job branches (the eight-hour day having been granted at the first of the year). The employers were not willing to sign the new scale, but after two conferences they offered to do so if the union would agree to have it go into effect October 1. This proposition was submitted to the union's officers, without recommendation, by me, and as a result the matter was finally compromised by an agreement that the new scale should be in force from and after June 1.

With the assistance of secretaries of our unions throughout the state I have endeavored to reach non-member printers working in unorganized towns, and in all cases where names have been obtained, literature has been forwarded.

San Francisco No. 21, the largest typographical union in the state, attained the eight-hour day in the job branch on January 1, as the result of an agreement entered into with the local typothetæ two and a half years ago, by the terms of which the hours of labor were reduced fifteen minutes a day each six months from July 1, 1903, accompanied by an increase in the wage scale of 50 cents per week each six months. At the date of writing this report (June 8) the union is confronted with a demand from the employers for a return to the nine-hour day. The agitation in this direction was inaugurated before the eight-hour day had been in operation eight weeks, a fact which demonstrates the insincerity of the employers' claim that the shorter workday had proved a failure. The members of No. 21 are unanimous in their determination to maintain the eight-hour day, and that public sentiment is wholly in the union's favor is evidenced by the fact that each of the six daily newspapers of San Francisco has editorially espoused our cause and deprecated the attitude of the employers. Whether the typothetæ will insist upon its demand and bring about a general lockout in the job branch in San Francisco is at this writing uncertain, but everything possible is being done to conserve the interests of No. 21.

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The fight against the Los Angeles Times will, of course, be dealt with in the reports of the officers having the contest directly in charge. Persistent efforts are being made to withdraw advertisements from the paper, and it has been my pleasant duty, as secretary of the state federation of labor, to address each month a circular letter to the 300 unions affiliated with the federation, urging them to aid the typographical union in its contest with the common enemy. In this connection, I would earnestly recommend that the Toronto convention make provision for continuing the fight in Los Angeles until it is brought to a successful conclusion.

Thanking the International and subordinate union officers for courtesies extended, I am

Fraternally,

San Francisco, Cal. F. J. Bonnington.

ORGANIZER BRADY.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

Ladies and Gentlemen—It is with pleasure I submit my annual report to you. I am able to say that the work which has been assigned me has resulted in much good to the organization.

Many locals in Indiana, Illinois, Ohio and Kentucky were assisted in the negotiation of new wage contracts, and substantial increases secured. My work during the past year has been confined almost wholly to assisting local unions in their organization movement and the furtherance of the eight-hour workday. Indiana has thirty-one locals, and a personal visit was paid to each, where a plan was inaugurated to secure as members the printers in surrounding towns where not enough were employed to form a union. Many of these country printers were reached and affiliated with the organization, and I feel safe in saying that there is scarcely a town in Indiana where printers are employed that does not contain union printers. The same can be said of Illinois and Ohio.

The time has come when we must have the country printers in our ranks, and we are getting them. They secure better results for themselves, and it creates a higher standard of workmanship, fitting them to hold positions in the city offices, and it is from the country that the large offices in the city are securing printers. Of late years, and especially since the introduction of machines, few printers are being made. Good, bright boys do not take to the trade as in the past, and it seems the employers have not the use for them. Even when a good boy is secured he is not given the opportunity to fit himself as an all-round printer, either in the book and job shops or newspaper composing rooms. This scarcity of printers is a big factor in securing the eight-hour workday in our smaller unions, and the principal reason is this: In the past few years especial attention has been given to the organization of the country printer, and in every instance their wages have been increased and hours of labor reduced. They are beginning to know their worth as mechanics, and refuse longer to work at the printing trade at wages that will hardly equal those paid unskilled laborers.

The employers in these localities are equipping their shops with up-to-date machinery, making it possible for them to do first-class work—to come in competition with the larger offices in the city, and keep their commercial printing at home. They are aware their brother employer in the city is bidding for the services of the country printer, and they are willing to concede the increase in wages and grant the eight-hour day in order to keep their printers at home.

In Indiana Muncie, Marion, Wabash, Peru, Terre Haute and Vincennes have the eight-hour day provided for. Ohio has Columbus, Zanesville, Youngstown, East Liverpool, Salem, Newark, Findlay, Marietta; and Kentucky has Paducah and Henderson. Eight-hour contracts are coming into headquarters every day, and many more locals in these states will be on the list before January 1, 1906.

In my opinion it will be only possible for the typothetæ to center a fight in one or two of the larger cities of our jurisdiction, and while they are combating us there we will win in the other localities, and it would then result in a question of individuality with the printers in the cities the employers had chosen to fight us. Our members would refuse as individuals to work nine hours a day when they could go to a neighboring city and work eight.

The resources of the employers will only permit of them making a fight in the one or two cities, as they have not the non-union printers, and I want to say that the majority of the men in the country towns are going to stay there because their condition is being bettered by the campaign of organization now being conducted by the International Typographical Union.

In this work of organization it is possible for every member to accomplish something. Make it a point to see the non-union printers in your locality and secure their application for membership. I stated in my last report that there were 50,000 printers in the United States and Canada who are not members of our organization. Since that time many of these have become members and our membership is increasing rapidly each day.

After the inauguration of the eight-hour workday these printers will seek admission to the International Typographical Union, and I feel that the time is not far distant when employes and employers in the printing trade will have established such amicable relationship that trouble between them will be a thing of the past.

In all of my previous annual reports I have taken up separately each town visited during the year and told briefly what had been accomplished. Permit me to say that during the fiscal year just closed I have been fortunate in avoiding trouble, and the different locals have been benefited in every instance.

For the past month and at the present time I have been located in Louisville, Ky., where we are conducting a campaign of reorganization among the book and job printers. When I arrived here there were about 125 non-union printers in the city. To date we have secured as members something over thirty, and I feel quite sure that in a short time

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we will have them all in the fold and be in good shape for January 1.

In conclusion I desire to thank the officers of the International for the advice and support given me, which has been of great assistance in the fulfilment of my duties during the past year. I also desire to extend thanks to the officers and members of locals I have visited for their assistance in securing desired results. Fraternally yours,

Indianapolis, Ind. B. G. BRADY.

ORGANIZER BOYLE.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

GENTLEMEN—I beg leave to submit the following brief report of what has transpired since my appointment as organizer:

During the month of April I visited Chillicothe, Mo., for the purpose of endeavoring to have the union hold its charter, which I succeeded in doing. I also visited Nebraska City, Neb., on two occasions during the month of May, for the same purpose. I attended a regular meeting of their union and persuaded them to send a delegate to the eight-hour conference in Chicago in June. Think all the membership of Nebraska City Union needs is to come a little more in contact with other unions.

I visited Kearney, Hastings, Beatrice and Columbus and found the following conditions: At Kearney I found there were not enough members to hold a charter. Possibly secured three provisional cards. At Hastings there are sixteen printers employed, eight of whom are women. One linotype machine (two card men operating), with possibility of another machine in the near future, which would give the union in this town a high scale and male membership. At Beatrice I succeeded in holding one meeting of printers. There were four card men in town and five women. The card men thought it not advisable to organize at present. Will probably secure three or four provisional cards and will probably take out charter after the eight-hour day is settled in the larger cities. The conditions in the Telegram office in Columbus are good. They employ three girls and two printers. The proprietors are former card men. Expect at later date to place charter in this town by assistance of proprietors of office. Girls now below International age limit.

Thanking the officers at headquarters for courtesies, and hoping the Toronto convention will be productive of much good to the craft, I remain,

Yours fraternally, P. J. BOYLE,

Omaha, Neb. Special Organizer.

ORGANIZER COLBERT.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—My first assignment was received October 3, 1904, when I was requested by President Lynch to adjust a controversy that had arisen between Swedish Typographical Union No. 247 of Chicago and the proprietor of one of the offices under its jurisdiction. I notified the secretary of that union of my readiness to take the matter up, and in reply he stated that "the proprietor gave in when he heard we asked for assistance from the International."

On Sunday, October 16, 1904, I visited Battle Creek, Mich., to address a mass meeting of organized labor, held for the purpose of infusing new life into unionism in that city, and particularly into the central body. Representatives of the Michigan Federation of Labor were also present and addressed the meeting. The attendance was not large, and it was plainly to be seen that unionism has an uphill fight on its hands in Battle Creek, on account of the hostility of manufacturing interests and religious prejudice. The printers were out in force at this meeting, and the other printing trades were well represented. At the close of the general meeting I addressed the printing trades, and Monday evening attended a special meeting of Typographical Union No. 429, when the local situation was discussed at length. The condition of affairs was not at all good. No. 429 has been making a heroic struggle for existence since it was organized. The situation is peculiar and has some features not to be met with anywhere else in our jurisdiction. United and determined action on the part of all the international unions in the printing trades that are interested in that city is the only solution of the problem.

Arrived in Keokuk, Iowa, on October 20, a new scale being the question at issue. The union was asking for an increase of $2 a week for both job and news men. The employers refused to make any concession, and at the first conference after my arrival stated they did not believe a majority of the union was in favor of the new scale. A special meeting was called to test this question, and on a secret ballot only one vote was cast in favor of withdrawing the scale. Another conference was held after this meeting, but the proprietors still refused to make any concession. At a special meeting, Saturday evening, a strike was voted, and the whole matter placed in the hands of the officers and organizer. Monday morning a settlement was reached on the basis of $1 advance. It was not necessary to call the men out.

During a strike in 1901 in Waterloo, Iowa, the Reporter office became non-union. Numerous efforts were made to bring it back into the fold, but these efforts were fruitless until the latter part of 1904, when the proprietors showed a disposition to make a settlement, provided the union would admit to membership the men employed in the office, six in number. At a special meeting of Waterloo Union, held November 5, 1904, all of these men made application, the usual fee accompanying each application. Four were elected and two rejected. The Reporter people refused to settle on that basis. On my arrival November 11 I learned that a settlement could only be made on the terms proposed. At a special meeting that evening the union reconsidered its action on the rejected candidates and then suspended the by-laws, raised the initiation fee $25, and elected the two men. The next day the firm refused to settle on those terms. I returned to Chicago that night and made a report to the council. While in Cedar Rapids the following week I received instructions to return to Waterloo,

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and also a copy of a letter to the president of that union, in which the council held the action of the union illegal in raising the initiation fee, on the ground that it was retroactive legislation, as the candidates had already paid the regular fee. As neither had ever been a member of a typographical union, it was also ruled that a fine could not be imposed. It was also held by the council that the men had been legally elected, and the union was earnestly advised to concur in the findings and rescind its former action. After a heated discussion at another special meeting this was done, and on Saturday, November 19, a contract with the firm was signed and the Reporter made a union office.

I went to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, on November 14, Typographical Union No. 192 being unable to secure the acceptance by the proprietors of a new scale recently adopted by the union. The situation there was complicated by the fact that the agreement about to expire had been negotiated by the allied printing trades council, and the new scales of all the unions were being handled by a committee from that body. It was finally deemed best for each union to handle its own scale, as there were differences that could not be reconciled. A committee from No. 192 then took the matter up, and numerous fruitless conferences were held with the committee representing the employers. It was necessary for me to go back to Waterloo at this time, and on my return to Cedar Rapids the union, at a special meeting, voted to reject a compromise offered by the employers. The next day the union committee offered a counter proposition, which was rejected. Some signatures of employers not in the organization had already been obtained, and the next day we secured the signature of the largest job office to our last proposition, and the following day the typothetæ signed also. The job offices were principally affected. The old scale was $13.50. Fourteen dollars will be paid until October 1, 1905, and $15 until January 1, 1906. No agreement could be reached on the eight-hour day. The bookbinders and pressmen made a satisfactory settlement also.

Went to Des Moines, Iowa, on November 30, 1904. No. 118 had presented a new scale to the job proprietors, asking for a reduction in hours of fifteen minutes a day every three months between December 17, 1904, and December 17, 1905, the eight-hour day to be in effect on the latter date, and a raise of 75 cents a week to go into effect with the eight-hour day. This was also a case of an allied trade agreement, and the complications noted at Cedar Rapids were present in Des Moines. Persistent efforts were made to secure a favorable settlement, first on the eight-hour proposition and later on an immediate raise in the scale, but both were unsuccessful. No break could be made in the employers' ranks, and both the council and the local scale committee deemed a strike inadvisable. At a special meeting held Sunday, December 4, the union voted to accept the old scale and hours for one year.

Typographical Union No. 40, St. Joseph, Mo., presented a new scale to the job proprietors in December, 1904. This called for eight hours a day and $18 a week, a raise of $2. On my arrival, December 15, I learned that the reduction in hours had been refused and a raise in the scale of $1 offered by the proprietors. Several conferences were held and an effort made to get the $18 scale, but the attitude of the proprietors could not be changed, either as to the scale or hours. It was deemed inadvisable to force the issue, and the union accepted the $17 proposition December 19. The best of feeling prevails in St. Joseph between the union and employers, and it is hoped the eight-hour day will go into effect January 1, 1906, without trouble.

December 31, 1904, President Lynch wired me to investigate impending trouble between the electrotypers' union and the Rand-McNally firm in Chicago. In this case the issue was forced upon the electrotypers so quickly that there was no time for the intervention provided for in the agreement between the International Typographical Union and the International Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union. The Rand-McNally firm locked out the electrotypers, repudiating an agreement made by the electrotype employers with the union, and announced its determination to run an open shop. The experiment has been a costly one for Rand-McNally, and the fight is still on.

In March, 1904, a five-year agreement between Chicago Mailers' Union No. 2 and the Chicago Inter Ocean expired. The publisher and the union could not agree on a new scale, and the old scale and agreement were extended for a short period pending negotiations with the papers in the publishers' association. These negotiations were delayed from various causes, and the Inter Ocean agreement was extended from time to time until late in the year, when several conferences were held for the purpose of reaching a final settlement independent of the other papers. Finally, on January 11, 1905, a contract was signed with the Inter Ocean for three years. The hours worked per week were reduced from about forty-six to thirty-nine and the wages of most of the men were increased $1 a week. It was also stipulated that if a better contract was made by the mailers with the association papers the Inter Ocean would substitute it for the one agreed to.

On February 5 I went to Zanesville, Ohio, as President Lynch's representative on the national arbitration board, the parties to the case being Typographical Union No. 199 and the Signal and Times-Recorder of that city. Local arbitration had been waived. Nearly two days were spent in an effort to settle by conciliation, which failed, and two more were taken up in getting the third member of the board. It was then learned that the gentleman was out of the city. Both parties preferred to wait, and the hearing was postponed until March 7. Returned to Zanesville on that date, and the case was then taken up and a decision reached by the board on the 10th, about three days being taken up in testimony and argument, First Vice-President Hays acting as attorney for the union. The award left the scale as it was, with the exception of foremen, who were given a slight increase. The union had asked for a raise over the old scale on all employed, and the publishers had asked for a reduction.

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I went to Quincy, Ill., on February 13, 1905. There had been a question raised as to the status of certain members who claimed that under local laws they were entitled to withdrawal cards as proprietors, although working actively at the trade. The officers were acting under a ruling from the council, and it appeared to me that the question would eventually be settled right. Then suddenly there came prospective trouble from another cause, the Cadogan-Hatcher firm notifying its compositors that the following week they would have to work on a fifty-six-hour basis. The manager left the city the same day, not to return until Saturday. I went to Dixon, Ill., Wednesday and returned to Quincy Friday night. The manager of the firm was stubborn in his purpose, and authority was given by the council to order a strike. Sunday the union voted unanimously to call the men out. Another effort was made Monday morning to settle, but it failed, and the men quit. Tuesday afternoon the firm agreed to resume work on the fifty-four-hour basis.

Arrived in Dixon, Ill., February 16. The trouble there was with the union itself. No meeting had been held for months, no dues had been paid, and the union was in arrears for several months' per capita tax. I made an effort to get the members together that evening, but only six responded. It was necessary for me to return to Quincy the next day, so I could only advise the six what to do, and they promised to secure enough members to hold the charter and to build up again. I agreed to make another visit later in the year.

From Quincy I went to Danville, Ill., arriving there February 22. The question was a new scale for newspaper and job offices, and an eight-hour day, beginning January 1, 1906. No increase was asked for in the job scale, but in the news scale a raise was demanded. The employers were organized, and negotiations had been fruitless, except that the day before I arrived the proprietors had offered to sign the old scale until March 1, 1906, and put the eight-hour day in effect January 1, 1906. The only result of two days' negotiations was to leave the length of time of the contract to the option of the union, the old scale to prevail, and eight hours January 1, 1906. The union rejected this Sunday, February 26. Monday one firm broke away and signed, but the rest stood firm, although worked with by the officers and organizer Monday and Tuesday. In view of the eight-hour day being conceded in the employers' last proposition the council deemed a strike inadvisable on the scale question, and the union was so informed at a special meeting Tuesday, the 29th. After considerable discussion the scale committee was given authority to sign an agreement for the old scale, with a few minor changes, eight hours beginning January 1, the contract to run for nineteen months.

From Danville I went to Waukegan, Ill., where the union was endeavoring to put a new scale in effect. An offer of a gradual reduction in hours, so that the eight-hour day would be in effect January 1, 1906, had been rejected by the union, and I could not get the employers to consider it again. An agreement was reached March 4 which puts the eight-hour day in effect January 1, 1906. A raise of $1 a week was secured for straight matter compositors to go into effect at once, and a raise of $1 a week for the rest of the employes at the end of the second year of the contract, which runs for three years.

On Monday evening, March 13, I attended the annual "smoker" of Freeport (Ill.) Typographical Union No. 524. Nearly all the employing printers of the city were present, and made addresses. Mr. Aspegren, of Rockford Union, and the organizer also addressed the gathering. An enjoyable evening was spent, and the employing printers seemed especially pleased at the courtesy shown in inviting them to be present.

Went to Carlinville, Ill., March 15. A new scale had been under consideration for over a year. After interviewing the proprietors and attending a meeting of the union it became evident that a settlement had been delayed too long, and as the union was not united in its advocacy of the new scale it finally was decided to drop the matter and continue the old scale until January 1, 1906.

On May 2 I left Chicago on a trip through Illinois, the purpose of which was to visit every typographical union in the state, at either a regular or special meeting, and to address the members on the eight-hour day and the work that is necessary to make a success of the most important question before the International Typographical Union today. The trip was finished June 26, and in the intervening time I visited forty-four union towns and six unorganized towns.

The work of organization, and the necessity for it, was the most important part of my address. In this respect I found that most of the Illinois unions were already aroused and were planning an active campaign. My suggestions were well received and, I believe, were useful in formulating a general plan of campaign throughout the state.

The importance of an active label campaign, particularly at this time, was also brought to the attention of the unions. In some towns our label is in evidence everywhere and in a few it is seldom used. The unions in the latter towns were urged to remedy this.

The necessity for the Typographical Union affiliating with and participating in the work of the central trade and labor body was also placed before the unions, although but few cases of laxness in this respect were found.

Prompt and regular attendance at union meetings, thereby encouraging and aiding the officers and committees charged with the routine work, was urged upon our members. Business rivalry and jealousy between proprietors sometimes finds its way into the union meetings in the smaller towns, and the members were cautioned against permitting this, as its almost inevitable result is the disruption of the union.

It is with great pleasure that I report the general conditions in Illinois to be good. The typographical unions are practically all in good condition. A few are weak through local causes. In most of the organized towns there are no non-union men, and I doubt if there are fifty non-

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union printers in the union towns of Illinois outside of Chicago.

In some of the unorganized towns visited unions may be formed later. Card men were found in all but one, and each was doing missionary work in behalf of the cause.

In the union towns I found our members united on the eight-hour question. In some of the smaller towns it is recognized that it will not be an easy matter to enforce an eight-hour day on account of the character of the work usually done in country offices. In some towns the label alone will settle the eight-hour day in favor of the union, as it is required on the papers and nearly all job work. There may be trouble in some towns, but that will depend on the general situation at the end of the year. Typothetæ officials have been sending appeals for the last six months to the employing printers in the smaller towns to resist the eight-hour demand, and promises of assistance are made. Most of these letters find a resting place in the waste basket, but a few employers are stiffened up by them for the present. Few of the employers I have talked with favor the eight-hour day, but they look on it as being inevitable, so they are preparing to accept it at the proper time. Another gratifying feature of the situation in this state at this time is there are few idle printers. In most of the towns visited in May and up to the middle of June there were none. In the towns where I found our unions weak I also found that union sentiment and work was also weak. The stimulus of united work for the union cause by a number of organizations, united in a strong central body, was lacking. Generally the unions were new and the members inexperienced and easily discouraged. Whenever a veteran card man was found things were different. The weak unions, however, as I stated before, are few. All the mining towns in this state are strong union towns in all lines of work.

Some years ago, especially after the 1887 strike for the nine-hour day, many of our far-seeing and thoughtful members preached in season and out for the organization of the country towns as something that was absolutely necessary if an eight-hour day was ever to prevail and scales of wages were to be maintained. My observation during the last two months has convinced me thoroughly of the wisdom of these men and the utility of the work. The non-union printer is becoming a rare bird, and the small unions are a very important part of the International Typographical Union today—more important than the members of the large ones who have not had an opportunity to study conditions realize—and they should be encouraged and aided in every way possible.

It is said many times these days that "the eight-hour fight is to be settled in the large cities." That may be true, but if so, it will be largely because the country town union takes care of the country printer and brings him into the union fold. And, then, look at the number of small unions that already have secured the eight-hour day.

In conclusion, I urge upon the membership the necessity of carrying on the work of organization.

Fraternally, MICHAEL COLBERT.

ORGANIZER DEVEREUX.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—During the latter part of the month of January last, this year, I received my appointment as organizer. On February 8, upon receiving instructions from President Lynch, I went to Lead, S. D., where a strike had been in progress for some few days on the Lead Daily Call. The union, No. 498, comprises the towns of Deadwood, Lead and Central City. The trouble was over the refusal of the Call to sign the scale adopted by No. 498, and the local union called the men out. The papers and job offices in Deadwood and Central City had signed the scale. Several conferences were had with the management of the Call which were of an unsuccessful character. I attended a meeting in Lead of the trades and labor assembly and at the meeting addressed the assembly with reference to our trouble on this paper. At the conclusion of this meeting a member of the miners' union, whose membership is counted in the thousands, said that the miners' union had appropriated $1,500, which was in the hands of their secretary, for the starting of a new daily and would turn this over to Mr. Benfer, a member of No. 498, for the establishing of a new paper, one in which they could express their views, which was denied in the Call. They would also guarantee 1,000 new subscribers to start with. The following month the Black Hills Daily Register was started and employed more men than were employed on the Call, thus increasing the membership of the union. A fight has been made on the Call, with the result that it is in a deplorable financial condition and will either have to unionize its office or go to the wall. James Ryan, secretary of the miners' union rendered much assistance to me during my visit to Lead, and also the members of the local union and their officers did much good work in visiting the different unions and urging them to support the new paper. The new daily paper was a success from the start and now does most of the advertising and more of the job work than is done by the non-union paper, whose force has been cut down to two and the proprietor. The executive council, on my recommendation, forwarded $100 to the local union to assist them during this trouble, as the union's treasury was entirely depleted.

My next visit was to Superior, Wis., where the union was having some trouble adjusting a scale with the Daily Telegram of that city. The scale committee of No. 163, accompanied me in a conference with the publisher of the Telegram and we were successful in signing a piece scale on machines and also the job scale, which provides for eight hours in both departments. The scale was signed for one year.

My next visit was to Ashland, Wis., to assist the local in making scales with the two dailies and job offices in that city. At the outset it looked as if the union was to have trouble, the local taking a unanimous strike vote. The eight-hour question seemed to bother one of the publishers and he tried to make the others stand out on this point. However, after several conferences, they finally

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agreed to accept our proposition and the scale, which provided for eight hours, January 1, 1906, was signed March 16 by all offices for one year.

On instructions from President Lynch I was ordered to go to Crookston, Minn., where the members of the union were on strike on the Daily Times caused by the employment of a non-unionist in that office. The union had no signed scale in this city with either paper. I was successful in signing a scale with the Daily Journal of Crookston, April 3, for one year, including an eight-hour clause, January 1, 1906, with the same pay. The Times office was opened to our members on condition that they would employ three of our members at once and in future employ more. Three out of seven were employed next day and we hope to get back in the fold this office soon.

On May 27 I went to Minot, N. D., and a new union was formed which promises to become a healthy acquisition to our ranks. They have fourteen charter members, two of them being old card men and they are already assisting in organizing the country printers in this locality.

During the last three months I have approved of twelve applications of members from unorganized towns which were forwarded to headquarters and International Typographical Union cards issued. Much correspondence has been done and in the near future I expect to be able to secure many members and establish a few new unions in several towns in this vicinity.

In closing this, my first report, I extend my heartfelt congratulations for the confidence and support I have received from President Lynch, Vice-President Hays, Secretary Bramwood and also the officers and members of local unions visited for their hearty co-operation in all matters appertaining to the success of the International Typographical Union.

With best wishes for the future welfare of the International Typographical Union, I remain

Very respectfully yours,

St. Paul, Minn. J. C. Devereux, jr.

ORGANIZER DOLAN.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

Ladies and Gentlemen—I herewith submit my report for fiscal year just ended. There were but two difficulties which could not be adjusted without resort to our last weapon—the strike—and they were but of short duration and the unions came out victorious.

I find the formation of new unions a difficult task, being met with opposition from proprietors and apathy from printers. The small-town printer can not be made to realize that the more firmly a proprietor is opposed to organization the more strenuous he should be to effect same.

In the conduct of the strikes mentioned above I found the use of plate matter, and that the product of union men, a serious menace to the success of a union in strike trouble. At Connellsville it was the only material the papers had. A few hand men would have wrecked our hopes. I believe the International Typographical Union has an agreement with a plate concern, whereby, in case of trouble, the struck establishment is unable to secure more matter than contract calls for. It is a very easy matter for the plate concern to ship an extra supply, and hard for the union to prove same. I would, therefore, recommend that at the expiration of this agreement a new one be formulated whereby a struck establishment should receive no plate matter set by union men on pain of having said plate establishment printers called out.

Operations for year were as follows:

July 6, at Cumberland, Md., the union had advanced the scale, and it had been rejected by the proprietors. Mr. C. Q. Lafferty was sent in my place to adjust the matter, owing to an injury to my leg, which kept me to the house for some time. After meeting the proprietors Mr. Lafferty was unable to settle the matter. The executive council gave authority for a strike, which was inaugurated July 9, and after four days the proprietors capitulated, granting an increase in wages of 10 per cent.

July 14, a proprietor at Alliance, Ohio, asked the local there the privilege of not signing the scale until the following September. The officers referred to the executive council, which in turn sent Mr. Lafferty to that town. The matter was satisfactorily adjusted.

July 27, Meadville, Pa., had advanced the scale. The proprietors refused to grant the advance. Several conferences were held with the proprietors, and nothing was accomplished. The executive council authorized a strike, but on taking vote of union it failed of legal majority.

August 2, settled trouble in union at Tarentum, Pa.

August 6, Waynesburg, Pa., attempted to form union; secured promises from fourteen to be present at meeting, but only four showed up.

September 7, formed union of mailers at Pittsburg, Pa.

October 25, Chambersburg, Pa., formed union of printers, but the following day the proprietors held a meeting and gave it out that all who joined new union would be discharged. This had the desired effect. They never sent for charter.

October 28, Carlisle, Pa., has too few printers to form union.

November 2, a proprietor of a French paper at Charleroi, Pa., wanted to use label, so I again attempted to form union there, but there were too few printers.

November 3, Greenville, Pa., formed union of ten printers.

November 18, Huntingdon, Pa., attempted to form union, but the inclination was not strong enough among the printers, though there are more than the requisite number in town.

January 23, 1905, Warren, Pa., had raised scale, which had been refused by proprietors. After working eight days an increase of 50 cents per week for journeymen and $1 per week for foremen was secured.

February 1, for violation of agreement by Independent of Niles, Ohio, Joseph Sullivan, president of local, had lifted labels. The Independent had appealed to President Lynch, who sent me to

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Niles. I found the local president had assumed the right position. Also on this trip attempted to form union at Warren, Ohio, or secure members there for Niles, but failed.

April 4, Clarksburg (W. Va.) Union had formulated new scale, which proprietors refused to sign. The matter was adjusted satisfactorily. On same trip visited Grafton, W. Va., and Fairmont, W. Va., to form union or secure members for nearest local, but accomplished nothing.

April 13, Canonsburg, Pa., formed union of printers.

April 16, Connellsville, Pa., had presented revised and raised scale to proprietors, who refused it. I arranged meeting for April 23 with proprietors, as all were not in town at time of first visit.

April 19, Coshocton, Ohio, settled trouble over scale.

April 23, Connellsville, Pa., after working seven days in endeavoring to settle affairs executive council authorized me to call strike. The vote on this was unanimous. After four days the trouble was adjusted, the printers securing an advance ranging from 10 to 40 per cent. During this strike plate matter, set by union men, was used in getting out the papers. Had the proprietors been able to secure a few hand printers they would probably have beaten the union. This thing of allowing union men to remain at work to beat fellow union men on strike looks wrong to me, and I advise that an agreement with plate companies be made by International Typographical Union officials, whereby no matter be furnished an establishment that is struck by printers.

April 28, Uniontown, Pa., foreman on paper had refused to pay dues. I interviewed the gentleman, and he gave check for delinquency.

May 11, Salem, Ohio, was visted to help strengthen union.

May 12, Meadville, Pa., was visited to settle trouble in regard to foreman, which was accomplished.

T. H. DOLAN,
Pittsburg, Pa. Organizer.

ORGANIZER FENNESSY.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—With the exception of Los Angeles the craft is in good condition throughout southern California. A union exists in every town in this section of the state where there is a sufficient number of printers to secure a charter.

During the latter part of November I was called to Redlands, where trouble was threatened on account of the management of the Facts and Review paying less in the job department than the union scale. As a result of several conferences the management increased the wages of the job and floor men $1.50 a week.

I visited Pasadena in February and, in company with the officers of the local union, conferred with the proprietors of the job offices of that place, finally securing an increase in the job scale of $1.50 a week, the scale now being $16.50 instead of $15, and also a reduction of fifteen minutes in the workday, a contract being signed until January 1 next for a workday of eight hours and forty-five minutes, on which date an effort will be made to inaugurate the eight-hour day.

During the month of March I visited San Pedro and Long Beach and organized the printers of these two towns into the "Long Beach-San Pedro Typographical Union," there not being a sufficient number of printers in either town to form a separate organization. With one exception the proprietors of the printing offices in the towns mentioned at once recognized the new union.

I have visited Ocean Park and Santa Monica, and upon investigation found that were these two towns joined there would be only one or two more printers than is necessary to constitute a union, and deemed it unwise to organize a union with such a scant margin. The union men in these towns now hold membership in the Los Angeles Union.

I have devoted considerable time to recruiting material from the ranks of the country printers, having written personally to each one whose address could be obtained. A number have come to Los Angeles and applied for admission, at a recent meeting of the union ten applications being received. The application committee of the Los Angeles Union has been especially active, as a result of which new members are being initiated at every meeting.

The Los Angeles Union is thoroughly alive to the necessity of doing something before the first of next January, when the eight-hour day will be inaugurated throughout the country. The secretary-treasurer has been placed upon permanent salary, receiving the job scale, and devoting all his time to the union. Through the efforts of the typographical union the allied printing trades council also has placed a business agent in the field, through whose efforts three new label offices were added to the list in one week. Meetings are being held at which non-union printers are invited, and everything possible is being done to get every non-union printer in Los Angeles within the fold.

Taking everything into consideration, it can be said that southern California is in good condition, notwithstanding the rabid opposition of the Los Angeles Times. But there remains much work to be done, and the unions in this section will not idle away the time between now and the first of next year.

T. D. FENNESSY.
Los Angeles, Cal.

ORGANIZER HAYES.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—On the first of March I was commissioned organizer with the understanding that I would serve in that capacity as the time at my disposal permitted. Shortly thereafter I visited Marion, Ohio, where the local union (No. 580) was in process of disintegration; called upon all non-union journeymen and attended meeting of union and advised action to inaugurate vigorous campaign of organization in Marion and surround-

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ing towns, which suggestions were adopted. Visited Norwalk (No. 516), addressed union meeting and secured action calculated to increase the membership. In May I visited Elyria, held a meeting and secured the applications of all non-union printers in that place for a charter. While in Akron and Columbus (upon business other than that of International Typographical Union) I consulted with officials of No. 182 and No. 5 regarding the organization of printers in country towns, and I sent a substitute (Mr. Lee) to Painesville (No. 569) with such purpose in view. Also discussed the proposition with officers of No. 3 (Cincinnati) of holding a state eight-hour conference at some central point during August or September. With the co-operation of members of Cleveland Union No. 53 we are doing considerable corresponding with local unions to arrange organization meetings, and with non-union printers to secure their affiliation. Our plans include the arousing of interest among local unions and encourage them to proselyte among the unorganized printers in the small towns and villages for the purpose of securing their applications for the nearest local or the International Typographical Union at large.

In conclusion, I can report that almost without exception the printers with whom I came in contact favor the eight-hour movement that is to be inaugurated by the International Typographical Union on Januar. 1, 1906. Fraternally,

MAX S. HAYES.

ORGANIZER J. W. HAYS.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

GENTLEMEN—Following is my report for the period from June 1 to October 31, 1904:

On June 1, 1904, President Lynch wired me to come to headquarters, and on arriving he instructed me to proceed to Louisville, Ky., and represent him as a member of the National Board of Arbitration in the arbitration case then pending with the Courier-Journal and the Times of that city. The managers of two other papers, the Post and the Herald, had agreed to abide by the scale of prices agreed upon by the arbitration board. The arbitration board met on June 8, with the scale committee of the union and the representative of the publishers present, and the question of settling the differences by conciliation was taken up and finally proved successful. The union desired to have a piece scale adopted for machine composition, but the committee decided to withdraw this contention, and after negotiations lasting several days, an agreement was reached on the time scale, which provided for an increase of 2 cents per hour with price and one-half for overtime. The previous scale had provided for no extra price for overtime. After the termination of the negotiations before the arbitration board the president of No. 10 requested that I remain in the city for a time and assist the officers in handling the job office strike, which then had been in existence for some time. With the consent of the executive council I remained in Louisville until June 30. The result of this work was published in the president's report to the St. Louis convention, so it is unnecessary to repeat it here.

While in Louisville I was called to Jeffersonville, Ind., where a new scale had been adopted, but not enforced. Inquiry disclosed the fact that the previous scale had not been paid in all the offices that were supposed to be union, and that at least one proprietor had been paying the dues of his employes in order to retain the use of the label. The members of No. 609 did not believe that the new scale would be paid if agreed to, or that they would be able to enforce any scale, and at a meeting of the union it was decided the best thing to do was to surrender the charter and ask the executive council to place that town under the jurisdiction of the New Albany Union, and this procedure was decided upon. I am informed that the charter has since been taken up, but that no application has been made to have the jurisdiction transferred.

On July 4 I returned to Minneapolis and there received a request to visit La Crosse, Wis., and assist in negotiating a scale. I went to La Crosse on July 8 and found that a new scale of prices for job offices had been presented and the proprietors had not only refused to agree to same, but had decided to sign no more contracts at any scale. After they were informed the labels would be taken up the proprietors submitted a proposition to the union, asking that the old scale be allowed to remain in effect until January 1, 1905, in which event contracts would be signed. This was agreed to by the union on recommendation of the scale committee.

From La Crosse I went to Appleton, Neenah and Menasha, Wis., all under one jurisdiction. I found that the union there was well organized, all printers in the three cites being enrolled as members. They had asked for the services of an organizer for the reason that they had been unable to secure agreements with the proprietors to run union offices, although none employed any but union men. Investigation showed that the scale of the union was very low, and as a strike of the paper makers was then on it was deemed inadvisable to raise it at that time. I advised that the union work on without contracts, inaugurate a label campaign and await a favorable opportunity to raise the scale before insisting on the signing of contracts. This recommendation was agreed to by the officers of the union. From Appleton I returned to Minneapolis.

On August 17 I left for Ashland, Rhinelander, Wausau, Manitowoc and Fond du Lac, Wis. At Ashland I found our organization in good shape for a small union. Rhinelander had been reported as having printers enough to organize, but I found this to be untrue and did not stop there. At Wausau I succeeded in getting a good meeting of printers, and it was decided to organize. After I left the city, however, the proprietors succeeded in getting them to change their minds, and the charter application was not sent in. At Manitowoc our organization has always been in bad shape. The officers invariably agreed to carry out plans suggested for strengthening the union, and have as often failed to do so.

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Arriving at Fond du Lac I learned the union had not held a meeting for five months. I succeeded in getting several well-attended meetings, getting delegates elected to the trades council, and a label committee appointed, which was to make an effort to have a label ordinance adopted by the city council and a label resolution by the county commissioners.

From Fond du Lac I went to Milwaukee, where an attempt was being made by some of the job office proprietors to force open offices on No. 23. Several complications arose, the handling of which required considerable time. Before leaving the city signatures of a number of proprietors were secured to contracts, thus assuring at least a curtailment of the number of open-office advocates. A label campaign was started, this line of work having been neglected for several years.

From Milwaukee I was called to Marinette, Wis., where the proprietor of the largest office in the city had refused to sign or agree to pay a new scale that had been presented, which provided for a raise of $2 per week. After negotiating with him for several days he changed his mind and signed a contract at the scale asked.

From Marinette I returned to Minneapolis, stopping at Wausau, where the printers had failed to send for a charter after agreeing to organize. I found two strikes on in the city, and it was decided it would not be advisable to try to organize at this time.

On October 3 I was instructed to go to Crookston, Minn. In this city a new scale had been adopted, providing for a considerable raise, and the union had not been able to put it in effect. I also ascertained that there was no strictly union office in the city and that a number of girls, members of the union, had been working for less than the amounts required by the previous scale. In addition to this there had been a boy employed on a machine in one office, under contract, and no protest had been made by the union till this time. After some negotiating the proprietor of the Times office agreed he would pay the new scale to union men employed and that he would employ no non-union men when members of the union could be obtained. The manager of the Journal made the same agreement. This did not cover the employment of the girls then working, but the officers of the union believed they could handle that part of the question so as to get the scale for the girls in a short time, and the proposition of the proprietors was accepted. From Crookston I returned to Minneapolis on October 7.

On October 8 I again visited Milwaukee, Wis., and took up with the executive board and label committee the question of a label campaign, and the work was pushed with much vigor from that time on. One or two proprietors were still imbued with the open-office idea, but up to the time I left the city on October 20 conditions had been such that no action was taken except that of pushing the label.

From Milwaukee I went to La Crosse, where the union was having some trouble with the newspapers regarding the transfer of matter. After a conference with the officers and members it was decided this evil could be avoided by the foremen, and they agreed to see that no more matter was transferred.

Returning to Minneapolis I received instructions to go to Superior, Wis., where I found my services had been asked for to assist in straightening out the books of the financial secretary. The books were found to be in a deplorable condition, and nearly a week was consumed in the work of determining the secretary's indebtedness. A considerable shortage was found but arrangements were made whereby the union was to be reimbursed.

This closed my term as organizer, as I became first vice-president of the International Typographical Union on November 1.

I desire to return thanks to the officers and members of all unions visited for their very courteous treatment and assistance given on all matters under consideration. Fraternally,

J. W. Hays.

ORGANIZER HILL.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

Ladies and Gentlemen—My field of labor, during the year ending June 1, 1905, has been in the southern territory. In that period I have visited ten states upon official business. By reason of the limited number of towns and cities supporting locals of our craft, and the great distances separating them, in the south, it has been necessary for me to travel many miles and spend much time upon the road in the execution of orders received from the president.

The south has always been regarded as a rather poor field for unionism. The cause is to be sought in the fact that it has been in the past so largely an agricultural region, with few towns, cities and industrial centers, and not in any difference in the character, habits or thought of the people.

I can bring you glad tidings; for the spirit of change, development and progress is rife in Dixie. It must be apparent to the most casual observer that a great industrial era is dawning upon the south. One of the sure indicia of that activity is the increasing output of the printing presses. No section of our country, population considered, now surpasses the south in that respect. It is an inviting land and one that we should possess entirely. It promises, in fact, owing to the few serious labor conflicts occurring here in the past, to become a better field for unionism during the next decade than the more populous areas of the nation.

During the fiscal year covered by this report, no strike has occurred among members of the International Typographical Union in the territory in which I have had the honor to serve as organizer. New scales have been amicably put in operation, increases in wages have been effected, and numerous concessions and advantages secured. Several charters have been placed, and applications to headquarters have been made. Much correspondence has also been had with country printers, in the effort to increase our membership in those

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towns that are too small to support locals. Great interest has been manifested everywhere in the movement for the eight-hour day, in the book and job offices, to be inaugurated January 1, 1906.

I have found the various locals that I have visited uniformly officered by competent and courteous members. Friendly feeling and pleasant relations exist between the employing printers' associations and our locals throughout the territory traveled. Membership in the International Typographical Union has increased here, during the year, and general conditions appear to be improved.

I have drawn this brief outline of the field in which I have had the pleasure to labor, and will now submit for your consideration a more detailed statement of my work:

Received telegram from President Lynch to proceed to Charlotte, N. C., at once. Arrived in Charlotte Monday, June 1, 1904. After several conferences with the Master Printers' Association of Charlotte secured a proposition from the association, agreeing to increase the hand scale $1.50 per week and the machine scale to remain unchanged, the members of the association to conduct strictly union shops. The proposition was accepted by the union; also settled a controversy between the machinists and the manager of the Morning Observer and the Afternoon Chronicle, by having Manager Caldwell, of the papers mentioned, agree to the proposition made by the union.

In response to a telegram from headquarters went to Clarksville, Tenn., Monday, June 20, 1904. The foreman of the newspaper department of the Star Publishing Company had given up his position. The manager, Mr. Moss, placed an apprentice at $8 per week in charge of the department. The scale provides that the newspaper and job departments shall have separate foremen at $13.50 per week. Settled the controversy by having the manager agree to comply with the scale and pay the foreman $13.50 per week. The apprentice having just finished his apprenticeship, five years, was taken into the union and made foreman of the newspaper department at $13.50 per week.

Went from Clarksville, Tenn., to Hopkinsville, Ky., and organized a union. A few days later returned to Hopkinsville and installed the union.

On July 1, 1904, received telegram from President Lynch instructing me to go to Charleston, S. C. Arrived in Charleston July 3. President Walsh, of No. 43, had been discharged by the machinist (a non-union man) on the News and Courier. Mr. Walsh was reinstated and the foreman of the News and Courier received notice from the business office, through Mr. Cooper, that he (the foreman) would have the exclusive right to employ and discharge, and that he wanted him to be "foreman," and the machinists would have nothing whatever to do with engaging or dismissing any employe of the composing room.

Visited Birmingham, Ala., July 17, 1904. Found contracts had just been signed providing for nine hours, $3, price and one-half overtime, book and job scale, with all the firms except the Dispatch Printing Company and the Leslie Printing Company. These two firms have been non-union for four years. The scale agreement contains a clause that if either party desires a modification sixty days' notice must be given. There had been a controversy on for months between the printers and pressmen relative to the allied trades label. Settled the question satisfactorily and secured label contracts with all the firms employing union printers and pressmen. This places the allied trades label in Birmingham instead of separate labels.

President Lynch instructed me to proceed to Richmond, Va. Arrived in Richmond September 14. The foreman of one of the largest book and job offices demanded his withdrawal card, claiming that he was superintendent and stockholder of the company, and at the next meeting of the stockholders would be elected member of the board of directors. The union refused to grant the request. The foreman then notified the union that he would refuse to pay dues and would consider himself a non-member of the Richmond Union. Held several conferences with the advisory board of No. 90 and the foreman. Later called on Mr. Waddey, president of the Everett Waddey Printing Company, and he made a proposition to the union that it was his intention to place a union foreman in charge of his plant at an early date. The proposition was referred to the union. The union accepted the proposition, with the proviso that the agreement become effective within ninety days from date.

October 3, 1904, visited Chattanooga, Tenn., as per instructions from President Lynch. On April 21, 1902, a contract was entered into between No. 89 and the News Publishing Company for a period of five years. Section 9, of the agreement, provides that proofreaders, when employed, should be active members of the Chattanooga Typographical Union. Manager Pound, of the News Publishing Company, claimed that he is conducting his proof department in the same identical manner as he was when the present scale was signed, and Organizer Phillips stated that the International Typographical Union would waive jurisdiction over the proofreader question as long as he continued to conduct his proofroom in the same manner as he had in the past. Mr. Martin, who signed the scale as president of No. 89, stated that he was present when Mr. Phillips made the statement to Mr. Pound. The members of the executive committee of No. 89 claim that Mr. Pound agreed to place a union proofreader in charge in a year or so. This Mr. Pound denied. At present Mr. Pound has a lady reading proof, who, he claims, is also exchange editor. Mr. Pound also claims that the proofroom is being conducted just like it has been for the past twelve or fifteen years. Mr. Pound made a proposition to the union that he would agree to employ a regular proofreader and pay the scale as provided for in the contract, $17 per week, on January 1, 1907, nearly four months before the present contract expires. This will make the News office strictly union before the contract expires, and when the new contract is presented the proofreader question will have been settled. The executive committee and myself submitted a statement of facts and Manager Pound's letter to President

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Lynch for advice. Manager Pound's proposition reads:

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., Oct. 4, 1904.

To the Members of the Chattanooga Typographical Union:

In view of the friction that has been caused since the establishment of the Chattanooga News in regard to employing a regular proofreader, and in view of the settlement of the present misunderstanding, or, in other words, construing the contract from April 21, 1902, for five years, as interpreted by Mr. Phillips, the organizer, in which he stated that the union would waive their jurisdiction over the proofreader of the News office, we will, on January 1, 1907, agree to employ a regular proofreader and pay the scale as provided in the present contract, which does not expire until April 21, 1907. At present we are conducting our proofreading and editorial rooms in the same identical manner as we were when the present scale was signed. If we should, however, put on a regular proofreader before January 1, 1907, we agree to employ and pay a regular union proofreader. Very truly, News Publishing Company. (Signed) J. B. POUND,
President and Manager.

President Lynch sent the following answer to the communication sent him by the executive committee of No. 89 and myself:

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Oct. 8, 1904.

Mr. W. L. Gardner, Secretary No. 89, Chattanooga, Tenn.:

DEAR MR. GARDNER—Organizer Hill has forwarded me the communication signed by himself and the executive committee of No. 89, relative to the proposition made by Mr. J. B. Pound, president and manager of the News Publishing Company, concerning the employment of a union proofreader. There is also enclosed with your communication a copy of the agreement in effect between Chattanooga Typographical Union No. 89 and the News Publishing Company. In section 9 of said agreement after the word proofreader is inserted "when employed." This insertion was made at the time of the signing of the agreement by Organizer Phillips, and it may or may not have been his intention that so long as the conditions in the proofroom continued as they were at that time, that the union should not insist upon the payment of a union proofreader. Be that as it may, we can not afford to take any chance on violating an agreement, and inasmuch as the section referred to might easily be interpreted one way by the proprietor and another by the union, I advise that the proposition made by the News Publishing Company be accepted by No. 89. For, as stated in the communication from the executive committee, the acceptance of the proposition will make the News office strictly union before the present contract expires, and when the new contract is presented the proofreader question will have been settled. In compliance with your request the agreement, which accompanied the executive committee's communication, is returned to you herewith.

With best wishes, I am, yours fraternally,
(Signed) JAMES M. LYNCH.

Arrived in Montgomery, Ala., Tuesday, November 15, 1904. Attended special meeting of the union. Montgomery being in a deplorable condition, the members of the union decided to request President Lynch to send an organizer to Montgomery for a period of at least ten days after the Christmas holidays.

En route from Montgomery to Jackson, Miss., made a brief visit to Meridian, Miss. Found No. 153 in excellent condition. Every printer in Meridian carries a card. Held a conference with the officers of the union and discussed the eight-hour day.

Arrived in Jackson Thursday, November 17, 1904. No. 363 adopted a new scale August 20, 1904. The publishers refused to accept the new scale. The scale provided for an increase and eight hours. Secured a contract with the Daily News and the Clarion-Ledger for a period of two years from January 1, 1905, to January 1, 1907. The Clarion-Ledger had been non-union for several years, and the contract provides that only members of Jackson Typographical Union shall be employed. The new scale provides for a fair increase and an eight-hour day.

In compliance with instructions from President Lynch, went from Jackson, Miss., to Natchez, Miss. Arrived in Natchez November 20, 1904. In company with the officers of No. 558 called on Manager Dien, of the Bulletin. The Bulletin force is composed of four men, one card man. Two of the other three are sons of Manager Dien. The entire paper is set by hand. Manager Dien had heretofore refused to have a conference with an International representative. After conferring with Mr. Dien for a considerable length of time we ascertained that he had a son in Washington whom he expected to work for him. After January 1 this would give Mr. Dien three sons out of a force of four men. Mr. Dien refused to sign a contract, claiming that his paper is a family affair. I am confident that a contract can be secured when the Bulletin changes from hand to machine compositors. Held conference with J. W. Lambert, publisher of the Morning Democrat. The Democrat has scale contracts with the union. Paved the way for an increase in machine scale when the present contract expires.

On November 20 received telegram from President Lynch instructing me to proceed to Crowley, La., at once. Arrived at Crowley in the afternoon of November 22. Held conference with the officers of No. 570. Ascertained that the Evening News had consolidated with the Daily Signal. Manager B. S. Scott, of the Signal, had left on November 18 for California. Met with Mr. Nixon, who had charge of the Evening News before the consolidation, and who intended to be the director of the Signal and editor of the Weekly after December 1. Mr. Nixon agreed to arrange for a conference with the scale committee of the union and Manager Scott, when Mr. Scott returned to Crowley. Mr. Nixon also stated that he would do what he could to get Mr. Scott to sign the scale contract. As Mr. Scott was not expected to return to Crowley for at least two weeks, left for Mobile, Ala.

On my way home from Crowley, La., stopped off at Mobile, Ala. Met with President Amos and Secretary Russell of No. 27. The newspaper scale is good, while there is room for improvement in the book and job scale. Discussed the eight-hour day.

Arrived in Augusta, Ga., December 5, 1904, as per instructions from President Lynch. Secured contract with the Augusta Chronicle from January 1, 1905, to January 1, 1906, to pay the following scale: Time, $4 per day; piece, 9 cents; eight hours.

While in Augusta received instructions from President Lynch to proceed to Savannah, Ga. Arrived in Savannah December 6, 1904. Found that

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the vice-president of the union had filed charges with President Lynch, claiming that certain International Typographical Union laws were being violated. After an investigation the charges were dismissed. While in Savannah called on Colonel Estill, of the Morning News. Mr. Estill stated that he had no objections to members of the union working for him and that at a later date he might sign a contract with the local union. At present we have a number of card men on the paper. In company with the chairman of the executive committee, conferred with Messrs. Braid and Button, and made arrangements for the unionizing of that office.

Arrived in Montgomery, Ala., Wednesday, January 11, 1905. Found typographical affairs in a deplorable condition. The new scale provided for an increase of 20 per cent. Secured contracts with five book and job proprietors for the new scale from January 20, 1905, to January 1, 1906. The executive council of the International granted an amnesty for a period of thirty days. In company with President Barnes made a personal campaign among the non-union printers, and succeeded in securing a number of applications.

Visited Jackson, Tenn., Saturday, January 28, 1905. The union had a contract with the Daily Whig. Manager Beard, of the Whig, had refused to pay the foreman the scale. After a lengthy conference Mr. Beard agreed to pay the foreman the scale, which of course settled the matter satisfactorily.

Arrived in Decatur, Ala., Monday, February 13, 1905. Organized a union, composed of printers from Decatur and New Decatur, as New Decatur is only one mile from Decatur and connected by trolley. Ten days later, on my return to Nashville, spent a few hours in Decatur and installed a union. Population of both cities combined about 6,000.

Arrived in Selma, Ala., Thursday, February 16, 1905. Organized a union and applied for a charter. Previous charter surrendered in 1887. Population, 8,713. Morning and afternoon paper.

Arrived in Opelika, Ala., Saturday, February 18, 1905. Secured signatures from every competent printer in Opelika for charter. Population, 4,000. Afternoon and weekly paper. The secretary was instructed to communicate with the printers in neighboring towns and request applications. Previous charter surrendered July 20, 1903.

At the request of President Lynch and President Hill, of No. 104, visited Birmingham, Ala. Arrived in Birmingham March 6, 1905. Conferred with President Hill and the members of the executive committee. Several weeks previous the Age-Herald borrowed matrices, claiming that all the printers were employed and that all the "ads" had to be inserted in the paper the following day. The union agreed with President Barrett, of the Age-Herald, that all the surplus printers were employed and that the ads had to go in the issue the next morning, but the union claimed that according to section 136 of the general laws the Age-Herald should reproduce the borrowed matrices. President Barrett maintained that he had a right to use the borrowed matrices occasionally, and did not think it was fair to have him to reproduce them, as the law reads, "The practice of interchanging, exchanging, borrowing, lending, or buying matter previously used, either in the form of type, or matrices, between newspapers or job offices, not owned by the same individual, firm or corporation and published in the same establishment, is unlawful and shall not be allowed, provided that the reproduction of such type or matrices shall be deemed a compliance with the law." Mr. Barrett also stated that if he had been notified at the time the matrices were used he would no doubt have reproduced them. Mr. Holt, foreman of the Age-Herald, stated that about one-third of the matrices used had been reproduced. Mr. Barrett finally gave me a written proposition, agreeing in the future to reproduce all matrices used, and to notify his foreman to that effect. The proposition was presented to the union at a special meeting and was accepted.

Arrived in Fort Smith, Ark., Thursday, March 23. The Thrash-Lick Company had refused to sign the scale contract, claiming that it would be in violation of the Arkansas anti-trust law. Manager Ounst, of this company, however, gave me a letter stating that the scale would be paid, and they would employ only members of the Fort Smith Union. The Elevator office (Weldon, Williams & Lick) made the following demands: 1. Waive the right of contract. 2. Allow the foremen to withdraw from the union. 3. To allow spacer on Simplex machine to be a non-member of the union. 4. To agree not to try to force eight-hour day, January 1, 1906. Held lengthy conference with Manager Lick, and he positively refused to change a single one of the demands. As proposition No. 2, "to allow foreman to withdraw from the union," would be a direct violation of the International law, we informed Manager Lick unless he would concede this point we would be compelled to declare his office unfair. Mr. Lick declined to make the concession. We notified the International executive council, and they gave Fort Smith Union full power to act. The two afternoon papers published Sunday morning editions, and we could not hold special meetings until Sunday afternoon, and then, too, we wanted to give Manager Lick further time to consider the question. I went to Fayetteville, Ark., sixty-three miles from Fort Smith, and secured the signatures of nine printers for charter and supplies, and sent for charter. Returned to Fort Smith the following morning and again called on Manager Lick, and he said that his answer on Friday was final. We held a special meeting of union Sunday afternoon and passed a motion to declare the Elevator office "unfair" unless they would agree to comply with the laws of the International. Monday morning we called on Manager Lick, and he said he had not changed his mind and would not comply with our laws. We then asked to see the three members of the union working in the establishment. Our request was granted. The three refused to come out. One of them, the foreman, stated that he had decided to withdraw from the union, and, of course, would not come out. The others refused also to quit work. We were not surprised at their remaining at work, as they had not paid dues for several

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months and had previously notified the officers of the union that they would no longer pay dues. The union met Monday night and expelled the three men for "ratting." This company secured the contract for printing the baseball tickets for the Southern League last year, and in the contract they agreed to use the union label. The terms of the contract were carried out. This year the firm also secured the contract, but Manager Lick claims that the label clause was omitted. En route to Nashville called on President W. M. Kavanaugh, of the Southern League, who resides in Little Rock, Ark., and inquired about the contract made with this firm for baseball tickets. President Kavanaugh stated that he had received a proposition from Mr. Lick to renew the contract of 1904, with the exception that he would have to charge 5 cents advance per thousand on account of increase of cost of cardboard. President Kavanaugh sent the firm a telegram stating that he would not accept the tickets unless they had the union label on them. This company also prints the theater tickets for Jake Wells' circuit, comprising Richmond, Norfolk, Va., Nashville, Memphis, Tenn., Birmingham, Montgomery, Ala., Atlanta, Ga., and one or two other southern cities. The secretary was instructed to write to the typographical unions in these cities and request that a committee be appointed to protest against the use of the product of the firm.

April 6, 1905, attended mass-meeting at Knoxville, Tenn., representing the International Typographical Union. It was one of the most interesting labor meetings that have been held in Knoxville in recent years. The meeting was under the auspices of the central labor union. P. H. Cummings, of Amsterdam, N. Y., represented the American Federation of Labor.

Arrived in Huntsville, Ala., Tuesday, April 25. Called on every competent printer in Huntsville. Secretary Miller, of New Decatur (Ala.) Union, had been in Huntsville a few days prior to my arrival, and he secured four applications for the New Decatur Union. As New Decatur is only twenty-five miles from Huntsville, and the New Decatur Union was only organized several months ago, and since the afternoon Times suspended publication there are only about enough competent printers in Huntsville to hold a charter, we decided that it would be best for the present for the Huntsville printers to affiliate with New Decatur. Secured three applications for New Decatur, which were forwarded to Secretary Miller.

Arrived in Gadsden, Ala., Wednesday, April 27. Organized union and sent for charter and supplies. Secured the signature of J. W. Mills, of Attalla, Ala., to petition for charter. Attalla is a city of 2,000 population and is eight miles from Gadsden.

Held conference with President Sheppard and Manager Vaughn, of Birmingham club, Thursday, April 28, in Birmingham, Ala., in regard to the use of the unfair tickets of Weldon, Williams & Lick, of Fort Smith, Ark. Both gentlemen agreed not to use the unfair tickets, and will have tickets printed in Birmingham with the label. Manager Fisher, of the Nashville club, and President Walter Hill, of the Birmingham Typographical Union, assisted me very materially.

Visited Atlanta, Ga., Friday, May 19, 1905. The employing printers of the southern states met in Atlanta on that date. The convention was a frost. Just before adjournment they passed a resolution condemning the decree of the International Typographical Union for an eight-hour day. I earnestly request the membership to carefully read the report contained in the June issue of THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL from an "Employer," who was present at the meeting.

Arrived in Charlotte, N. C., Saturday, May 20, 1905. Sunday addressed eight-hour convention of the typographical unions of the southeast, at which there were present delegates from Georgia, Tennessee, Virginia, North and South Carolina. The next convention will be held in Atlanta, Ga., on Monday, August 28. The following states are embraced in the southeastern association: North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia. About May 1 P. A. Freybourg went to work as foreman of the Queen City Printing and Paper Company, and immediately made application to the union for membership and was granted a permit. The union proceeded to investigate, and on May 13 received a strong protest from New York Union against the admittance of Mr. Freybourg to membership. The union thereupon rejected the application. H. A. Murrell, president Queen City Printing and Paper Company, was notified of the action of the union. Mr. Murrell refused to dismiss Mr. Freybourg. Monday, May 22, called on Mr. Murrell and stated that Mr. Freybourg's application had been rejected, and if Mr. Freybourg remained in his employment our members would refuse to work with him. Mr. Murrell made a vigorous protest against the action of the union, and referred the entire matter to the Master Printers' Association. On Tuesday I met a committee of the association, and the committee agreed that the contention of the union was correct and Mr. Murrell had no right to employ Mr. Freybourg or any other printer who did not have a card. However, the committee asked the union to give Mr. Freybourg sixty days' time to make arrangements for himself and family to leave Charlotte. As the committee from the employing printers' association, and later the association itself, had agreed that the position of the union was correct—that Freybourg could not work for the Queen City Printing Company, and as Freybourg had brought his family from New York to Charlotte, did not have sufficient funds to leave Charlotte, and had made application to become a member, the union decided by a unanimous vote to give Mr. Freybourg till July 1 to leave the employment of the Queen City Printing and Paper Company, and instructed me to enter into a written agreement with the Master Printers' Association to that effect. The agreement was signed by President Caldwell, of the association, and provided that Freybourg can not work in Charlotte longer than July 1, 1905, and must be discharged on or before that date.

In conclusion, I beg to tender my sincere thanks to those members and officials that I met in

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the course of the year's work for the kindness and courtesy extended to me; to express my keen appreciation of the assistance and counsel of the president and the secretary of the International, and to assert my constant gratitude for the honor of membership in the International Typographical Union. Respectfully submitted,

Nashville, Tenn. ALBERT E. HILL.

ORGANIZER HOGAN.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—It affords me pleasure to report that conditions in the printing business throughout this district are good, from a union standpoint. Some trivial differences have arisen between some of our unions and employers during the past year, but such were amicably adjusted in most cases, and as a whole our unions are prosperous and progressive.

I was called to Idaho Falls, Idaho, on February 2. No controversy resulted from the trouble in that town, and I have recently received a letter from the secretary of that union in which he states he believes the eight-hour day will go into effect there without difficulty.

My visit to Helena, Mont., on March 2 was in consequence of the Independent management refusing to recognize the union mailer when he insisted on receiving the scale of his union. This matter could not be adjusted at the time for the reason that no mailers' union existed in Helena, the displaced mailer being a member of Butte Mailers' Union. Since then the latter organization has had its jurisdiction extended to include Helena, and it is to be hoped that a favorable settlement of the matter will be reached in the near future.

The manager of the Helena Independent has also requested a very considerable reduction in the scale of Helena Typographical Union. He has been advised by that union that the reduction and other changes asked for could not be agreed to by the union. As this matter is at present being handled by a regularly appointed committee from Helena Union, which is in communication with our International officers, it is to be hoped that it will be settled in a conciliatory and satisfactory manner, but present indications point to the contrary.

In Missoula, Mont., on May 8, an eight-hour day was granted in all departments of the Missoulian, the largest office in that city.

Several unions in this district have already secured the eight-hour day, and I believe the obtaining and enforcing of the shorter workday in this district will not meet with any serious opposition—with the possible exception of the Helena Independent.

Every town in this district that contains a sufficient number of printers to hold a charter is organizing. I have done considerable correspondence with the object of getting in non-union printers from towns where no union exists. Have received a few applications, and look for these efforts to bring further results in the near future.

Many of our most active members are deeply interested in the matter of a proposed working agreement between the Commercial Telegraphers and the International Typographical Union, believing that an alliance of this character would be of great mutual benefit, particularly in the cities, where the Associated Press operators' and printers' interests are identical.

Butte Newspaper Writers' Union is flourishing. It has elected a delegate and alternate to the International convention at Toronto.

Thanking President Lynch and Secretary Bramwood for prompt attention to matters of interest to this district, and congratulating them and the membership upon the excellent results accomplished in organizing work during the past year, I am,

Fraternally,

Butte, Mont. JAMES W. HOGAN.

ORGANIZER HUDSPETH.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—Having only recently been appointed an organizer of the International Typographical Union, there is nothing of special importance that I can call to your attention at this time. However, it may be well to note the fact that the spirit of organization is spreading among the isolated printers throughout this section, and were it possible to have delayed this report for a month or six weeks it is my belief that the report would have contained the information that at least five new unions had been formed in the southern jurisdiction. This belief is based upon the contents of letters now in my possession, that have been received from different cities and towns throughout the states of Louisiana and Mississippi.

Prospects for the inauguration of the eight-hour day continue to grow brighter as the time draws nearer for it to go into effect. Respectfully,

New Orleans, La. H. S. HUDSPETH.

ORGANIZER JAMES.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—I herewith submit my first report as organizer. Having been appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Hugh Stevenson, my report will only cover three months.

Have visited all the unions between the Niagara and Detroit rivers (except Woodstock). I find most of them in fairly healthy condition. There are a couple, however, that need the injection of new blood to spur them to activity.

As regards the shorter workday: While most of our members are anxious for its introduction, there are exceptions who would prefer an increase in wages. The proprietors in nearly every instance are not in favor of eight hours at present, many of them claiming that Canada should not act until after the United States had it working. There are still others who would not object if the International Typographical Union had asked for the shorter workday in fifteen or thirty minutes at a time, bringing it about gradually; and many of our members are also inclined that way.

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The wage scale through this district is low, and there is a scarcity of printers caused by men not caring to remain in those towns when they can do better elsewhere.

It would be well if the unions in the vicinity of Brantford, Guelph, London, Stratford, etc., were to form a district, and make an effort to increase wages in this locality. It is practically a competitive belt and it would place the proprietors on equal footing and create a livelier interest in union affairs.

In nearly every town the utmost harmony prevails between the employers and the unions, and in those places where the unions are not healthy the lack of interest is the fault of the members and does not arise from opposition by the employers.

Nearly every union has an eight-hour committee, that is getting in touch with the outsider; and in case it is necessary to strike to enforce the shorter workday we will have little to fear from that quarter.

Some time ago Peterborough Union submitted a new scale which asked for an increase and the eight-hour day in January. The proprietors refuse to discuss the scale unless the hours remain as at present. We are still negotiating.

Respectfully submitted,

Toronto. W. R. JAMES.

ORGANIZER LEACHE.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—Since my appointment as organizer in December, 1904, my work has chiefly consisted in visiting country towns and getting the printers therein interested in unionism; and following this up by sending literature to the parties whose names I secured, both those whose applications for provisional membership I received and those who for one reason or another would not join.

My first trip was in March last, to Navasota, Bryan, McGregor, Temple, Belton, Cameron and Taylor. I secured eight applications for provisional, and two applications for membership in local unions as a direct result of this trip; got several old members whose cards had expired to renew them.

My next trip was at the request of officers of San Antonio Union to towns surrounding San Antonio, from which it was thought the typothetæ of that city would draw for labor. I was accompanied by John R. McGee, of San Antonio, who was sent by that union, and whose acquaintanceship and influence in the towns visited was of great assistance. Our report to San Antonio was substantially that we believe it would be impossible for San Antonio Typothetæ to secure a half dozen printers in the country contiguous to San Antonio. I here want to thank San Antonio Union for its good judgment in the selection of Mr. McGee, and Mr. McGee for the services he rendered. From both these trips I am still receiving queries, and requests for application blanks. I wish to cite one instance of the good results which follow these visits to our country fellow craftsmen: Shortly after my return from the last trip a young man called on me from Yoakum with a letter of introduction. He said that he had come to Austin to accept a situation as an apprentice; that he wanted to see me before going to work; that he did not want to do anything wrong. I was happy to state to him that it was not possible for him to do wrong in this town.

I have had printed, at the expense of the local union (No. 138), a slip requesting members of the union who are acquainted with non-union members to send me their names. I send these out to card men whose names I can secure and give them to transients. I have only had these slips a week at this date (June 5) and am already receiving answers with blanks filled out. I secure from local members all the journals possible, and requested and received from President Lynch about thirty copies. These I send out to printers in the country towns.

Since my appointment as organizer, R. F. Radley has also been appointed organizer in Texas. We were instructed to divide the territory to suit ourselves. We did so on the thirty-second parallel of latitude, he taking all north and myself south.

It was my desire to see personally or communicate with every printer in my territory ere January 1, 1906. It has been almost impossible to secure a "sub," and the office where I am employed has been so rushed with work, that it has been very hard to get out and work, but I have done all I could by correspondence.

I made a trip to Marshall, Texas, the last of May, in an endeavor to get Marshall Union to admit a prominent printer in this state who ratted in Austin, Texas, several years ago. He now owns an office. After two special meetings of Marshall Union, and interviews with prominent citizens and labor men of that city, I decided that Marshall Union was the best judge of whom to admit. The attitude of said party had been so hostile to unionism in general, and Marshall Union in particular, that I could not see where good could come to the typographical union by his admission. I found a small but very intelligent and loyal set of men at Marshall.

Success to our eight-hour movement. Let us all remember the resolution passed at a convention of the International Typographical Union a good many years ago, which commenced, "Whereas, Our country brother in time of trouble is a constant menace," etc., and keep after him until he becomes our brother in very truth and our loyal and stanch friend. This can only be done by seeing him in person and by correspondence, sending him THE JOURNAL and other literature.

Fraternally, C. L. LEACHE.

Austin, Texas.

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ORGANIZER M'LOUGHLIN.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—The following report of my work as organizer covers a busy and successful year on the road for the International Typographical Union—probably equaling the number of increased scales in 1903-1904, and increasing the number of agreements for the eight-hour day. The unusual number of scales for increased wages and eight hours stated in last year's report as necessitating a tremendous amount of traveling did not appreciably decrease, the organizer being unusually successful in the months of September and October, when five unions—Nos. 103, 150, 522, 167 and 268—received an increase in money, and three of them—Nos. 150, 167, 268—a reduction in hours to eight and a half or eight on or before January 1, 1905. The only real trouble of the year was at Oneida, N. Y., in October, when Oneida Union No. 336 was compelled, after exhausting all efforts for peaceful outcome, to strike for an increase of scale and recognition. The strike lasted two weeks.

The new scale at Peekskill, N. Y., No. 269—mention of its probable successful negotiation was made in the 1903-04 report of the organizer—was put into effect on June 1, for one year, No. 269 taking the matter up at the May meeting after the practical reorganization of the union in April, 1904. The scale was increased $1.50, making it $13.50 for jobbers and $14 for operators on the linotype. The objection to an increase came from but two offices, which was speedily overcome by a notice to sign the agreement for one year or surrender the International Typographical Union label—the label being an important factor in Peekskill. The awakening to new life of Peekskill No. 269 was largely due to the co-operation of President Aulenbach, who placed his services at the organizer's disposal on my first visit in April, under instructions to insist that No. 269 become a real union. The scale committee consisted of Messrs. T. Cannon, H. Hepworth, C. Johnston, H. Foshay and Secretary W. K. Schwab.

On my return visit to Portland, Me., June 2, I resumed the negotiations interrupted by my hurried trip to Utica and Syracuse on May 11. I held conferences at the Falmouth hotel with the job printers, Mr. Frank N. Strout, of the Tucker Printing Company, representing the employers, as chairman, and President John H. Dooley, of No. 66, representing Portland Typographical Union, with Messrs. W. B. Bradford, W. H. Ohler, Jr., and E. E. Giles as conference committee. The result was a compromise on $15, although hardly satisfactory. It was at first understood that each jobber would receive $1 increase, irrespective of whether he was paid the scale or better. The redeeming feature of the negotiations, culminating on June 10, being an agreement to date the increase from May 2, 1904, for one year, thus permitting No. 66 to prepare for 1905 by perfecting its organization. The further negotiations for the newspaper scale were taken up on June 12, when a meeting of No. 66 decided to place the enforcement of the scale in the hands of the scale committee and the organizer, but the absence of Manager Dow of the Express from Portland necessitated another delay, which finally resulted in a conference and agreement on June 25 to pay $1 increase, night as well as day, with eight and one-half hours' work, the agreement to date from May 2, 1904, for one year, unless sooner opened by No. 66. Managers W. H. Dow, Express; Frank G. Morton, Advertiser; Oscar R. Wish, Eastern Argus, represented the newspapers. No. 66 was represented by President Dooley and Messrs. F. H. Hatch, A. E. Pollard, H. C. Crocker and E. F. Somers, of the newspaper conference committee, who backed up the organizer in his uphill work, he being met at the outset by obstacles and opposition which taxed patience and forbearance to the limit. The social side marked the visits as long to be remembered by one who was a comparative stranger.

The month of June found the organizer, during his spare hours, assisting Brockton (Mass.) Union No. 224 with the Tolman plant, visiting Mr. Tolman at his offices in Boston and Brockton en route to and from Portland; Jersey City No. 94, in concert with Secretary Kenneth M. Forbes, over friction with the American Typefounders' Company at Communipaw, N. J., which was finally settled by President Nelson, at a conference on July 6, agreeing to pay No. 94's scale of $18 for fifty-three hours' work; visiting Paterson and co-operating with President Herbert R. Kelt and Secretary James C. Sigler, No. 195, relative to a program for forcing the Paterson Chronicle into line and negotiations leading up to a successful enforcement of proposed new scale, including the eight-hour day, in all the offices under the jurisdiction of Paterson No. 195; conferring at Montpelier House, Montpelier, June 18-20, with President L'Heureux, No. 384, Mr. W. D. Jones, C. L. U., and Mr. F. J. McCuen, Business Men's Committee; and on June 21 at Lawyer Senter's office with Messrs. Atkins, the Argus, Jones and Darling, C. L. U., and President L'Heureux, in an unsuccessful effort to unionize the Montpelier Argus, the organizer refusing to accept an agreement covering an "open" office, the Business Men's Committee declining to advertise pending a settlement, which was later secured, the organizer covering Lawrence, Lowell, Boston and Brockton, Mass., on the return trip.

In the month of July, as per agreement at Paterson, N. J., in June, undertook to negotiate with President Kelt, No. 195, the proposed new scale, meeting opposition at the outset on the ground that the non-union newspaper and job plant should be made union before raising the scale on the union offices, to which the organizer assented, being a party to No. 195's promise, made in June, 1902, when the scale was increased from $12 to $15. The work proceeded along such good lines that President Kelt and the organizer were able to convince Manager George S. Chiswell, Paterson Press, that the proposition to unionize the plant was a business one and so fair that an agreement for one and one-half years, dating from July 1, 1904, was entered into, the job scale to be $16.50, an increase of $1.50, the office, newspaper as well

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as job department, to be unionized and pay increase from August 1, 1904, to January 1, 1905, when eight and one-half hours should constitute a day's work; the eight and one-half-hour day to continue to July 1, when the eight-hour day shall constitute a day's work. Signing the above agreement on July 14, had the scale and agreements reprinted next day, expecting to meet with a prompt and agreeable acceptance from the managers, who had practically demanded that something be accomplished before they signed, but to the organizer's surprise and indignation somebody had visited the various plants and agreed to postpone indefinitely the acceptance of the compromise, insisting on three years, hoping thereby to prevent the carrying out of contract with Manager Chiswell and incidentally enforcing No. 195's scale and the eight-hour day. The organizer, with a suspicion of the origin of the compact from former experiences, had conferred with the executive committee and officers of No. 195 and decided to break the combination, at least partially, on the 15th, by telegraphing the situation to the executive council and requesting permission to enforce scale in one morning and one evening newspaper plant, the two-year agreement plus thirty days' negotiations required for new contract having expired, when Managers Henry Berdan and James M. Holt, Paterson Guardian and Call, after considerable friction and unnecessary delay, finally decided to sign on the night of the 15th, followed by Manager E. B. Haines, Paterson Evening News and Volksfreund, on the afternoon of the 16th, the plant of Mr. Haines being one of the largest in Paterson and demanding an amount of "persuasion" out of the ordinary to convince that gentleman that President Kelt, Secretary Sigler and the organizer meant business. July 18 the Passaic Herald, Manager Robert G. Bremner, signed the agreement, completing the list, the smaller plants having already complied. The active co-operation of No. 195's executive officers made the work of the organizer an agreeable task —for the second time in Paterson—and prevented a possible combination, skilfully planned but clumsily executed by one or two managers, which demanded an exhibition of force rarely necessary on the part of the organizer—molasses in goodly quantity being the favored article.

The balance of the month was devoted to trouble with Manager Sarasohn, Jewish Daily News, and Manager Sapherstein, Jewish Morgen Journal, over a refusal to pay a night's pay for extra work in the stereotype department, caused by a breakdown on the Daily News, which was speedily adjusted; a trip to Slingerlands, N. Y., on July 22 and 23, and a conference with Mr. Slingerland relative to unionizing the plant under the jurisdiction of Albany No. 4, accompanied by President Wellington Clark; and the lockout of members of Hebrew-American No. 83, on the East Side of New York, by Mr. Auerbach—three men being involved—over the retention of a non-union printer relative.

August 14 found the organizer busy at Syracuse, by order of President Lynch, over the employment of non-union men on the Lanston monotype machine and caster in the office of Lyman Bros., the men not receiving the scale of Syracuse No. 55. Several conferences were held, a committee of No. 55 accompanying the organizer, arrangements by telegraph being made to supply union operator should the contingency arise, but Lyman Bros. finally offered to pay scale to men employed, which was agreed to by Syracuse No. 55 at a special meeting, the men making application in due form and being elected, thus avoiding trouble.

On August 18 I proceeded from Syracuse to Rome, N. Y., the officers of No. 44 being unable to negotiate the proposed new scale, including hours and wages to be paid on the three linotype machines about to be installed by the Rome Sentinel. Accompanied by President M. J. Seiler, met Manager A. C. Kessinger at the Sentinel office over a proposition to employ expert operators on the three machines, thereby displacing, practically, the entire hand force, most of whom had homes and families dependent on them. The organizer, with the consent of Mr. Seiler, made a proposition to Mr. Kessinger of a reasonable machine scale for one year, provided the members of the Sentinel chapel were given an opportunity to learn the machine, and returned to New York on August 23, promising to return to Rome about September 1.

Returning to Rome on September 6, found that matters had assumed an entirely new aspect, Mr. Kessinger not only objecting to the machine scale, but also the job scale and hours, the new scale fixing the hours at eight, the other employing printers being brought in to strengthen the refusal of the Sentinel. A number of conferences were held at the Stanwix Hall Hotel, Messrs. A. C. Kessinger, W. J. Guernsey, Clark Briggs and A. J. Knauer representing the employers, President Seiler and Frank Allison assisting the organizer. Manager Kessinger finally agreed to employ at least two of the old force on the machines, the learners to serve a ninety-day apprenticeship, thirty days at a two-thirds scale, thirty days at $12.50, and $15 at end of ninety-day period, operators employed on morning papers or a night trick to receive $18, eight hours to constitute a day's or night's work. The job scale and hours were then taken up, and on September 8 an agreement was concluded fixing the wages at $12 per week of fifty-four hours, beginning October 1, 1904, and continuing until April 1, 1905, when eight and one-half hours should constitute a day's work, the agreement expiring September 30, 1905, the organizer refusing to consider a longer-term contract without the eight-hour day being granted the book and job men, the overtime rate at price and one-half proving an almost insurmountable obstacle, but was finally agreed to; the former scale, framed by one of the proprietors, allowing the munificent amount of three cents an hour over the day rate, Sunday included.

The negotiations with the Jewish Daily News, Morgen Journal, Abendpost, Forward, Jewish World and Herald, on behalf of Stereotypers' Union No. 1, President Williams and Vice-President Duffy representing No. 1, were taken up late in August, the three-year agreement with the East-

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side papers expiring early in September, No. 1 having decided to enforce full scale of $27. On September 22 a conference was held with Manager Leon Kamaiky and J. Sapherstein, the result of which was a proposition, acceptable to President Williams and the organizer, to pay the scale from October 2, a three-year agreement being presented and signed, Manager Joffey agreeing for the Forward on the installation of a stereotyping outfit later on. Managers Sarasohn and Mintz, Jewish World and Herald respectively, also signed similar agreements during early October, thus placing all the Jewish dailies on the same scale and hours as the English and German morning and evening papers in Greater New York—that is, the boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn.

September 1, by direction of President Lynch, the organizer accompanied Secretary Forbes, Jersey City No. 94, to Communipaw, visiting the American Type Founders' plant, relative to the employment of non-union compositors, the visits being continued several times, finally meeting president Nelson, the conference resulting in an agreement satisfactory to No. 94.

Early in September, at the request of President Lynch, the organizer made a trip to Oneida to assist the officers of Oneida No. 336 in enforcing the proposed new scale, being an increase from $10 to $12 for the printers of Oneida, the old agreement having expired, being in existence two years, the employing printers having refused to consider any increase. Arriving in Oneida on September 9, proceeded at once to open up negotiations looking to an amicable adjustment of the pending scale, accompanied by President Charles Carr, visiting the various offices to arrange for a conference on the subject, to be informed that the proprietors desired to settle the matter with the scale committee—composed of one from each office—which proposition was agreed to in order to permit of local committee successfully handling the negotiations and to test the sincerity of the employing printers. The scale committee of No. 336 being unable to do business with the publishers of the Post, Dispatch and Union, who declined to concede any advance in scale, the organizer returned to Oneida on September 27 and tried to reopen negotiations, but unsuccessfully, being compelled, after meeting of No. 336 had voted unanimously to enforce the scale, to report to President Lynch my failure and recommend that the executive council sanction a strike, if necessary, before starting for Newark and Elizabeth, N. J., in response to telegrams from President Edward H. Ashton, No. 103, and Vice-President George J. Reiss, No. 150, requesting my services, negotiations having reached the stage where International Typographical Union intervention was deemed necessary, being postponed temporarily to allow the organizer to close up the Oneida dispute satisfactorily, no trouble being apprehended. Executive council's sanction being granted, returned to Oneida on October 24, after closing negotiations at Newark, Elizabeth and Morristown, N. J., and Schenectady, N. Y., to find that not only were negotiations impossible, but the recognition of any scale, and Oneida Typographical Union No. 336 depended on prompt action, which was taken, three offices being called out on Monday afternoon, the fourth on Tuesday morning, action being deferred until the proprietor returned from Syracuse, every printer responding, the trouble continuing for two weeks, being settled on November 5 at midnight to enable the organizer to conclude his work at Gloversville and Johnstown for Fulton County No. 268 on Sunday and Monday, November 6 and 7, three of the four offices signing an agreement until December 31, 1905. The scale committee consisted of Messrs. Harvey, Thurlow, Schwarz, Bates and Secretary Wixson.

The preliminary work leading up to negotiations at Newark began on September 20, with a conference, the organizer meeting President Edward H. Ashton, No. 103, and Messrs. John H. Daley and F. C. Lampe of the eight-hour committee of No. 103, with a view to outlining a program for the successful enforcing of the new scale, $20 in job offices, fifty-three hours a week until January 1, 1906, when the eight-hour day should prevail, the employing printers, or some of them, objecting to the scale and protesting against the eight-hour day, a circular to that effect having obtained a number of signatures. A visit to some of the largest offices with President Ashton and Chairman Daley, for the purpose of ascertaining the real objections to the increase, showed that the nucleus of a typothetæ had been formed, the members thereof being desirous of perfecting an organization covering all the offices before taking up the question of scale and hours with No. 103, but without success, half the offices refusing to join. Returning to Newark on October 1 via Binghamton, proceeded to active negotiations at Newark, Elizabeth and Morristown, N. J., on October 3, it being necessary to make careful yet rapid moves, as the scales of New York No. 6, Schenectady No. 167 and Fulton County No. 268 were all pending. The conferences at Newark developed the fact that the employers objected to paying more than $19.50, the New York scale, for fifty-four hours, which Newark No. 103, having maintained a fifty-three-hour week since the inception of the nine-hour day, refused to consider, agreeing, however, to join with No. 6 in demanding the eight-hour day, the employing printers finally agreeing to a $19 scale for a fifty-three-hour week on October 17, Newark No. 103 being free to open the present scale at any time. The conference committee representing No. 103, consisting of President E. H. Ashton, J. H. Daley, F. C. Lampe, C. H. Halfinson, J. D. Heun, E. H. Vreeland, refused to recognize the objection made to the organizer's presence during the conference by the typothetæ committee represented by Messrs. Baker, Plum, Shurts, Grover and Hume.

In starting the negotiations at Elizabeth on October 2 by a conference with President W. A. Schultz and the executive committee of Elizabeth No. 150, the organizer was prepared for opposition from the Elizabeth Typothetæ to signing agreements for the eight-hour day, the two-year agreement entered into on Labor day, 1902, having expired, but was surprised to find the representative of the National Typothetæ on the ground at

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the conference, held in the Journal office on the night of October 10, the organizer having reason to expect a peaceful outcome, which was adjourned to October 11 without result, owing to Manager August S. Crane's illness. At the conference on the 11th, Mr. Crane offered $17.50 for a fifty-three-hour week, the new scale of No. 150 remaining at $17, but requesting that the hours be reduced from fifty-three to forty-eight per week. In refusing Mr. Crane's offer the organizer offered to compromise on an eight-and-one-half-hour day at $17.50 for one year, the eight-hour day to continue at $17.50 for two years—a three-year contract—which was declined and negotiations broken off. The necessary provisions of the general laws being carried out by No. 150, the organizer prepared for trouble by forwarding his report and recommendations to the executive council, also telegraphing to avoid delay in receiving instructions, prompt action being necessary to insure success beyond a shadow of doubt. Before action could ensue, President Schultz called on the organizer at Newark, with a request from the management to resume negotiations, which were taken up and carried to a successful conclusion on October 13, President Lynch being notified by telegraph of the favorable outlook, the contracts and scale being signed on the 14th and 15th by every office, a compromise being accepted for three years at $17.50 from October 17, the contracts to date from October 1. From January 1, 1905, to January 1, 1906, the working hours to be eight and a half for five days each week and eight on Saturday. After January 1, 1906, eight hours to constitute a day's work. A special meeting of No. 150, held on October 14, ratified the action of the officers, scale committee and the organizer, whose efforts for a successful program received hearty support. President Schultz and Vice-President Reiss and Messrs. Blakeny, Vogel, Coleman and McNamara, representing No. 150 in the conferences, Managers Crane and Barton, Elizabeth Journal and Times, and Messrs. Henry Cook and H. L. Staples, the employing printers.

Proceeding at once to Morristown, was able to arrange a conference for the same night, October 15, at the Mansion House, but without reaching a satisfactory conclusion, the representatives of the Jerseyman, Banner, Express and Daily Record objecting to the increase asked ($2) for job printers, although the scale on linotype machines of $18 for forty-eight hours' work was not seriously objected to by the manager of the Daily Record, the conference being adjourned to Monday, October 17. At the final conference on the 17th the organizer accepted an increase of $1.50 for the jobbers, the machine scale to remain at $18, the contract to continue in force for one year, being signed the same night by the proprietors of the Express, Jerseyman and Banner, Mr. Tomlinson, Daily Record, signing the next day. President Judson Davis and Secretary Benjamin Sayre represented Morristown No. 522 in the successful negotiations.

While handling the negotiations at Newark and Elizabeth, Secretary Lambruskin, of Somerville No. 628, called on the organizer at Newark relative to No. 628's new scale, which was successfully enforced, the agreements covering the period from October 1, 1904, to December 31, 1905, fifty-three hours constituting a week's work, between the hours of 7 A. M. and 6 P. M., being eight on Saturday, and forty-eight hours a week's work, between 5 P. M. and 3 A. M., the minimum scale to be $12, with 30 cents per thousand ems for piece work and $15 for linotype operators, the night scale to be an increase of 50 cents per night above day rate. The foremen also received an increase of $1.50. Somerville No. 628 has decided to organize Bound Brook as part of No. 628, in preparation for the eight-hour day, the organizer handling Flemington, N. J. The scale committee consisted of President Mulholland, Secretary Lambruskin and Chairman George Drobney and Frank Lauzon.

The organizer returned to New York on October 18, being notified by President Lynch that Schenectady No. 167 desired his services at once. On arriving at Schenectady the morning of October 20, proceeded to the Vendome Hotel, where President Mahar, No. 167, joined me. We at once went to Manager A. C. Liecty's office and arranged for a conference the same night at the Gazette office, Mr. Liecty kindly placing his room at the organizer's disposal. The conference proved useless, so far as reaching an agreement was concerned, Mr. Liecty refusing to concede No. 167's demand for an increase from $15 to $16 respectively, nine hours, to $18 and $21, eight hours, but agreeing that eight hours should be the basis of further negotiations, not only for the hand-side of the papers, but for book and job work, the meeting adjourning to the 21st. At the second and third conferences various propositions were submitted and discussed pro and con until on the 22d, late in the afternoon, the publishers' committee and the scale committee of No. 167 agreed to place before a special meeting of Schenectady Typographical Union, called for the purpose that night, an agreement for a term of two years from December 16, 1904, the scale for hand men and jobbers to be $16 for day work and $18 for night work, eight hours to constitute a day's or night's work, which was ratified, the agreement with the Gazette being signed the same night, the other offices later on, to enable the organizer to move on—Gloversville, Johnstown and Oneida demanding prompt attention. The agreement signed at Schenectady was admittedly a good one from every point of view, especially the eight-hour clause, placing No. 167 in the van of cities in the Mohawk Valley, and very materially assisting the organizer in his work, for which the officers and scale committee deserve to be congratulated. Managers A. N. Liecty, Gazette; James H. Callanan, Daily Union; B. H. Hatmaker, Star, represented the publishers and employing printers. No. 167's scale committee consisted of Frank E. King, Martin A. Sommers, Joseph Weider, E. J. H. Caldwell and Eugene Van Dyke.

The preliminary work at Gloversville and Johnstown began on October 23, the organizer stopping over that night at the Kingsborough en route to Oneida, hunting up former President James Eaton at his home, talking over the situation and agree-

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ing to return, after notifying President Lynch of the outlook and necessity for speedy adjustment, about October 26, being compelled to postpone until the 31st, the trouble at Oneida having meantime occurred. Opening negotiations on the 31st, had barely arranged for a conference, when word of a possible settlement at Oneida, from President Carr, compelled a hurried trip on November 1. Returning on November 2, continued with success the interrupted work, the publishers and job printers treating the matter of an increase in scale by No. 268 with due consideration, the organizer holding a number of conferences with Managers Collins, Daily Leader, and Furness, Morning Herald, and Messrs. John B. Judson and J. W. Snyder at Gloversville and Manager Combes, Daily Republican, at Johnstown, before closing the negotiations on a proposition to increase everybody $1 from November 1 and decrease the hours to eight and a half from January 1, 1905, the agreements to remain in force for the period ending December 31, 1905. Consulting President Bennett, No. 268, before finally agreeing to sign contracts, a regular meeting of the union was held on Saturday, November 5, which ratified the organizer's work and adjourned to Sunday, when I returned from Oneida and presented the agreements to two of the publishers, who signed, the remaining agreements being signed on Monday at Gloversville and Johnstown, permitting of my return to New York on election day.

The renewal of the agreements at Tarrytown and Ossining by No. 523 on the eight-hour basis for one year from October 1, 1904, showed that friction existed in at least one office, the officers of No. 523 writing the organizer and requesting his good offices in adjusting the matter. On November 9 to 11 visited Tarrytown and Ossining, talking over the disputed points with interested parties and signing the contract at Ossining and delivering the same to Chairman A. J. Ford, scale committee, at Tarrytown, his colleagues being Howard Van Tassel and Secretary W. W. Lee.

During the months of November and December the organizer initiated the work at Plainfield, N. J., long deferred, which resulted in the adoption of a uniform scale by Plainfield No. 399, increasing the hand men and job printers $2 and the linotype operators $3, making the day scale $14 and $18 respectively, with a fifty-three-hour week; the night scale on the linotype being fixed at $21, eight hours' work. The new scale took effect on April 3 and expires December 31, 1905. The officers and members of No. 399 are pleased over the results obtained, Plainfield having heretofore failed to respond promptly to the organizer's appeal for an increased scale.

The work of the organizer at Stamford and Greenwich, Conn., and Port Chester, N. Y., during December and January, proved on the whole unsatisfactory and failed to produce results—Stamford No. 503 being the solitary exception the past year. On a visit there recently a program was mapped out with the officers, which promises in the near future to place No. 503 in a position to enforce its scale in every office and pave the way for January 1, 1906.

In connection with work at Elmira and Binghamton, for the stereotypers, and at Norwich, N. Y., during December, over the contracts for Norwich No. 453, began the work which resulted in signing the new scale of Norwich Typographical Union, dating back to September 15, when the agreements expired, the unique feature of the scale being that after No. 453 had increased its amount to $11, one proprietor had it reduced again to $10, then declined to sign agreement on the ground that the machine scale of $14 was too high, desiring it reduced to $12.50, which request was finally refused—the gentleman in question paying $15, the night scale of $16 being agreed to, and contracts signed on February 1 to expire September 15.

On January 2 President Lynch notified the organizer to proceed to Batavia and assist No. 511 in negotiations for the eight-hour day. Arrived at Batavia on January 5, and located at the Richmond, holding a conference with the executive committee the same night and arranging to take up the negotiations with Manager Griswold, Daily News, next day. The conference not proving satisfactory, was adjourned to the 7th, a regular meeting being held the night of the 6th, the organizer making a report and stating Manager Griswold's position on the eight-hour proposition, with a recommendation, which was unanimously adopted, the whole matter being placed in my hands for adjustment. Notifying Manager Griswold of the decision of the meeting and offering a tentative proposition for consideration by the firm, Griswold & McWain, proposed a final conference on Monday morning, January 9, which was agreed to, the organizer departing for Buffalo and attending No. 9's meeting on Sunday afternoon. Returning to Batavia on January 9, the proposition made on the 7th was discussed and finally accepted, after some modifications, the eight-and-one-half-hour day to take effect on April 3, hand as well as machine men to enjoy the reduction of hours, the eight-hour day to take effect on January 1, 1906, the contracts to remain in force for three years from January 1, 1905, being signed on January 9 and 10, every proprietor agreeing. The committee of No. 511 who assisted the organizer in handling the negotiations were: Wilson C. Parker, Frank C. Fix, Frank R. Mullen, William H. Rial and Herbert J. Donovan.

In the month of January the organizer visited Binghamton in connection with work at Norwich, N. Y., and with President John F. Freeman outlined the work that immediately preceded the negotiation and successful enforcing of the scale of Binghamton No. 232 in March that placed the Parlor City in line with most of the cities of central and western New York as regards scale, and a trifle ahead as to hours of work. On my second visit, in January, the negotiations for the book and job scale were postponed to enable the employing printers to form an organization to maintain prices on work in view of No. 232's increased scale and eight-hour proposition for the hand men, the linotype operators enjoying the shorter workday in book as well as newspaper offices, the hand men working nine hours in the newspaper offices. With President Freeman held a conference at the Ben-

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nett before interviewing the managers and requesting a conference on the newspaper scale, which was readily granted; Manager Dickinson, Binghamton Republican, kindly placing his office at our disposal, the first conference being held on January 30, but without result, being adjourned to February 3, when a proposition was submitted covering a period of three years from March 2, when the two-year contracts in existence expired, the publishers' committee insisting on a five-year agreement at figures submitted, or a three-year contract at 50 per cent of amount of increase asked, both counter-propositions, by request, going before No. 232's regular meeting on Sunday, February 5, to be rejected, and the committee's recommendation adopted by more than the necessary two-thirds vote, thereby becoming the scale of Binghamton No. 232. Notifying the publishers of the action of Sunday's meeting, returned to New York on February 7 with the idea that the newspaper scale was practically complete, barring some slight changes, and was preparing for notification to take up job scale, but was soon undeceived by a notice of special meeting called to consider the propriety of not ratifying any newspaper agreement until the book and job scale negotiations had been reported to a meeting of No. 232 and ratified. The whole business, luckily, being again referred to the scale committee and the organizer, for final negotiation and report to adjourned meeting of No. 232 held on February 26, I returned to Binghamton on the 23d, attending a conference at the Republican office that night, which, failing to reach an agreement, was adjourned to the 25th at my urgent request, the meeting on the 26th being sure to take action, when an agreement was reached late that night and ratified next day by No. 232's meeting, the vote standing 56 to 1. The contracts going into effect on March 4 were not signed pending the negotiation of the stereotypers' and electrotypers' scale, which was successfully concluded during the month of May by President James J. Freel. The scale and agreement being my first five-year contract, present the scale in full, as follows:

SCALE OF PRICES.

Binghamton Typographical Union No. 232, in effect March 4, 1905, for five years.

Newspaper Work.

Eight hours shall constitute a day's work or a night's work, six days a week's work.

Overtime shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half.

Scale of prices—Machine operators and foremen, day work, $18; night work, $20; machinist operators and machinists, day work, $20; night work, $22. Hand men: First year, day work, $15; night work, $16; second year, day work, $16; night work, $17; third, fourth and fifth year, day work, $17; night work, $18.

Work on newspapers on Sundays (except morning newspapers) and Labor day to be price and one-half.

Book and Job Work.

Eight and one-half hours shall constitute a day's work or a night's work from March 4, 1905, to January 1, 1906.

From and after January 1, 1906, eight hours shall constitute a day's work or a night's work. Six days to be a week's work. Eight hours to be a day's work or a night's work for machine operators throughout. Overtime shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half.

Scale of prices.—Machine operators and proofreaders, day work, $18; night work, $20; machinist operators and machinists, day work, $20; night work, $22. Hand men: First year, day work, $15; night work $16; second year, day work, $15; night work, $16; third year, day work, $16; night work, $17; fourth year, day work, $16.50; night work, $17.50; fifth year, day work, $17; night work, $18.

Work on Sundays and the following legal holidays to be paid for at the rate of price and one-half: Christmas, New Year's, Thanksgiving, Fourth of July and Labor day.

Day work shall be work done between 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

Night work shall be work done between 5 P. M. and 4 A. M.

Nothing in this scale shall be construed as affecting those who are receiving more than the above scale.

The following-named gentlemen represented the newspapers and job offices: Managers Salmon, Beardsley, Dickinson, Southworth, Reynolds. The sub-committee representing No. 232 was President Freeman, Treasurer Fahey and Messrs. Dickelman and Morrison.

On February 10 and 11 made a trip to the Oranges, there being a hitch in the negotiations relative to signing contracts for the year 1905, the scale of Orange No. 424 remaining at figures and hours prevailing during 1904.

Returning on the 14th, held a conference with President Frank W. Baldwin, president of the employing printers' association, which resulted in the contracts being signed on the 16th, President George Symons accompanying the organizer and signing for No. 424, William Hamler, of the executive committee, being taken ill during the negotiations.

On the return from Binghamton via Syracuse, stopped over at Poughkeepsie on March 13, conferring with President T. S. Capron and the scale committee of Poughkeepsie No. 315 as to program to be followed in successfully enforcing increased scale and signing contracts for eight-hour day on January 1, 1906, the agreements having expired on the 2d, with thirty days' time to negotiate new contracts, three offices declining to sign any agreement, the proprietor of one being at Bermuda, too ill to attend to any business but expected to return during the month. In company with President Capron, the organizer insisted that pending further negotiations all the offices not signing the contracts should agree to pay the increase, $1, from March 2.

On my return to Poughkeepsie, March 31, began active negotiations for the completion of the work of signing by the three offices, namely, the News-Press, the Eagle and the Enterprise, the continued illness of Manager Brown, of the Enterprise, on his return to Poughkeepsie naturally delaying the proceedings and necessitating a number of visits and conferences, Manager Doheny, News-Press, finally breaking away from the combination and signing the scale and agreement for one year from March 2, the eight-hour clause being appended, and fixing the date as of January 1, 1906. President Capron and myself then redoubled our efforts to close the matter without resorting to the tactics of two years ago, the publishers evidently being surprised at the organizer's peaceful declarations, that being part of the program agreed to by President

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Capron at our conference in March and faithfully carried out, proving a winner with Messrs. Platt and Lansing, representing the Eagle and the Enterprise, who finally signed on April 18—including the eight-hour day, the bone of contention. The scale committee of No. 315 consisted of A. D. Albertson, William Ringwood, Charles Hansman, William F. Lange and Secretary D. M. Crombie.

The two-year agreement of Hebrew-American No. 83 having expired late in February, book and job as well as newspaper scale being involved, the organizer, accompanied by Presidents Rosenson, No. 83, and McCullough, Mailers No. 6, undertook to enforce No. 83's new scale and Mailers No. 6 old scale, the East Side dailies, or most of them, refusing to recognize or pay Mailers No. 6 scale, notwithstanding the English and German dailies have a three-year agreement expiring in September. On March 16 to 20 visited the various newspaper offices, conferring with Managers Kamaiky, Sapherstein, Joffey, Franklin, Mintz and Jannofsky in an effort to bring about a joint conference, without result, a combination of several of the papers being partly effected with a view of preventing any uniform agreement as to scale and hours being signed, but finally, on the 20th, Managers Kamaiky, Sapherstein, Joffey and Franklin agreed to a conference on the 21st at Clinton Hall at 3 P. M. The meeting on the 21st was attended by Managers Kamaiky, Sapherstein and Franklin, Manager Joffey backing out; President Rosenson and the scale committee of No. 83; President McCullough, Mailers No. 6; President Williams, Stereotypers No. 1 and the organizer. On behalf of the publishers present, Manager Kamaiky offered to make the operators' scale $20 for five hours' work instead of $18 for four hours, as laid down in No. 83's new scale, the floor men to receive $22 for eight hours' work as proposed by the new scale. In declining Mr. Kamaiky's offer, which was anticipated on behalf of the combination, the organizer offered to substitute $30 for seven hours' work on the machines, $27 for the floormen, the first year, and $32 and $30 respectively for the second year, the contracts to remain in force three years from date of signing agreements. Mr. Kamaiky declining to consider the above proposition, the conference finally agreed to accept $16 per week for the first year from March 26 and $17 from March 26, 1906, the contracts to continue for two years, four hours to constitute a day's work and three hours a night's work. The figures represent an increase of $1 each year. Floormen in machine offices to receive $22 per week of forty-six hours, eight hours to constitute a day's work for five consecutive days and six hours on the sixth day. The proceedings being agreed to by a unanimous vote, after discussion, two of the committee favoring the five-hour proposition, President Rosenson and the organizer proceeded to visit the book and job offices, meantime having the scale and agreements reprinted, and signing with Managers Kamaiky, Jewish Daily News, and Sapherstein, Abendpost and Morgen Journal, on the 24th, a meeting of No. 83 being called for that night to ratify the agreement with the publishers, when the five-hour proposition of the publishers was sprung and an attempt made to defeat the carrying out of agreements already signed, backed by two of the committee and a publisher who declined to sign pending result of the meeting, which, fortunately, ratified the action of President Rosenson and the organizer, saving No. 83 trouble and the organizer a disagreeable duty. Following up the work promptly, signed Manager Franklin, Jewish World, since suspended as a result of the combination; Manager Joffey, the Forward; Michael Mintz, Jewish Herald, and Manager Jannofsky, Freie Arbeiter-Stimme. The scale of Hebrew-American Typographical Union No. 83 is herewith presented in full as unique in hours and scale conditions, the floormen receiving an advance of $4 and the jobbers $3, besides a reduction of two hours in time:

SCALE OF PRICES.

Hebrew-American Typographical Union No. 83.

March 26, 1905, to March 25, 1907.

Job offices—1. Job compositors shall receive not less than $18 per week of forty-six hours, eight hours daily for five consecutive days and six hours for the sixth day of the week. 2. Overtime shall be paid as follows: Till 12 P. M. 60 cents an hour, and after 12 P. M. 75 cents per hour. 3. The workday in job offices shall begin from between 7 and 8 A. M. and end between 4 and 5 P. M. All time before and after shall be considered as overtime. 4. No deduction shall be made from the pay of the men in a job office who are compelled by the office to observe religious holidays. 5. When an extra man is called in to work in a job office he shall receive not less than a full day's pay.

Machine offices—(operators)—1. Operators on typesetting machines shall receive not less than $16 per week from March 26, 1905, and $17 from March 26, 1906. Four hours per day (on day work) and six days shall constitute a full week's work. 2. All work done by an operator in excess of four hours per day (on day work) shall be considered as overtime and charged at the rate of price and one-half per hour. 3. The working time on machines (for day work) shall begin from between 7 and 8 A. M. and end between 7 and 8 P. M. 4. The working time for night work on machines shall begin after 7 P. M. Three hours' work shall constitute a full day. 5. When for any reason at the regular time of beginning work the machines are not ready for the operators, or there is any delay in starting them, the ensuing loss of time shall be sustained by the office. Floormen—1. All floormen in machine offices shall receive not less than $22 per week for forty-six hours. Eight hours daily for five consecutive days, and six hours for the sixth day of the week shall constitute a full week's work. 2. The working day for day work for floormen shall begin from between 7 and 8 A. M. and end between 4 and 5 P. M. 3. Six hours work after 7 P. M. (night work) shall constitute a full day's work. 4. All work in excess of eight hours (for day work) and six hours (for night work) shall be considered as overtime and paid at the rate of 80 cents per hour. 5. A daily paper shall employ not less than two floormen. 6. Nothing in the above scale shall be so construed as to reduce compositors and operators receiving above the scale. Learners on typesetting machines.—1. A learner shall receive not less than $10 per week of six days. Four hours shall constitute a full day's work; two months shall constitute a learner's period. Provided that learners working after regular hours shall pay machinist's time. 2. When there is a vacancy on a typesetting machine a learner shall be put on in accordance with the rules of the union, provided no competent operator is obtainable. 3. When a learner sets on the machine not less than 9,000 ems in four hours he shall be considered as a competent operator. The time for learning shall not exceed two months. Extra men.—When an extra man is called in to work either at the machine or

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on the floor he shall receive not less than a full day's pay. Religious holidays.—No deduction shall be made from the pay of the men employed in a machine office who are compelled by the office to observe religious holidays. All time lost by holidays shall be made up at overtime rates. Sanitary regulations.—When metal for linotype machines is melted in the composing room, it must be done after the working hours. Plates.—Newspapers shall not use any composition, stereotype plates or electrotypes of reading matter or advertisements which have been taken from another newspaper.

Taking up the book and job scale negotiations with President Rosenson, was successful in signing at once all but three firms—Messrs. Friedman, Litwak and Schreiber—who not only refused to pay the $3 increase but, pending negotiations, locked out their six compositors on April 3, the trouble lasting about a week, the withdrawal of the labels bringing matters to a settlement, the men returning to work the week of April 10.

With President McCullough, Mailers No. 6, pushed the negotiations relative to recognition of the mailers' scale, organizing the Jewish Daily News and the Forward mail rooms on the scale basis, a fire in the Jewish Herald preventing that paper being brought into line, and later forcing Manager Sapherstein to reinstate a member of Mailers No. 6, formerly employed by the Jewish World and taken over after suspension, then discharged and place filled by boys; a good showing and in marked contrast to the pressmen, who have organized only one paper, the Forward, while the International Typographical Union has practically organized all the mechanical departments of the five dailies printed on the East Side.

While preparing to return to Poughkeepsie and close the work there, visited Mount Vernon on April 13 to assist Mount Vernon No. 387 in securing agreements for the eight-hour day, the contracts having expired on April 1; my previous visit, in February, being for the purpose of ascertaining what No. 387 proposed doing as regarded the shorter workday, already in operation at Yonkers, Tarrytown, etc. The organizer was pleased to ascertain that No. 387 had decided to enforce the eight-hour day on January 1, 1906, the old scale of wages to remain in force, signing three offices, the contracts dating from April 1 for one year. President Walter B. Rockett, Secretary Charles F. Moehring, Fred W. Graves, J. Geoghegan and P. O'Rourke constituted No. 387's scale committee.

The month of April saw the perfecting of an organization of newspaper men, charter being granted as Newspaper Writers No. 5.

On closing work at Poughkeepsie, April 18, proceeded to Troy, stopping at the Rensselaer, notifying President John E. Ranney of my arrival, holding a conference there the same night and arranging to attend No. 52's regular meeting the next night for instructions. The meeting, after hearing communication from the typothetæ read naming conference committee, voted to place the matter of negotiations for new scale and eight-hour day in the hands of the officers, eight-hour committee and the organizer, with full power. Accompanying President Ranney, the organizer called on E. H. Lisk, the chairman of the employers' committee although not a member of the local typothetæ, stating No. 52's readiness to confer with the employing printers named in the communication, but not as a typothetæ, the majority of the employers, including the largest office, having declined to take any part in or attend a meeting called by Mr. Blanchard, of New York Typothetæ, earlier in the month. Arranging a meeting with Mr. Lisk for Saturday, April 22, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, President Ranney, his eight-hour committee and the organizer held several sessions before settling on a proposition, finally deciding on a contract for a term of three years from May 7 or 14, which was presented as a tentative proposition to the conference on the 22d, which adjourned without arriving at an agreement to April 26, Mr. Lisk's engagements preventing an earlier date for second conference, the organizer returning to New York and spending Easter Sunday at home. The second conference was also held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on the 26th, as agreed, a representative of the national typothetæ appearing on the scene and objecting to the eight-hour clause being considered when the organizer, on behalf of Troy No. 52, requested that the tentative proposition for a three-year agreement be discussed and agreed to, President Ranney and his committee refusing to consider a one-year agreement without the incorporation of the eight-hour clause, the conference adjourning to the 27th at 3 P. M. for a final session. In the meantime President Ranney and the organizer determined to find out the sentiment of the other employing printers, representing over sixty per cent of the job printers of Troy, visiting every office, and in no case meeting with a refusal. The conference on the 27th was short and very unsatisfactory, one employer absenting himself and preventing a unanimous acceptance of the original proposition, which, however, was finally settled at the meeting on the 28th, the proposition being accepted and the signing of the agreements postponed pending the arrival from Europe of Hon. Charles S. Francis, Troy Times, whose agreement with the International Typographical Union did not expire until May 9—covering the Troy Times Art Department as well as the newspaper plant. On Mr. Francis's arrival in Troy, May 10, President Ranney and the organizer opened negotiations, a special meeting of No. 52 being called in order to report cause of delay in fixing definite date, which resulted in agreement being reached on the 11th and signed on the 12th, the date of taking effect being mutually fixed for the 20th, the figures being those contained in the original proposition, every office signing the agreements, as follows:

BOOK AND JOB SCALE OF PRICES.

In effect for three years from May 20, 1905.

Seventeen dollars per week, nine hours constituting a day's work from May 20, 1905, to December 31, 1905; $17 per week, eight hours constituting a day's work from January 1, 1906, to May 20, 1907; $18 per week and eight hours per day from May 20, 1907.

Machine Scale.—Compositors employed on machines on book and job work shall receive not less than $20 per week, day work, and $23 per week, night work. Where a compositor is employed part of a day at hand composition and part on machine, the machine scale of wages to govern.

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The work at Troy was made comparatively easy by the unanimous support accorded the organizer through President Ranney, his committee and the membership of No. 52, and the fairness of the employers' committee, the negotiations proceeding along harmonious lines, the result being that No. 52's relations with the employing printers of Troy are very cordial and Troy No. 52 has succeeded in enforcing a first-class scale. The employers' committee consisted of Messrs. Lisk, Stowell, Snyder, Russell and Meekin, No. 52 being represented by President Ranney, Secretary Hartnett and Charles Rogers, Lewis Price and John Burgess of the eight-hour committee.

With President Ranney and Secretary Hartnett made two trips to Cohoes in the interest of a higher scale and the eight-hour day, attending No. 325's meeting on Monday, May 15, when the committee reported, the proposed scale coming up for consideration, adoption and possible enforcement before this report is printed and distributed.

In the work of organization, the organizer has paid visits to a large number of places and broken the ground for further work, both in New York state and New Jersey, and hopes to be successful in placing charters therein before many months.

The organizer again desires to thank the officers and members of the various unions visited for the uniform courtesy extended, the earnest and hearty co-operation and the invariable thanks expressed on successful conclusion of the work intrusted to his charge, the only regret being that my humble efforts were not always successful in carrying out the letter as well as the spirit of the scales enforced.

In conclusion, desire to tender my sincere thanks to President Lynch and Secretary-Treasurer Bramwood for their prompt and unqualified support at all times during the year, their courteous treatment, and to congratulate them on keeping the International Typographical Union in the front rank of progressive, conservative trade unions.

Fraternally submitted,

New York, N. Y. J. E. McLoughlin.

ORGANIZER RADLEY.

To the Officers and Members of the International Union:

Ladies and Gentlemen—The short period of four months since my appointment as organizer has been rather a busy one and has been productive of some good results. The full advantage and gain for our organization sought in each case has not always been achieved, but I feel some satisfaction in the thought that a good step forward has been taken. Conditions in north Texas, Indian Territory and Oklahoma are encouraging and not nearly so grave as had been feared.

I have to report the relinquishment of two charters, namely: Terrell, Texas, and Guthrie, Okla. The former was given up about the time of my appointment. I made a trip there, but it was not possible to revive the charter or reorganize. As our craft there is represented by so few men, and there are almost no other crafts organized there, the printers can do little. Guthrie (Okla.) Union surrendered its charter about May 16. I reorganized it on May 28, on what seems a better basis. The situation there is peculiar and difficult. But plans have been made and a program of work commenced that I hope and believe may enable me to report important progress before many months.

While two charters in this immediate section have, as recited above, been surrendered, I take pleasure in stating that within the past four months five new charters have been issued. This, of course, includes Guthrie, Okla., Ardmore, I. T., and Mineola, Texas, the latter two of which I did not organize. Denton, Texas, and Tulsa, I. T., each has a new union, and at last accounts their future looked bright.

There has been friction here and there. The most of it occurs over the making of new contracts in which the eight-hour day is provided for after January 1, next. All are eagerly watching the trend of events in the larger cities.

I find the literature of the typothetæ everywhere, but their leaven is not working well. Small employers in the outlying towns are discovering, and I am, in many instances, helping them to discover, that there is little in common between them and the big guns of the typothetæ—those who direct its destiny in an official way. The typothetæ sends them a circular desperately imploring, I can almost imagine, on their bended knees, the small employer to join them in their fight against us and to send them a contribution of ten ($10) dollars; and all the while the traveling representatives of the aforesaid "big guns" come into the town where the small employer lives, and do business and take away the business of the mercantile houses, county offices and banks, which rightly belongs to said small employer. And there are other things, but the above situation helps us most, perhaps.

My trip to Ennis, Texas, removed a very threatening factor in that union. Disruption was threatened, and this leads me to say this: That most of the trouble in this part of the country in small unions seems to arise from the fact that men not permanent citizens, with little common sense and worse judgment, get in control. This fact makes the life of small unions more or less precarious and uncertain.

My trip to Waco was not altogether satisfactory, but it clearly defined the trouble between an employer there and the union. Our membership there had dealt fairly and honorably, and had been long suffering with the employer mentioned, but had received insults and dishonorable treatment in return. Said employer chafed at last, as he was ignored by them, and his business suffered. But he is stubborn and wishes to make the terms. This I refused to allow. His office is still closed.

My trip to Indian Territory and Oklahoma took in the following cities and towns: Ardmore, Durant, South McAlester, Muskogee, Shawnee, Oklahoma City, El Reno, Guthrie, Chandler, Tulsa and Hartshorne. To Durant and South McAlester I had to return. In the former I had expected to organize a union, but at the last moment the men there lost their nerve on account of the attitude of one employer. At South McAlester I attended the session of the Twin Territorial Federation of L-

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bor as a fraternal delegate. I succeeded in getting adopted a good eight-hour resolution, in which they endorsed our efforts to establish it. Also I secured the adoption of resolutions from several of the territory unions, and one strong one by myself, declaring vigorously against the Guthrie State Capital of Guthrie, Okla. There were many co-operating farmer delegates from farmers' unions present, and several of the strong speakers among them got up and declared themselves as willing and anxious to take this matter back to their locals, and that they would help us materially in the contest. There are more than 60,000 organized farmers in the territories, and they are creating a greater demand for union labels of all kinds than any other element of the citizenship. They do not affiliate with the American Federation of Labor, but are seeking to co-operate with us in every way possible, to the end that some plan may be evolved so that we, as organized laborers, may purchase more directly from them without the intervention of middlemen; and that they, by demanding our labels and cards, may secure our friendship and co-operation. It is a happy reciprocal relation and has great promise in it.

I cleared up and harmonized some financial differences in the territory unions, and assisted in correcting several misunderstandings. I picked up several traveling cards and deposited them with nearby locals, and I had many conversations with employers. I believe, that in a general way, the sections I visited in Oklahoma and Indian Territories are much strengthened in the interest of our International organization. Some results of the trip are yet problematical, as it is too recent to make a full estimate.

With the sincerest hope that the present session of the International Typographical Union may be marked by the wisest and best acts, I am

Fraternally, R. F. Radley.

ORGANIZER RUST.

On December 30 I received a telegram from President Lynch, instructing me to go to Portland, Ore., immediately, on account of scale trouble. I did so, and arrived there on Saturday morning, December 31. The conditions I found were as follows: The union had raised the book and job scale from $19.20 for eight hours to $21 for eight hours. The employers had refused to meet the raise and had demanded a nine-hour day at the old rate per hour, which demand, after some parleying, had been modified so as to demand eight and one-half hours at the old rate per hour instead of nine hours. To this demand the union replied that they had receded from their original demand entirely, but would stand on the scale of last year. This ended the negotiations, and when the new year began the scale of the previous year was paid without protest. I called on the stereotypers while there and found them in good condition. Also called on the waiters, who were apparently having a hard struggle.

On January 5 I received a telegram to go to North Yakima, Wash., on account of scale trouble. I was at the convention of the Washington State Federation of Labor then in session at Everett, Wash., and immediately wrote the officials at North Yakima to do nothing pending my arrival. I arrived there on the 10th of January. Found the usual country town conditions there—advertisers with city ideas and printing offices with country facilities. The membership of the union is very small. The scale of the union had been $15 per week, nine-hour day, but most of the men were receiving more than the scale. The boys were endeavoring to establish a new scale providing for the shortening of the day fifteen minutes every three months for one year. They had utterly failed, the employers claiming that they would have to grant the eight-hour day on January 1, 1906, anyway, and that should be sufficient. Another source of annoyance was the transfer of matter, there being but one office in the place with facilities to set a large advertisement. This made it almost impossible to do away with transfer of matter or to reproduce it. I secured settlement as follows: The hours during this year are to be eight hours for three days and nine hours for three days each week; each the long and short days to be established by each office for that office and remain the same during the year. The pay per day is to remain the same as heretofore. For transferred matter the union is to receive two cents per inch. This price was decided upon through the existence of a contract with the best office in town, whereby it furnished the transferred matter at two cents.

During the month of May, this year, I received a telegram instructing me to go to Everett. I was in the East at the time, and the matter was turned over to George W. Ficks, ex-president of No. 202, who went there and found some complications which were readily adjusted.

Trouble has been threatening at times at Bellingham for some months, but nothing serious has occurred and I anticipate no trouble of importance.

Trouble has been hovering over No. 202 for some time, but has now passed away with no bad effects. No. 202 at its April meeting asked for an extension of jurisdiction over Georgetown, Columbia, West Seattle, Bremerton and Renton, Wash. The matter was referred to President Lynch and the request was granted.

The printing business in this section of the country is good and no troubles are threatening at present. We expect the inauguration of the eight-hour day with little or no trouble. In fact, most of the locals in this jurisdiction have already secured the eight-hour day or better.

Fraternally, F. A. Rust.

ORGANIZER RODIER.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

Ladies and Gentlemen—Since last year I have succeeded in forming the journalists of the French language in Montreal into a union. This organization was started with much trouble, but I think that it will work with the best results now.

I tried to organize the typographers of St. John,

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a small town not far from Montreal, but I have not succeeded yet. However, I believe I can found a union there.

I also think that this summer I will form a union in Sherbrooke. This is another small town, ninety miles from Montreal, and there are about twenty-five typos there.

I hope that next year I will have a better report to send you. Yours truly, J. A. RODIER.

ORGANIZER SCOTT.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—In presenting my first annual report as organizer of the New England district, covering a period of seven months, from October 31, 1904, to May 31, 1905, I desire at this time to thank the officers and members of the various local unions for the many courtesies they have shown me and valuable assistance rendered. Many of the difficulties that have arisen in the district have been overcome by the officers and members of the locals affected using good judgment and desiring at all times to administer justice to all concerned.

I also desire to thank President Lynch and Secretary Bramwood for their readiness to assist the organizer in this district. There has been a complete understanding at all times of all matters affecting the district between the executive council and the organizer.

I have been kept constantly at work by the executive council, they believing that the eight-hour day for the book and job trade should receive as much consideration as it was possible to give it. And further efforts will be made to put our New England locals in a position that will enable them to secure the eight-hour day.

Up to the time of making out this report, May 31, 1905, most all the local unions of New England have been visited in the interest of the eight-hour movement, and before the end of the year 1905 it is hoped that all of the locals in the New England jurisdiction can be covered. Eight-hour meetings have been held, many trips have been made to confer with eight-hour committees, and everything possible has been done to give all the attention to the eight-hour movement that could be spared from the other work in the district.

About twenty or twenty-five cases of differences between our local unions and employers have been handled, and all, with the exception of the one in Meriden (mention of which is made later in this report), have resulted in a favorable verdict for the union involved in the controversy. There have been a few instances where matters have been referred to the organizer that were not of sufficient importance to open negotiations.

It has been the aim of the organizer not to launch any of our unions on the sea of trouble until every means of getting a peaceable settlement had been exhausted. And, I believe, that the results obtained have proven this to be the proper course. In but very few cases has it been necessary to ask for the sanction of the executive council to inaugurate a strike, and in such cases a quick settlement has followed.

In the seven months I have been on the road, under the direction of the executive council, about 12,000 miles have been traveled.

Three new unions have been organized in the district in the past seven months. Two of these were organized through the efforts of John H. Dooley, of Portland, Me., and L. V. Clark, of Augusta, Me. No charters have been surrendered.

My failure to be in certain cities exactly at the time desired by local unions can only be laid to one cause—that I have found it a physical impossibility to be in more than one city at a time. But in all instances the different locals, large or small, have been given an equal amount of consideration when requests were made for the organizer.

At this writing arrangements are being made to have President Lynch and the organizer visit at least one city in each New England state and conduct eight-hour meetings, all those interested in the undertaking believing that it will result in much good and have a further tendency to strengthen our position in this locality.

There have been several attempts on the part of the employing printers throughout New England to put into effect conditions that would weaken our organizations. All of these have been combated by our various locals with such a spirit of resistance as to convince the employers that we do not intend to give up any of the things we have gained in the past through our organizations, and we have not only been able to retain what we have, but in many cases we have gained better conditions. And in the future the same policy will be followed by our local unions.

The work of organizing the district is being carried on by the various locals in a manner that will surely bring gratifying results. We are constantly calling to the attention of the unorganized printers the benefits to be derived from affiliation with not only the oldest, but, with pardonable pride, we may say, the best labor organization in existence—the International Typographical Union.

The following is a résumé, in brief, of the various matters handled by the organizer:

On October 31 I was directed by President Lynch to proceed to Lowell, Mass., to assist the union in putting through a new scale of wages. After several conferences, covering a period of three days, a proposition was made by the employers to have the matter held in abeyance for three months. The local committee agreed to present the matter to the union. The sentiment of the union was against accepting the proposition, but it agreed to withdraw the demand for more money and endeavor to get a reduction of one hour per day on day work on newspapers—from nine to eight. We held two meetings with the proprietors and were successful, it being agreed that on the first Monday in December, 1904, the change should take place. President Spead and Vice-President McHugh acted with the organizer in all the negotiations, and it was largely through their efforts that the new scale was put through successfully.

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I was next instructed by President Lynch to go to Pittsfield, Mass., and find out the condition of the local union in that city, it being reported in bad shape. I found that the union was holding its charter by the narrowest margin, the members having lost interest and were evidently intending to allow the organization tc go to the wall. President Gorman stated he would try and get them together, and on November 28 the organizer again went to Pittsfield, and was able to hold two meetings, with the result that the delinquent members promised to reunite with the union and pay up its indebtedness to the International Typographical Union.

On December 1 I was notified by President Spead, of the Lowell (Mass.) Union, that one proprietor had refused to sign the new scale. I immediately proceeded there, and, together with the president, we took up the matter in dispute with the proprietor. After a conference lasting about an hour everything was satisfactorily settled and the signature to the contract obtained.

On December 2 and 3 the organizer was in Brockton, Mass., for the purpose of looking over a contract between Brockton Union and the Enterprise office and interpreting the same, the proprietor refusing to sign a new one, claiming that certain stipulations in his old contract had been violated by the union. The organizer failed to discover where the union had broken faith, and forwarded a decision on the matter to President Lynch, who concurred in the same. The organizer was later informed by President Lynch that the Enterprise would accept the decision rendered and would pursue the matter no further.

On December 5 a visit was paid to Haverhill Union, they requesting that a representative of the International Typographical Union be sent to that city, as interest in the organization was at a low ebb. A meeting was held and the condition of affairs discussed. President Burbank stated that later he would make a request to have me come to Haverhill and endeavor to have the position of the union strengthened.

On December 12 a telegram was received from President Lynch, instructing the organizer to leave for Brockton, Mass., as the union was putting into effect a new job scale, which called for a raise from $15 to $16.50, and several other minor changes. One firm, the Howard Printing Co., was under the impression that they had been discriminated against, by the union passing a resolution which gave other offices certain privileges denied them. After a couple of conferences and a special meeting of the union, the matter was satisfactorily adjusted, and the Howard Company promptly signed. A large non-union office in Brockton agreed to pay the new scale to our members and to reduce the hours from fifty-five to fifty-four per week. The local committee handled the entire matter in a very creditable manner, and all the employers either signed or agreed to the new scale. Brockton is one of the best organized cities in the district. While in Brockton I called upon George E. Keith, the manufacturer of the "Walk-Over" shoe—a union stamp shoe. Mr. Keith owns and operates his own printing plant, but absolutely refused to run a union office. The matter was left in the hands of Brockton Union.

On December 26, pursuant to instructions from the International president, a trip was inaugurated which included visits to the cities of Portland, Bangor, Augusta and Lewiston, Me. The condition of these several Maine cities was reported in full to the executive council. Organization work was being carried on in Maine, and the members of the local unions were unanimous in their desire to have their organizations strengthened, and were working toward that end.

On January 1, 1905, in connection with Secretary Sterling and Organizer McPherson, of No. 13, a visit was paid to the Worcester (Mass.) Union. Addresses were made covering the eight-hour proposition and general organization work.

On January 2 a meeting was held in Lynn, Mass. The officers and members of Lynn Union were working hard to perfect their organization, and to prove that their efforts were not in vain, they later secured an increase of $1.00 a week for all newspaper employes.

January 9 a trip was commenced, in the interest of the eight-hour movement, which included stops in Springfield, Holyoke, Pittsfield and North Adams, Mass., and Concord, Manchester, Portsmouth, Dover and Nashua, N. H. In most of these jurisdictions the membership seemed alive to the fact that work was necessary in order to make the eight-hour day a success.

January 22, returned to Springfield, Mass., and addressed a meeting of the local union on the eight-hour movement, going from there to Holyoke and addressing a meeting of the local there on the following evening. Hartford and New Haven were the next cities visited in reference to the eight-hour movement.

The work being carried on in both Hartford and New Haven along organization lines is worthy of special mention. Both of these cities have active eight-hour and organization committees at work. They have put forth every effort to enroll upon their membership books the names of all competent and eligible printers in their jurisdictions. They have issued from time to time printed matter calling especial attention to the advantages to be gained by becoming members of the typographical union, laying particular stress to the movement for the eight-hour day. They have been fully repaid for the labor they have expended.

On January 30 a trip was made to Lynn, and organization matters discussed with the officers of the local union. This was followed by visits to Brockton, Lowell and Lawrence. All of these locals were found to be busy pushing the work of organization.

Following instructions from headquarters, the cities of Fall River, New Bedford, Taunton, Meriden, New London and Norwich were visited in turn. In all of these places the membership was found to be active—Fall River, Meriden, New London and Norwich being practically 100 per cent union cities. Fall River has signed contracts with the employers which give them the eight-hour day on October 1, 1905.

On February 19 the organizer attended a meet-

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ing of Lawrence Union, and on the next day held a meeting in Fitchburg. Going from Fitchburg to Springfield, I addressed an open meeting in that city on the necessity of organization.

February 27 I was instructed by President Lynch to go to Lynn, Mass., as the local union was having trouble with the job office of Perry & Searles. This firm insisted on putting into effect a fifty-six-hour week in place of fifty-three hours, according to the Lynn scale. After a fruitless conference, I telegraphed to headquarters for permission to call our men out, but before an answer was received another conference was held, which resulted in the firm signing a new contract with Lynn Union, agreeing to all their requirements. The firm also was granted the use of the union labels. Secretary Goodridge acted with the organizer in securing the favorable settlement.

March 1 Meriden (Conn.) Union asked for the services of an organizer, as the Curtiss-Way Company in that city had employed a non-union foreman while having a verbal agreement with the union to employ union help. Secretary Maydwell and the organizer held several conferences with Mr. Way, but we were unable to settle the matter satisfactorily to the local union. Later another person, a monotype operator without a card, was put to work in the office. All efforts to settle the matter proved unsuccessful, and while negotiations were still on in the early part of April all our members were locked out by Mr. Way, he giving them the choice of withdrawing from the union or leaving his employ. To the lasting credit of those who were members of Meriden Union they very readily chose the latter rather than to give up their membership in the typographical union. Further mention is made of this matter later on in this report.

On March 14 I was instructed to go to Holyoke, as the union was endeavoring to put into effect a new scale—both news and job. After three or four conferences a new scale of wages was agreed to by the principal employers of that city. The new scale called for a flat job scale of $15—an increase of $1.50 a week—and the scale for floormen and admen on newspapers was increased $3.00 a week. President Alden (of Holyoke Union) was untiring in his efforts to secure a good settlement for the local union.

On March 27 called upon the officers of Woonsocket (R. I.) Union in reference to forming a union in Milford, Mass. Milford was next visited, but it was not deemed advisable at that time to form an organization. Another effort will be made to put a charter into Milford.

On April 3 a trip was begun which included the cities of Hartford, Waterbury, Danbury and Bridgeport, Conn. The city of Danbury has already made satisfactory arangements for the introduction of the eight-hour day, which shows that the union is strong and active. Waterbury has a scale in effect at the present time, which calls for eight and a half hours a day, and the membership is looking forward expectantly to the introduction of the eight-hour day.

On April 9 I was instructed to go to Portland, Me., and address the meeting of the local union on the eight-hour proposition. A good attendance turned out and an enthusiastic meeting was the result.

On April 11 was instructed by President Lynch to proceed to Taunton, Mass. Charges of violation of International Typographical Union law in one of the offices in that city had been filed at headquarters. On investigation it was found that some of the charges were correct, and steps were immediately taken to correct the evil.

April 12 found the organizer back in Meriden, to act with the local officers in connection with the Curtiss-Way Company lockout. It was decided to put forth every effort in an endeavor to convince the Curtiss-Way Company that a contract with the typographical union, whether written or verbal, was not to be thrust aside and its stipulations violated. All contracts that we make we insist upon their being lived up to, and we expect that those who make contracts with us do the same. At this writing, May 31, 1905, the local union in Meriden is in good shape, having written contracts with all the offices in its jurisdiction except the one mentioned above. The members who were locked out have found employment in other places.

April 17 was back in New Haven and addressed a well-attended meeting of the local union. New Haven is surely becoming a thoroughly organized city.

April 24 returned to Meriden in connection with the trouble in that city.

May 2 was in Springfield to act in connection with a local committee in an endeavor to adjust a difference which had arisen between the Homestead office and the local union. The Homestead had been published as a weekly and had been paying the weekly scale. It changed from a weekly publication to appearing twice a week, and the local union thought that it should no longer be classed as a weekly, but should pay the evening newspaper scale. A conference resulted in the representative of the Homestead agreeing to pay the scale asked by the union.

May 4 visited Haverhill to try and adjust certain complications which had arisen in one office there. The trouble was satisfactorily settled. From Haverhill I returned again to Meriden.

The week of May 8 was started by visiting and straightening out a small matter which had arisen in Newport, R. I. Fall River and Providence were next visited.

May 15 a flying visit was made to Worcester to arrange for a future meeting.

May 18 the organizer was called to Lowell by President Spead. The local organization has a law which requires a machinist for a certain number of machines. One office refused to abide by that law. We held a conference with the manager of the plant, and the result was that the office agreed to abide by the ruling of the union.

May 22 New Haven was visited in reference to the eight-hour-day work being carried on. The organizer went from there to Meriden. Waterbury was next visited, and Secretary Foley consulted regarding the lockout in Meriden.

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The above report covers only seven months, as I was not appointed until October 31, 1904.

As the eight-hour proposition has been in the hands of the membership since the last referendum vote, it is to be hoped that our members in the New England district will still continue to appreciate the benefits that will follow the introduction of the eight-hour day. I, at this time, respectfully call the attention of every member of the International Typographical Union in New England to the fact that he or she should consider it a sacred duty to assist in some manner in the organization work that will be carried on during the rest of the year. Above everything else we are out for the eight-hour day. To quote from President Lynch's report one year ago: "In the last analysis victory depends on the support accorded by the membership." And the same statement holds good today. I am satisfied the membership will stand firm and keep on working hard to perfect our organizations in this district, and in the end, when the eight-hour question is settled satisfactorily to our membership, there will be glory enough in it for all of us. Be willing to stand up and be counted among those who are making the attempt to place our organization in the front rank in the industrial field. Our motto should be: "Not only the oldest, but the best."

In conclusion, I desire to wish every member of the International Typographical Union the fullest measure of success the coming year, and trust that the Toronto convention will take such action as will further add to the prestige of the International Typographical Union.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Fraternally, CHARLES T. SCOTT.

ORGANIZER WELLS.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—On September 1, 1904, the newspapers and job offices of El Paso, Texas, attempted to resume the nine-hour day. The newspapers—one morning and two afternoon—joined five job offices in the effort. The morning, as well as one afternoon paper, were out one day. At the end of fourteen days the other afternoon paper fell into the fold—simply because non-union machine operators and printers could not be found. The manager of an afternoon paper spent ten or twelve days in Chicago, Philadelphia and Milwaukee without results. The manager succeeded in sending, as he thought, eight thoroughbred strikebreakers, but when they reached El Paso, turned out to be card men. At the end of fourteen days the small aggregation of incompetents that had been gathered in this office were turned adrift, and, as was demanded by the local union, every man was reinstated in his former position on each paper. The five job offices have held out persistently, employing Mexican printers, women, boys and girls. The hours adopted by these five offices range from nine to fourteen per day, while wages paid range from $1.50 to $15 per week (?). Unfortunately, El Paso is situated on the border of Mexico, 623 miles from San Antonio, 616 from Fort Worth, 1,000 from Denver, 812 from Los Angeles, making it difficult to secure American printers, and as El Paso has grown so rapidly in population, it has been a hard problem to keep up organization in other crafts as well as the typographical, especially among the Spanish-speaking workmen. Out of thirty-nine crafts that could and should be organized, only eighteen are organized and twenty-one not organized.

The local typographical union has made extraordinary progress since its organization, in 1900. It started with a ten-hour day and $10 per week; in 1902 it got a nine-hour day and $13 per week; in 1903 it got eight and one-half hours for first six months and eight for last six months and $15 per week; in 1904 it was forced to walk out to maintain an eight-hour day and enforce an $18 scale, which is now in force in all ad rooms and one job office. The above applies to hand men only. Machine men receive, day, eight hours, $3.50 per day; night, eight hours, $4 per day; machinist operator, day, $27 per week; night, eight hours, $30 per week. The increase in wages and decrease in hours is equivalent to 80 and 150 per cent for both hand and machine men, respectively.

El Paso has always been on a time basis, and as a consequence the machine offices have used every effort to get "that other line." When a force employed in one office would average 5,000 eight-point per hour, according to business office reports, the forces in other offices averaging 4,500, 4,800 per hour would be cited to the 5,000 figures, through the foremen, as the business managers of the different offices compared reports. The question then arose: "How can we get more type?" "What is a 'competent' day's work as to output?" The cry from each business office was: "Get swifts." It finally came up for a decision, and the following method was resorted to: Each office, by agreement in writing with the local union, had agreed to abide by the adopted scale of prices, which is: Night, eight hours, time, $4, piece, eight-point, 15 cents per 1,000 ems; day, eight hours, time $3.50, piece, eight-point, 14 cents per 1,000 ems. Now, 25,000 ems, eight-point, in eight hours, day, at 14 cents, would amount to $3.50; 26,700 ems, eight-point, in eight hours, night, at 15 cents, would amount to $4. Therefore, in order to comply with International Typographical Union General Laws, my decision was that 25,000 ems, eight-point, in eight hours, day, or 26,700, eight-point, in eight hours, night, would be construed and held as a "competent" day's work, either on time or piece.

El Paso is not and never has been an "open shop" town.

El Paso has a population of 36,000 and will soon be one of the best organized eight-hour towns in the west. The American Federation of Labor has directed its attention to this section, and during the past year some ten or twelve officials and organizers have visited El Paso and vicinity.

My work has been entirely directed to El Paso, except by correspondence, having secured a number of provisional members, one from Old Mexico.

I am still of the opinion that a universal blotter

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advertising system for the label would produce tenfold results.

Thanking the International officers and the craft in general for courtesies, I am most fraternally,

El Paso, Texas. D. M. WELLS.

ORGANIZER WILSON.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—The last year has been very quiet in Michigan, and the printing trade has never been more prosperous. The state is well organized, but there are still several cities in which unions can be founded, and these will be organized before January 1, 1906.

On September 19 I visited Marshall and spent several days trying to organize a union, but was not successful. However, the majority of the printers there have cards at present in nearby cities.

From there I visited Charlotte, Ludington and Cadillac. The printers at Ludington intend to become members at Manistee.

On February 3 I visited Cheboygan, and as a result every office is now union and the membership has been increased.

In conclusion, I desire to thank President Lynch and the members of the eight-hour committee for the very material aid they have rendered in promulgating the campaign for the shorter workday.

Yours fraternally, W. B. WILSON.

ORGANIZER WOODROW.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—I herewith submit my report for the past fiscal year. During the term, mindful of the necessity for a solid front in the effort to secure the eight-hour day on January 1, every opportunity has been taken by your organizer to build up and strengthen the weaker unions throughout my territory, and good success has attended the efforts, while in some unions much activity is promised to begin in the fall, after the dull summer season. Several visits have been made to Reading, Pa., in order to assist in making the eight-hour day complete in that city, but up to the present two of the small offices which refused to concede the shorter hours are still holding out. A vigorous label campaign has been waged in Reading, which has resulted in these two offices losing much of their regular work, and their office forces have been cut down one-half. The fourteen offices in Reading which granted the eight-hour day last May are working smoothly and have demonstrated that the shorter day can be successfully carried out in this section.

June 26 I was called to Sunbury, Pa. The proprietor of the Daily Item had discharged a simplex machine operator and put a boy on the machine in his place. At an interview with the manager he claimed that the man had remained from work without permission and he was obliged to put the boy on, as there was no operator in town. His charge against the operator was proven to be without truth, and another interview was had with the manager, at which your organizer insisted that justice be done the operator, but it developed that the proprietor was anxious to dispense with the man for some unknown reason and was willing to employ another union operator as soon as one could be secured. A week was given in which to secure an operator, but fortunately the paper within that time was sold to another party, who at once replaced the former operator in his position.

On this trip I stopped at Shamokin and endeavored to form a union to take the place of a former organization, which had been abandoned because too many small proprietors were running it. Only a few competent men could be found, and many boys and girls were working in the offices. On a subsequent visit in July I endeavored to combine Mount Carmel with Shamokin, but the effort failed on account of the great number of apprentices and few journeymen.

On August 31 I was called to Hazleton to adjust differences between No. 401 and the employers over a new scale to go into effect next day, but by the time I reached there an understanding had been reached which was satisfactory to both sides and gave No. 401 a substantial increase in wages. On this trip I visited Tamaqua and Lansford in an effort to revive interest in a new union there, but enough members could not be had without taking in the employers of the offices, who were anxious to form a union in order to get the use of the label. The fact that these employers dominated a former union caused the employes to lose interest and resulted in the surrender of its charter. In order to secure enough journeymen to insure a new union of employes only I visited Mauch Chunk, about five miles away, connected by trolley, but the effort finally failed on account of the activity of employers, though there is still hope of placing a charter there in the future.

On October 4 I received instructions to go to Easton. Arriving there found the trouble to be that Mr. Fehr, proprietor of the Daily Argus, had refused to sign the scale unless the union would consent to his reducing the pay below the scale of a man who had been in his employ for twenty years. After several conferences the matter was adjusted and the scale was signed.

November 15, by direction of President Lynch, I visited Allentown, Pa., for the purpose of building up that union, and was partially successful in gathering in a few members and creating new interest by holding smokers and entertainments monthly. These were very enjoyable affairs and well attended, but the non-union printers of Allentown are of peculiar temperament and their interest usually lapses as soon as the excitement and pleasure is over. Nothing short of a guarantee of a good job and high wages at once will keep them in line. Smokers were held on January 17 and March 7, both of which I attended.

On April 10 I visited Chester, Pa., for the purpose of organizing. The union sentiment was favorable among a few of the printers and several of them were holding cards from Wilmington

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Union, but the outlook was discouraging at this time, and the effort was abandoned until a later date.

Lancaster was visited on April 11, and at the meeting of No. 70 plans were made to revise the scale and provide some means to gather in some of the non-union men there, which will no doubt bear some good results in the months to come.

On April 13 I visited Columbia, Pa., about ten miles from Lancaster, on the Susquehanna river. There were two daily and two weekly papers, employing about fourteen journeymen and many apprentices, with wages ranging from $4 up to $10. Considerable sentiment favorable to union was found, but was unable to secure a meeting until a subsequent visit on April 30. At that time every one of the fourteen men signed a charter application. Their charter was received on May 5, and on June 1 every office in Columbia signed a scale which gives the men an increase of twenty-five per cent and an hour less per day, and disposes of the apprentice question in a satisfactory manner.

On April 18 I visited Doylestown, Pa., but found fewer men employed there than two years ago. The machine has taken the place of many men and not enough were left to hold a charter.

With thanks to the executive officers for kindly assistance and to various unions for courtesies extended, and best wishes for future success of the International Typographical Union, I remain,

Fraternally, S. T. Woodrow.

REPORT OF FEDERATION DELEGATES.

To the Officers and Delegates of the International Typographical Union, in Convention Assembled:

Fellow Craftsmen—The 24th annual convention of the American Federation of Labor was held in Lyric Hall, San Francisco, Cal., November 14-26, 1904. President Gompers called the convention to order at 10 A. M., November 14. Addresses of welcome were delivered by J. O. Walsh, president of the San Francisco Labor Council; Harry Knox, president of the California State Federation of Labor; J. Williams, of the City Front Federation; P. H. McCarthy, president of the California State Building Trades Council, and Mayor Schmitz, of San Francisco.

There were 173 unions represented—seventy-eight international organizations, thirteen state, thirty-three central, forty-five trade and federal labor unions, British Trades Union Congress, Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, Women's International Union Label League and the National Women's Trade Union League.

Secretary Morrison reported the total receipts for the year ending September 30, 1904, to be $220,995.97, the expenses $203,991.15; balance on hand October 1, 1904, $103,017.94. The average paid-up membership, 1,676,200—a gain of 210,400 over previous year.

Charters were granted during the year to the following international unions:

Tack Makers' International Union.
International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.
International Union of Paper Box Workers.
International Union of Building Employes of America.
International Brotherhood of Foundry Employes.
International Compressed Air Workers' Union.
Brushmakers' International Union.
Mattress, Spring and Bedding Workers' International Union.
International Association of Fur Workers of the United States and Canada.
International Photo-Engravers' Union of North America.
National Association of Heat, Frost, General Insulators and Asbestos Workers of America.

The executive council reported the endorsement of the labels of the following organizations during the year, which action was ratified by the convention:

International Brotherhood of Tip Printers.
Brushmakers' International Union.
Glove Workers' International Union.
Amalgamated Leather Workers.

Resolutions were adopted declaring in favor of a more strict observance of factory inspection laws; of extending Chinese exclusion law to cover Japanese and Korean immigration; against anti-scalping legislation; initiative and referendum and questioning candidates for nominations for congress and state legislatures; for women's rights; to use measures to aid in checking the spread of tuberculosis; for the encouragement and organization of labor leagues; to assist on passage of pending bills in the interests of seamen; to demand for the Porto Ricans the same rights and privileges as enjoyed by American citizens; passage and enforcement of laws abolishing child labor; for the organization of women workers; endorse the organization of women's auxiliaries to trade unions; for the demand of union labeled products; to assist in the passage of a law prohibiting the competition of enlisted musicians with civilian musicians; to support candidates pledged in advance to pay due regard to the sanitary conditions in the respective municipalities and to urge the removal of unhealthful conditions in the places where such reforms are needed; that city central bodies and state federations are hereby advised that all special assessments levied should only be declared upon a referendum vote of the unions affiliated.

An assessment of one cent per member per week for three weeks was ordered levied by the convention on every member affiliated with the American Federation of Labor for the assistance of the United Textile Workers for the members on strike at Fall River, Mass.

The convention of the American Federation of

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Labor adopted the following as their position on subjects under caption:

PRINTERS' EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

President Gompers in his annual report to the convention submitted the following strong statement and recommendation relative to the establishment of an eight-hour day for the membership of the International Typographical Union:

PRINTERS' EIGHT-HOUR MOVEMENT.

Taking cognizance of the vast progress in the development of the printing trade, the International Typographical Union at its last convention adopted a resolution declaring that on January 1, 1906, a general eight-hour workday shall be enforced. The effort is to be made to secure the co-operation of the printing employers and to bring about the change by mutual agreement.

These propositions were submitted to a referendum vote of the membership of the International Typographical Union. No official information has yet been given me as to the final result of the vote. From information received, however, it is certain that the proposition has been favorably decided. The membership at the same time voted in favor of assessing themselves to accumulate a defense fund in the meantime, to stand the members in good stead should necessity require them to enforce their demands by a cessation of work.

The American Federation of Labor has been of incalculable benefit to a large number of international unions and local unions in the introduction and enforcement of the eight-hour workday, as attested by the large number of our fellows who now work under that rule. Inasmuch as the International Typographical Union has taken the initiative of its own accord in the matter of introducing and enforcing the eight-hour workday, I submit for your consideration and recommend that this movement of the International Typographical Union receive the sincere and hearty endorsement and co-operation of this convention of the American Federation of Labor, and of every union member as well as every wage earner and those who sympathize with practical, evolutionary, economic progress.

It is not now known whether there will be any contest against the eight-hour day; whether any antagonistic action will be taken by the employers to the men. We do know, however, that at the last convention of the employing printers of the United States, organized under the name of the Typothetæ, a resolution was adopted declaring against that movement. In any event, it seems clear to me that every action should be taken by this convention and by our organizations generally, not only to pledge the support of the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated unions to the International Typographical Union in its effort to enforce the eight-hour day, but that a special committee be appointed by this convention to give the subject-matter consideration; that the committee should consult with the officers and representatives of the International Typographical Union during the convention and report thereto before adjournment; that either that committee or another committee be authorized to be appointed for purpose of co-operating with the executive council of the American Federation of Labor and the officers of the Typographical Union, so that the best possible aid can be rendered to our fellow workers in the great movement that they have undertaken and in which they have the hopes, wishes, prayers, and co-operation of every one interested in the welfare of the human family and the progress and civilization of our people.

Of course, in the effort to help one particular organization, especially in the laudable purpose it has mapped out for itself to achieve, we are not circumscribed or limited in our effort to help any and all of our fellow workmen who are in a position to make any effort for the advancement or promotion of their interests. We shall, therefore, welcome not only the initiative of our fellow unionists to obtain improved conditions, and particularly the improved conditions that come from a shorter workday, but we shall be glad to help in the initiation of any movement that will contribute in any way toward the protection, the promotion of the conditions and interests of our fellow workmen, and to render them every assistance within our power.

Upon the recommendation of committee on President Gompers' report, the above was referred to a special committee. The committee submitted the following, which was unanimously adopted:

EIGHT-HOUR WORKDAY.

First—That the American Federation of Labor approve and endorse the movement under way by the International Typographical Union for an eight-hour day for the book and job printers of the United States and Canada, and pledge to the support of this movement both moral and financial assistance.

Second—That if at any time after January 1, 1906, the International Typographical Union desires the financial support of the American Federation of Labor, and if after investigation by the executive council such financial support is found necessary in order to insure victory to the printers, the executive council shall levy the constitutional assessment on affiliated bodies, this assessment to continue for such length of time as in the judgment of the executive council may be necessary.

Third—Your committee recommends that a committee of five members be appointed to act with the executive council in furthering the eight-hour day for the book and job printers.

And we desire to conclude this report by extending to the International Typographical Union the hearty well wishes of the American Federation of Labor for the success of the printers' eight-hour project.

Your committee would recommend the adoption of resolutions thanking the American Federation of Labor and President Gompers for their favorable action, which resulted in pledging the moral and financial support of the American Federation of Labor to the International Typographical Union in its efforts to secure the eight-hour workday.

INDUSTRIAL PEACE.

Under the caption of "Industrial Peace," he calls attention to the fact that there is no peace guaranteed to those who are not prepared to defend it; that in so far as strikes against wage reductions have been unsuccessful, they have been so because the organizations in question were not financially prepared for the struggle. Your committee desire to say that at all times those who worked had to sustain those who defended them while at work. This has been the history of the development of races and nations, and, unquestionably, is the law running through all associated effort. We therefore earnestly agree with the president in his recommendations, that members of organizations must in time of peace furnish the necessary means to defend and improve the conditions during times of stress and trouble.

I. T. U. VS. NEW ORLEANS CENTRAL BODY.

A case has recently arisen in New Orleans similar to one which existed in Omaha a few years ago; that is, that the central labor union of New Orleans has placed upon its unfair list a labor paper, published and edited by a member of the International Typographical Union.

The president of the International Typographical Union complained that R. P. Fleming, the proprietor and editor of the paper referred to, is a union member; that all the work done in connection with the paper is that of union members; that the reason for declaring this publication unfair is due to nothing more or less than the expression of opinion by the editor.

Acting upon principles of trade union law, as

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well as the decision rendered by the executive council in the Omaha case, already referred to, President Gompers communicated with the New Orleans central body, practically reiterating the decision reached in the similar case.

While we all reserve to ourselves the right of patronizing or refusing to patronize any publication because of the views and judgment expressed in its columns, yet, as trade unionists, we have not the moral right to "boycott" any publication because of the expression of opinion through its columns.

We do not undertake to say that the statements complained of, as published by Editor Fleming, are justified or otherwise; we are not in a position to know, but whatever the expressions may have been, the untrammeled freedom of the press is so important to the well being, not only of organized labor, but to human, civilized life, that no conceivable circumstance could arise that would warrant trade unionists, in their organized capacity, in placing a publication upon a "boycott" list for the expression of opinion.

President Gompers has communicated to the New Orleans central body to this effect, but the central body has neither rectified the wrong nor complied with its repeated promises to answer the complaint made. In view of these facts, we recommend that unless the New Orleans central body removes from its unfair list the "United Labor Journal" within thirty days after the close of this convention, and so notifies the president of the American Federation of Labor, the charter of said central body shall be withdrawn.

Committee reports favorably, and recommends that the executive council enforce its decision even to the extent of revoking the charter of the central body.

INCORPORATION.

In the matter of the incorporation of trade unions, the president states, and your committee fully agrees, that it is but a pretext, not honestly offered, but distinctly for the purpose of so mulcting the unions in damages as to prevent them from getting together the necessary funds for an effective resistance to any encroachment which the citizens' alliance may choose to make at any time or place; and your committee further recommends that efforts be made to watch congress and the different state legislatures for bills which have any such purpose in view, with the purpose of resisting their passage to the utmost.

MONGOLIAN COMPETITION.

One of the gravest, if not the most so, of the dangers confronting not only the working people, but all the people, is the Mongolian competition, the mere beginning of which has shown disastrous consequences. Occidental civilization has within the last hundred years or more followed a policy of sacrificing population to production. The introduction of labor-saving appliances forced out of work in Great Britain and on the continent of Europe the people out of which have grown the populations of this continent, of New Zealand, Australia and South Africa. Oriental civilization, as exemplified by the Chinese, Koreans and Japanese, have followed the direct opposite system, of sacrificing production to population. The introduction amongst them at this time of power-driven machinery and the newest and best of labor-saving appliances necessarily will throw out of employment in those countries untold millions of people, highly skilled artisans, among them perhaps the highest skilled and best disciplined and most docile hand labor in the world. They are not going to die of want in China, Korea or Japan. They will come as immigrants to any part of the world where they can find the slightest opening, and the cleavage in modern Occidental countries existing between the employer, who seeks cheap and docile labor, and the laborer who wants equal rights as laborer as well as he has as citizen, furnishes to the Mongolian so inviting a field, and so much secret and open assistance to get a foothold on our shores is given them, that the sternest of efforts, as suggested by the president, must be employed to save for the Caucasian race this continent, if such be at all possible. We are therefore in full accord with the president's report upon this subject, and will submit for your consideration resolutions introduced upon that subject, asking your favorable consideration of the same.

ENGINEERS, FIREMEN AND TEAMSTERS VS. BREWERY WORKMEN.

We recommend that all agreements and decisions heretofore made by, or at the instance of, the American Federation of Labor, between the brewery workmen, engineers, firemen and teamsters, be and are hereby substituted by a working agreement upon the following basis:

1. All brewery employes now members of the United Brewery Workmen's Union may remain such, provided that such members of said United Brewery Workmen's Union as are now employed as engineers, firemen, or teamsters, may withdraw from that organization, and join their respective unions, representing these crafts, without prejudice or discrimination on the part of their former associates.

2. Hereafter the United Brewery Workmen's Union shall not admit to membership any engineer, fireman or teamster, but shall refer all applicants, members of these trades, to the respective organizations of these trades, now affiliated with the American Federation of Labor where such organizations exist.

3. All engineers, firemen and teamsters employed in breweries shall conform to the laws, rules and regulations made by that organization of which the majority of the members of the respective crafts employed in each brewery are members.

4. Whenever a majority of men employed as engineers, firemen or teamsters in any brewery are members of the respective unions of these crafts, the organization or organizations representing such majority shall appoint a committee to act co-jointly with the United Brewery Workmen's Union in any negotiations which may arise with the employers, provided that the United Brewery Workmen shall have equal representation with all the other organizations in joint conference.

5. Failure to comply with the provisions of this agreement within a period of six months after the date of adjournment of this convention shall work a revocation of the charter of the organization or organizations so failing.

Resolved, That the executive council is hereby instructed to execute this mandate;

Resolved, That the United Brewery Workmen be compelled to withdraw those engineers and firemen who have taken the places of striking engineers and firemen in the cities of St. Louis, Mo., and Belleville, Ill.

Resolved, That the United Brewery Workmen be requested to withdraw all injunction suits now pending and to dissolve such injunctions as have been secured against the International Unions of stationary engineers and firemen affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

APPEALS FOR FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.

During the past year we had numerous appeals for financial assistance, each urging that a special assessment be levied upon the unions. In view of the fact, however, that there were so many involved, and taking into consideration the financial condition of nearly all th international unions, we were strongly convinced of the inexpediency of levying such assessments.

We, however issued several appeals, some of which brought fair returns.

We can not too strongly impress upon the minds of our fellow unionists the absolute necessity of providing their organizations with funds. During the period when they are employed, and without any difficulty confronting them, they should contribute to the dues that will afford them protection in all of the vicissitudes that may befall them, to aid in securing the improved conditions to which they are entitled.

Experience has demonstrated that the failure of unions to require the contribution of higher dues, and the consequent absence of any fund, is the

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cause of many strikes and lockouts which could and would otherwise be averted.

When unions have no accumulated funds, they are often imposed upon by employers who undertake to calculate to a nicety how long the workmen can resist aggression and hold out to enforce a demand, no matter how reasonable it may be. The fact that men can and do economize, and live on less than usual during a contest, is not considered when the employers take an aggressive position, and strikes are thereby prolonged to a greater period than calculated upon by the employers. But the presence of a good fund would have the effect of moderating the employers' attitude and persuading them to a more reasonable consideration of labor's rights. It is true that appeals for financial aid have been of great material advantage; that for the miners' strike, in the anthracite regions; for the Western Federation of Miners, for the textile workers, and for the glove workers, have had fairly reasonable results, but, generally speaking, the issuance of appeals for financial assistance is immediately considered by employers as a sign of weakness and as a token of distress, that influences them to take an obstinate position, in their supposed confidence that in a very brief time hunger will weaken the ranks and break the backbone of the strike.

In view of these absolute facts, demonstrated beyond doubt, we desire strongly to impress upon the minds of fellow unionists, and to recommend and urge upon our international unions the absolute necessity and advantage to them, to their members, and to all labor, that the dues of the membership of their local unions should not be less than $1 per month. Funds accumulated from the contribution of such dues would not only admit the payment of benefits of several kinds to the members, but would be the greatest preventive of the deterioration of the condition of labor, would be the easiest and most practical method of obtaining improvements in the condition of the workers, and accomplish these beneficial results without the necessity of strikes or lockouts.

CITIZENS' ALLIANCE.

There has in the past sprung up in different cities associations of employers, organized for the specific purpose of opposing the aims and objects of the trade union movement. Within the last year or two these different organizations have come together under the name "Citizens' Alliance." Mr. Job of Chicago said that the principles of this association are: First, the open shop; second, no sympathetic strikes; third, no limitation or restriction of output or apprentices; fourth, the enforcement of law. Being for the open shop, and against the union shop, they stand pledged to oppose any efforts toward any unity on the part of the working people. They desire to prevent the co-operation of the working people for any specific object not sanctioned or endorsed by the employers of labor. They claim that the so-called open shop is the only constitutional or legal shop; that the union shop is in violation of constitutional guaranties and of individual liberty. Our position is that, being free, we have the absolute right to associate together, to assist each other in any effort to improve our condition as workmen or as citizens. We claim that as workmen we have the absolute right to refuse to work for or with any employer or laborer antagonistic to our interests. We insist upon the union shop, because in any serious disagreement with our employers, the most effective weapon which we have is to withdraw our labor from the shop until such disagreement shall be arranged. That the open shop—the non-union shop—is the more advantageous to the employer who desires to destroy existing conditions and reduce wages is undoubtedly true. That this is the reason for the solicitude of the employer for the establishment of the open shop—the non-union shop—is equally true. The alliance is against sympathetic strikes. Being against the combination of workmen under any circumstances, this goes without saying. That the organization as such, the citizens' alliance, would fail to understand and sympathize with the feelings which at times produce the sympathetic strike is equally natural. No limitation upon the number of apprentices means, as we know too well, the turning out of numberless, half-baked mechanics, whose years for learning their trade have been wasted to them, while very profitable to the employer who taught them but one part of the handicraft which they were supposed to learn. Enforcement of law is the fourth reason given by Mr. Job for the existence of the citizens' alliance. In this statement is an indictment against the entire system of jurisprudence, and an indictment of all the public officers elected by the people throughout the country. Vigilance committees are at times organized in new and unsettled countries. When they are organized in countries with an orderly government, they can only exist for the purpose of taking the place of the regularly elected officials, and enforcing such law and order as they themselves hold to be proper. They may be progressive or reactionary. They are at all times revolutionary. The citizens' alliance must, like other institutions, be judged by its actions, and its actions prove it to be antagonistic to any combinations except their own; to the right of association when used by the working people. They claim that with the ownership of the means of production or transportation necessarily goes the right to and the power over so much labor power as will make such means of production or transportation profitable. This contention is in direct opposition to the Declaration of Independence—the first constitution of the United States—to the entire development of civilized life as found in this country. It would set at naught the thirteenth amendment to the constitution, by so arranging the laws and customs of the country as to rob the workman of his freedom to quit, singly or collectively, but especially collectively, and by isolation deprive him of the power of locomotion. The right of labor to freely move from state to state within this country, or from one country to another, has been looked upon as fundamental, and was never questioned until the citizens' alliance, with its injunctions, undertook to enforce their reactionary principles—that the laborer belongs to him who owns the tools. It is to enforce this ownership, to prevent the workman from enforcing the distinctly American principle of freedom, that the citizens' alliance stands for and works for the open shop. It is for this reason that it stands for the abolition of the workman's right to bestow his patronage upon his friends and withhold it from his enemies. It is for this reason that it uses its best efforts wherever opportunity offers to destroy the value of the union label. What it will do when it has the opportunity and power is best exemplified by the situation produced by it in the state of Colorado; and we are in full accord with what the president says about this situation, with especial approval of the following:

"The iniquitous policy of the so-called citizens' alliances has had its fullest fruition in Colorado. In that state it has not only of itself had full sway, but it has been aided in the execution of its edicts by the executive with the full power of the military. Indeed, the citizens' alliance had but the simple declaration to make as to its wishes and what in its judgment constituted the law, to have the governor of the state order the troops to the most convenient point to execute what was accepted as a decree. Civil government has been set at naught, and constitutional and natural rights and guarantees wantonly trampled under foot."

Reactionary in its principles, revolutionary in its methods, it can not be but that our people, whether connected with labor organizations or not, will, as they learn to know what it stands for and what it is, place upon it such a seal of disapproval as will compel it either to change its policy or go out of existence. It should be the duty of union men and friends of labor and progress everywhere to study its purposes, its acts, and to give to the same the widest publication possible.

Victor L. Berger, of the International Typographical Union delegation, introduced the following resolution:

Whereas, The unprecedented concentration of wealth in the United States and the rapid development of the trusts in almost every branch of in-

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dustry make it obvious that capitalism will soon reach its culmination point, and will have to make room for another phase of civilization; and

Whereas, It is evident that this nation is destined to take the lead in this grand struggle for better conditions and higher culture; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we hereby recommend to all organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to have their members study the economic conditions, to have lectures upon these subjects in their lodge rooms and at the meetings set apart for this purpose, and to do everything in their power for the enlightenment and intellectual advancement of the proletariat.

The above resolution was adopted after it was amended to read as follows:

Whereas, It is evident that this nation is destined to take the lead in the grand struggle for better conditions and higher culture; therefore be it

Resolved, That we hereby recommend to all organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to have their members study the economic conditions, to have lectures upon these subjects in their lodge rooms and at the meetings set apart for this purpose, and to do everything in their power for the enlightenment and intellectual advancement of the proletariat.

The following officers and delegates were elected: President, Samuel Gompers (cigarmaker); first vice-president, James Duncan (granite cutter); second vice-president, John Mitchell (coal miner); third vice-president, James O'Connell (machinist); fourth vice-president, Max Morris (retail clerk); fifth vice-president, Thomas I. Kidd (woodworker); sixth vice-president, D. A. Hayes (glass bottle blower); seventh vice-president, Daniel J. Keefe (longshoreman); eighth vice-president, William J. Spencer (plumber); treasurer, John B. Lennon (tailor); secretary, Frank Morrison (printer). Fraternal delegates to Great Britain—John A. Moffitt (hatter), James Wood (cigarmaker). Fraternal delegate to Canada—Frank Feeney (elevator conductor).

Victor L. Berger, of the International Typographical Union delegation, requested that he be recorded as voting against the unanimous election of Samuel Gompers as president of the American Federation of Labor. Request granted and he was so recorded.

Respectfully submitted,

James M. Lynch.
Frank Morrison.
Max S. Hayes.
Frank K. Foster.
Victor L. Berger.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

COMMITTEE ON COPYRIGHT LAW.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

Ladies and Gentlemen—The past year has been an active one in copyright matter, and more interest has been manifested, by way of conferences and legislation, on the subject of copyright than at any other period during the existence of your committee. During the year five bills were introduced in congress amending the copyright law, but only one of the number became law. This was an amendment to Section 4952 of the copyright law, and as the same has been the subject of wide comment and is not well understood generally by our members, the bill is offered in full:

FIFTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS, THIRD SESSION.

AN ACT TO AMEND SECTION FORTY-NINE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-TWO OF THE REVISED STATUTES.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section forty-nine hundred and fifty-two of the Revised Statutes be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 4952. The author, inventor, designer, or proprietor of any book, map, chart, dramatic or musical composition, engraving, cut, print, or photograph, or negative thereof, or of a painting, drawing, chromo, statue, statuary, and of models or designs intended to be perfected as works of the fine arts, and the executors, administrators, or assigns of any such person shall, upon complying with the provisions of this chapter, have the sole liberty of printing, reprinting, publishing, completing, copying, executing, finishing, and vending the same; and, in the case of a dramatic composition, of publicly performing or representing it, or causing it to be performed or represented by others. And authors or their assigns shall have exclusive right to dramatize or translate any of their works for which copyright shall have been obtained under the laws of the United States.

"Whenever the author of a book in a foreign language, which shall be published in a foreign country before the day of publication in this country, or his executors, administrators, or assigns, shall deposit one complete copy of the same, including all maps and other illustrations, in the Library of Congress, Washington, District of Columbia, within thirty days after the first publication of such book in a foreign country, and shall insert in such copy, and in all copies of such book sold or distributed in the United States, on the title page or the page immediately following, a notice of the reservation of copyright in the name of the proprietor, together with the true date of first publication of such book, in the following words: 'Published ——, nineteen hundred and ——. Privilege of copyright in the United States reserved under the act approved ——, nineteen hundred and five, by ——,' and shall within twelve months after the first publication of such book in a foreign country, file the title of such book and deposit two copies of it in the original language or, at his option, of a translation of it in the English language, printed from type set within the limits of the United States, or from plates made therefrom, containing a notice of copyright, as provided by the copyright laws now in force, he and they shall have during the term of twenty-eight years from the date of recording the title of the book or of the English translation of it, as provided for above, the sole liberty of printing, reprinting, publishing, vending, translating and dramatizing the said book: Provided, That this act shall only apply to a citizen or subject of a foreign state or nation when such foreign state or nation permits to citizens of the United States of

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America the benefit of copyright on substantially the same basis as to its own citizens."

Approved March 3, 1905.

Your committee received many letters after the enactment of this bill inquiring if the adoption of the same would not endanger the manufacturing clause of the copyright law. The act does not apply to books published in English, and does not even apply to books printed in a foreign language previous to the passage of the act. It is virtually a reservation of copyright for one year, and as your committee understands it, its purpose is to give sufficient time for proper translation of the book in the original language.

The efforts of your committee during the past years were principally directed toward securing an amendment to Section 4956, which is the manufacturing clause of the copyright law. In this we were partially successful. The bill passed the lower house of congress, but failed in the senate, although it had the approval of the senate committee on patents, and was strongly recommended by Senator Kittridge, the chairman of that committee. The last session of congress was what is known as the "short session," and but little legislation can be secured at such a time, but your committee was hopeful that the bill could be put through, and President Lynch was requested to come to Washington and personally assist in the matter, which he did, ably assisting us in our work. The bill was brought up two days before the end of the session, and objection being raised, it had to go over. Having passed the lower house and being approved by the senate committee, and with other circumstances which have since arisen adding in its favor, we believe the bill will have no trouble passing the next congress. The bill in question, and which is given below, is the one which received the endorsement of the last International convention and has for its object the strengthening of the manufacturing clause of the copyright law by the enactment of new provisions, and providing penalties for false registration. In other words, it requires an affidavit to secure a copyright, instead of an ex-parte statement, as is now the case. As some conferences have already been held, and others are to follow before congress convenes, in order to draft a general copyright bill, our bill is herewith respectfully submitted to the convention, and the delegates are requested to closely scrutinize the same and offer such suggestions or amendments as they may think proper. Such amendments or suggestions can be offered to the convention, or later forwarded to the copyright committee up to September 1, 1905, at Washington, D. C. Following is the bill in full, with the action taken on the same:

H. R. 13355.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Tawney introduced the following bill, which was referred to the committee on patents and ordered to be printed:

A BILL TO AMEND THE COPYRIGHT LAWS.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section forty-nine hundred and fifty-six of the Revised Statutes be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 4956. No person shall be entitled to a copyright unless he shall, on or before the day of publication, in this or any foreign country, deliver at the office of the librarian of congress, or deposit in the mail within the United States, addressed to the librarian of congress, at Washington, District of Columbia, a printed copy of the title of the book, map, chart, dramatic or musical composition, engraving, cut, print, photograph, or chromo, or a description of the painting, drawing, statue, statuary, or a model or design for a work of the fine arts, for which he desires a copyright; nor unless he shall also, not later than the day of the publication thereof, in this or any foreign country, deliver at the office of the librarian of congress, at Washington, District of Columbia, or deposit in the mail within the United States, addressed to the librarian of congress, at Washington, District of Columbia, two copies of such copyright book, map, chart, dramatic or musical composition, engraving, chromo, cut, print, or photograph; or, in case of a painting, drawing, statue, statuary, model, or design for a work of the fine arts, a photograph of the same: Provided, That in the case of a book, photograph, chromo, or lithograph, the two copies of the same required to be delivered or deposited as above, shall be printed from type set within the limits of the United States, or from plates made therefrom, or from negatives or drawings on stone made within the limits of the United States, or from transfers made therefrom. During the existence of such copyright, the importation into the United States of any book, chromo, lithograph, or photograph so copyrighted, or any edition, or editions thereof, or any plates of the same not made from type set, negatives or drawings on stone made within the limits of the United States shall be, and is hereby, prohibited except in the cases specified in paragraphs five hundred and twelve to five hundred and sixteen, inclusive, in section two of the act entitled 'An Act to reduce the revenue and equalize the duties on imports, and for other purposes,' approved October first, eighteen hundred and ninety; and, except in the case of persons purchasing for use and not for sale, who import subject to the duty thereon not more than two copies of such book at any one time; and, except in the case of newspapers and magazines, not containing in whole or in part matter copyrighted under the provisions of this act unauthorized by the author which are hereby exempted from prohibition of importation: Provided, nevertheless, That in the case of books in foreign languages, of which only translations in English are copyrighted, the prohibition of importation shall apply only to the translation of the same, and the importation of the books in the original language shall be permitted: And provided further, That accompanying the two copies of a book, required to be delivered or deposited as above, there shall be an affidavit under the seal of a registered notary public of the United States, and made by the person desiring the said copyright, or his United States agent or representative, setting forth that the two copies required to be so deposited have been printed from type set within the limits of the United States, or from plates made therefrom, or from negatives or drawings on stone made within the limits of the United States or from transfers made therefrom: Provided, also, That a penalty of not less than one thousand dollars nor more than five thousand dollars shall be imposed for the violation of any of the provisions of this section."

March 2, 1904—Referred to the committee on patents and ordered to be printed.

Passed the house April 2, '94.

On March 1, 1905, the chairman of your committee was informed by President Lynch that President McCormick, of Typographical Union No. 6, had requested that the copyright committee be instructed to come over to New York to attend a copyright conference. Acting under the president's advice the chairman of your committee pro-

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ceeded at once to New York and reported to No. 6. This conference was held on March 2, 1905, at the Aldine Association, with the following gentlemen present:

Mr. Scott (Century), president American Publishers' Association.
George Haven Putnam.
Charles Scribner.
Mr. Sullivan, International Typographical Union, Washington.
Mr. Donnelly, Typographical Union No. 6.
Mr. Jackson, Typographical Union No. 6.
William Green, president typothetæ, city of New York.
S. H. Eggers, chairman executive committee, typothetæ.
H. V. Boyar, recording secretary, typothetæ.
William Heinemann.

Mr. Scott, president American publishers' association, who presided, stated that the purpose of the conference was to discuss certain proposals which had been made by William Heinemann, vice-president of the English publishers' association, with regard to American copyright on English books. Mr. Heinemann explained his position as follows:

It would appear that under the amendment concerning copyright on translations which passed congress on February 28, foreign authors would be at an advantage over English authors, inasmuch as they would have twelve months' grace before a copyright need be completed. As a matter of fact, the amendment as passed gave only a very moderate sort of protection, although in its original form it certainly would have seemed as if it favored continental authors over English authors.

He expressed an opinion that if a provisional copyright could be obtained by entering a work in Washington, with the option of completing the copyright within a period of say two or three months, that that would be a very helpful measure and one which would certainly reduce the feeling of injustice that many English authors and publishers cherish at the present moment.

Upon inquiry he learned that the means of obtaining such a measure of relief would be by enlisting the co-operation of the typographers of America, and he had thereupon written to Typographical Union No. 6, requesting a representative of that union to meet him, and after meeting Mr. Jackson and Mr. Donelly, of Typographical Union No. 6, it was thought well to call a meeting representing all the interests at stake.

The present meeting was the outcome of this invitation, and he wished to emphasize the fact that this meeting was an entirely informal one and that none of those present were in any way able to pledge their associations, so he also, although vice-president of the Publishers' Association of Great Britain and Ireland, spoke in his private capacity and with no mandate from the Publishers' Association of Great Britain and Ireland.

Mr. Heinemann pointed out that his wish would be that a copyright could be applied for in America in the same way that a patent was applied for—on specification, with a period of say two or three months to complete the copyright. He pointed out that the typographers of America could only benefit by supporting this proposal and, in order to show it, developed the theory that whereas books, the sale of which was quite assured, would always be copyrighted in America, those commanding only a limited sale or were exceedingly expensive in manufacture would always be manufactured in the country of their origin as they are now—so that the only books which it was necessary to discuss in this relation were those which had a moderate success assured (not sufficient to warrant two independent settings) and experimental books. Of the latter a few might, if Mr. Heinemann's suggestion was adopted, be lost to American printers, but he had found only a very small number, and a decreasing one, of such books which were experimentally published in England and had proved sufficiently attractive to be reprinted unauthoritatively in America. There remained then the large number of books which were set with no view to American copyright under the present manufacturing clause, and which, under the present arrangement, were generally published in England with reference to no American edition. These were usually, under the present arrangement, imported either in sheets or in the shape of English plates, whereas in many cases it would be worth while to take out American copyright after the market had been tested in England, could in the first instance a provisional copyright be obtained. This then was what Mr. Heinemann asked for and he dwelt on the fact that it would constantly enable the English publishers to bring out a book on the psychological moment, which under the present arrangement was frequently lost through the delay in taking out American copyright. Most frequently this was the case, of course, in the rush of Christmas business, when it very often happened American copyright had to be sacrificed in order to place the book on the market in time for the season's sales. Mr. Heinemann contended that a great deal of typesetting would be required by American printers and a great advantage given at the same time to English authors and publishers by the adoption of his suggestion.

Mr. Scribner suggested that it would be quite necessary, if such an amendment were proposed to the copyright act, that some provision should be made for the supply of the English edition during the interim period, and he thought that the words "with the consent of the owner of the copyright" should be added to the section of the present copyright act permitting the importation of two copies of any book for use but not for sale.

Mr. Putnam drew a comparison to the present proposal with the proposal which now had become a law concerning the rights of translation, and he was not sure whether the period that ought to be allowed should not be thirty days rather than longer. A general discussion ensued in which it seemed to be generally agreed that the period of sixty days was the most practical period.

In conclusion Mr. Scott, on behalf of the American publishers, intimated that they would support such a measure, provided a proper means could be found to regulate the importation of the English edition during the period between application and completion of copyright.

Mr. Sullivan, on behalf of the International

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Typographical Union, intimated that the typographers would equally support such a measure, which was bound to bring printing into the country and which would foster the good feeling and business relations between English publishers and authors and American publishers and printers, so long as no attempt was made to place the English edition on the market in the interim period and then try to obtain American copyright. It would be necessary to make quite clear that the measure was asked in order to give the fullest possible latitude to those wishing to obtain copyright without the risk of infringing the manufacturing clause to which they always would most jealously adhere.

Mr. Green, on behalf of the typothetæ, agreed with Mr. Sullivan, and Mr. Heinemann, in conclusion, assured the meeting that it had never been his intention to ask for this present measure with a view to circumventing the manufacturing clause, irksome as it was and always would be to English publishers and authors.

After the meeting Mr. Heinemann asked for a further conference with the representatives of the typographers, which was granted, and the subject was gone over more extensively. The printers believed thirty days to be a reasonable time to secure copyright and were willing to concede that period on behalf of their organization. The chairman of your committee was requested by Mr. Heinemann to put his proposition for sixty days' time for securing copyright before the International, stating that English publishers and printers had many disadvantages to contend with, as compared with American publishers and printers, one principal handicap being that in England they print almost entirely from the type, instead of plates, as we do here, and he urgently suggested that the International send a representative to England to look into the printing trades there for the purpose of securing data and information of benefit to the American typographers.

I therefore submit Mr. Heinemann's request and suggestions to the convention for respectful consideration. I believe there are certain important facts in regard to the transmission of plates, printed sheets, etc., bearing seriously on copyright matter, as well as other valuable information which could be secured by sending a representative of the craft to England.

During the last congress, Senator Kittridge, who has charge of such legislation, advised the librarian of congress to call together during the year all parties interested in copyright matters for the purpose of drafting a general copyright bill, as the present law had been so weighted down with amendments as to become conflicting.

Mr. Putnam, the librarian of congress, called the first conference to be held in New York city on May 31, 1905. I was instructed by President Lynch to represent the International at that conference. In order to give the International proper representation, as well as full voting strength, I was advised to select additional representatives, and this was done in the choice of President McCormick and George J. Jackson, organizer of No. 6.

The conference met on May 31, and continued its sessions until the evening of June 2. Twenty-nine associations were represented. The conference was a busy one, and was presided over by the librarian of congress, Mr. Putnam. The present copyright law was taken up seriatim, and discussed, eliminations made where the same were thought necessary, and new features were added. Your representatives attended every session of the conference and took an active part in the proceedings. Our copyright bill, previously mentioned, was introduced and generally discussed. No serious objection was offered to it. The amount of business done at the conference was so large that I could not undertake to give even a synopsis of it. That it will result in a great deal of good to all concerned there is no question. The work of this conference will be supplemented by two other conferences to be held later on, and then the final result will be submitted to the next congress for adoption.

Your committee respectfully suggest that the International body place itself on record as endorsing our bill, H. B. 13355, and requesting its passage by the incoming congress.

Your committee would also respectfully suggest that in order to prevent the continued importation into this country of perfect plates and shells under the head of "old type metal," which are now admitted free of duty, and whereby the government is defrauded of its just revenue and certain members of our craft deprived of a portion of the labor to which they are justly entitled, that the International body, assembled in convention, unanimously protest against the continued importation into this country of perfect plates under the head of "old type metal," and that in order to effectively secure this result that a petition be forwarded to the speaker of the house and presiding officer of the senate before the convening of the next congress requesting that paragraph 533 of the tariff act of 1897, which reads as follows: "Old copper, fit only for manufacture, clippings from new copper, and all composition metal of which copper is a component material of chief value not specifically provided for in this act," be transferred from the free list and placed on the dutiable list at an ad valorem duty of 25 per cent.

Respectfully submitted,

J. J. Sullivan, Chairman.
James H. Platt.
John F. Shaen.

Washington, D. C.

COMMITTEE ON TELEGRAPH.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

Ladies and Gentlemen—Your committee on government ownership and control of the telegraph begs leave to report as follows:

During the past year little progress was made for the measure in charge of your committee. Early in the recent short session of congress it became apparent that the business before the senate and house committees was so voluminous, principally with appropriations and urgent bills, that scant consideration could or would be paid to our appeals. Therefore, any effort we might put forth

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would be but a useless waste of time and, in all probability, a source of more or less expense to the International Typographical Union. Under the circumstances we did not feel justified in devoting much time to labor, the probable results of which were so utterly unpromising. However, the forthcoming session of congress is looked forward to with brighter hopes for the reason that government and municipal ownership sentiment is developing and making such rapid strides that thousands of converts are flocking to the standard of government ownership of public utilities.

Your committee requests that the delegates to the forthcoming session of the International Typographical Union give all possible assistance when the measure is presented to congress.

We recommend that our delegates to the next convention of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to request of that body that governmental ownership and control of the telegraph be made a preferred measure; that the legislative committee be directed to co-operate with the International Typographical Union committee stationed in Washington, in pushing the work among the membership and the committees of both houses of congress, and that all organizations represented in the federation be requested to take the necessary steps toward putting into practical effect the measure we have been striving for for years.

Respectfully submitted,

A. L. Randall, Chairman,
John B. Dickman, Secretary,
W. N. Brackwell,
F. C. Roberts,
John A. Huston.

CUMMINGS MEMORIAL COMMITTEE.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

Ladies and Gentlemen—Your Amos J. Cummings memorial committee desires to submit for your consideration the following report of their transactions since organization.

As all know, at the session of the International Typographical Union in St. Louis, the report of the Cummings memorial committee, and all matter pertaining to the subject, was referred to the committee on Union Printers' Home for consideration; said committee reported the following recommendations, which were adopted unanimously by the convention, thus committing that body to the project:

Reviewing the report of the "Cummings Memorial Committee," printed in the supplement to the officers' report, we beg leave to express approval of the conclusion of the Washington convention, that the "Cummings memorial" take the form of a permanent library extension to the Union Printers' Home, and we recommend that the "Cummings memorial" be in the form of a permanent addition to the Home by extending the northeast wing of the main building about sixty-five feet, according to plans and specifications laid before this committee and accompanying this report, except that the interior of the two upper floors be not finished until absolutely necessary to accommodate an increased number of inmates. The estimate of the architect for this extension is about $24,000 or $25,000, but by deferring the finishing of the interior, as suggested, the cost will not exceed $20,000. This plan will give the Home increased facilities that it needs at present in the basement, will enlarge the dining room and the reading room, and provide a handsome library room as a "Cummings memorial."

To accomplish this we further recommend that the present "Cummings Memorial" committee be continued and that it be increased to eleven members; that said committee continue its work of raising funds until about $20,000 have been accumulated; that when such amount has been raised it shall pass to the control of the board of trustees of the Union Printers' Home, who shall proceed to erect said extension; that the installation of the Cummings library therein shall be a part of the work of the special "Cummings Memorial" committee.

President Lynch added, on the last day of the session, six members to the committee as follows: Michael Colbert, Chicago No. 16; H. E. Garman, Denver No. 49; David Hastings, Hamilton No. 129; L. A. Bickell, San Francisco No. 21; T. B. Brown, Topeka No. 121; P. L. Brent, Memphis No. 11. The original committee was composed of M. G. Scott, New York No. 6; A. D. Calvert, Philadelphia No. 2; A. G. Davis, Boston No. 13; Joe M. Johnson, Columbia (Washington) No. 101; F. H. Brown, Syracuse No. 55.

August 21, Chairman Scott, of the committee, communicated with the members regarding their desires as to organization and future work in the raising of the remainder of the $20,000 necessary to enter upon the erecting of the building as endorsed by the convention. He suggested two points for the consideration of the committee, as follows:

First. Do you think it advisable to call a meeting of the committee for the discussion of organization and future work?

Second. If so, what time and place would be most acceptable and convenient for you, giving due consideration for the location of the other members of the committee?

Replies were to the effect that it would be too expensive at that time to hold a meeting of the committee, and that some plan of action be evolved by correspondence to proceed with the work of raising the balance. It also was the sentiment of the committee that, in view of the enlarged number, a reorganization was advisable. The latter part of September Chairman Scott asked each member to designate his choice for chairman and secretary. The latter part of October we were informed by President Lynch of the action of the committee, and that Michael Colbert, of Chicago, and Harvey E. Garman, of Denver, had been selected as chairman and secretary, respectively, by the members, and also informed that we were thoroughly organized and were expected to get "busy."

It was the sense of the committee that the plan of asking a donation of 50 cents from each member of the International in every union be continued; that circulars asking the above be issued to all unions that had not heretofore responded, and that every committeeman do his utmost to bring about the desired result, with the hope that prior to the Toronto convention the sum desired would be in the hands of the International and the spirit of the action of the convention be complied with. For the purpose of perfecting the work and securing the active co-operation of all the committee, the several states in the jurisdiction were apportioned to the eleven members as follows, each to be re-

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sponsible for his own territory, mailing his literature, etc., from his own residence, such matter to be furnished him from the secretary's office. The division was as follows:

Marsden G. Scott—All unions in Greater New York City and New Jersey.

Joe M. Johnson—All unions in Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and District of Columbia.

Alfred D. Calvert—All unions in Pennsylvania and Delaware.

Arthur G. Davis—All unions in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont.

Fred H. Brown—All unions in New York state (outside the city) and Ohio.

Michael Colbert—All unions in Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin.

T. B. Brown—All unions in Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, North Dakota and South Dakota.

David Hastings—All unions in Canada and Michigan.

P. L. Brent—All unions in Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida and Kentucky.

L. A. Bickel—All unions in California, Oregon, Washington and Nevada.

H. E. Garman—All unions in Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Texas, Utah, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Alaska, Porto Rico, Hawaii and Philippines.

As a first effort, a circular was drawn and sent out late in December, embodying the plea and plans of the committee, the elegant write-up of the Home in the Inland Printer was secured in pamphlet form and return postal cards prepared. Each committeeman was furnished with enough of the above and sufficient stationery to fully cover the unions in his domain and to be sent to those desired, as well as individual members, officers and any one whom it was believed it would influence. In addition to these it was the instruction to each committeeman to write at least five personal letters to all of his unions on the matter and keep them stirred up. The responses were gratifying, for hardly had the first volley been fired before responses came rolling in. Unions that had partially donated raised to the full amount and many that had not, assured the committee they would be found on the right side of the ledger, and in a few months after the committee got actively at work the sum was swelled to fully $12,000 in cash, while the secretary's office had pledges on file for several thousand more.

In addition the secretary was instructed to send out literature and letters wherever he deemed it advisable. Many were sent to newspapers throughout the country, and the amount of favorable comment and commendation we received and free advertising secured for the International Typographical Union was well worth the time and money expended, if not a dollar had been received for the cause.

In May it was deemed advisable to again call the attention of those unions that had made no response to the committee's appeal, and another circular was prepared, together with a leaflet for each district, containing the amount expected on a 50-cent basis, the sum paid in, if any, and the amount pledged. This last appeal was sent out from the secretary's office and the personal letter writing continued. The results have been highly gratifying, and the unions seem to be taking a new interest in the matter.

A pleasing feature of the work of the committee had been the replies received. A number of unions have kindly expressed their willingness to aid the cause, but have found themselves unable at present to do so, owing to low treasuries and trouble in prospect. One or two have absolutely refused to contribute and so informed the committee, but it is believed that they will get in line as soon as matters progress a little further. Another commendable phase is the fact that it was found that the smaller unions were very prompt to respond to the committee's appeal. A number of the larger ones have the matter under consideration, and when they see the trend of sentiment, it is safe to say they will be found doing their part with a royal good will.

Another great assistance to the committee has been the inmates of the Home, who have aided in the corresponding and bringing the importance of the matter to the attention of such unions as had not done their part, especially those that had resident members.

When the committee was reorganized and took up the work there had been received from all sources, in the hands of the International, $7,898.12. This had been raised by the committee, aided by the campaign started by Denver Union No. 49, which took up the battle in the spring of 1904. The amount in the hands of Secretary-Treasurer Bramwood at the close of the fiscal year is $11,312.85. It is not the purpose of the committee to give the list of donations by unions, as that will appear in the report of Secretary-Treasurer Bramwood. Since its work began this committee has succeeded in raising and securing in cash in the neighborhood of $5,000 additional, which is an excellent showing and fully exemplifies the loyalty and generosity of the printer—the union printer. In addition to this there are on file in the office of the secretary of the committee pledges from various unions throughout the jurisdiction for fully $2,000 more that undoubtedly will be in the coffers of the secretary-treasurer by the time the convention meets. The committee feels confident that with a continuation of the methods adopted, work on the erection of the proposed addition is almost in sight, and that the delegates to the coming convention will do their part to make the project an unqualified success. We are in a position that we must go ahead with this work. There can be no turning back, and it must never be said that the members of the International Typographical Union started something it could not finish. We believe that to halt now would have a bad effect on the eight-hour-day movement, as it would give our opposers an opportunity to "knock."

We feel, also, that had it not been for the fact that our unions are under assessment for an eight-hour-day campaign, and many expect that the

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sinews of war will be needed at home, there would not have been a union in the jurisdiction but would have had its name on the roll before this.

Several offers of donations from outside sources, parties not connected in any way except through newspapers, have been tendered your committee, but have not so far been considered, except in one or two small amounts from former members. It is the belief of your committee that this project is purely one concerning printers, and they should handle it; it will be their monument, and they should pay for it. It can be unhesitatingly said that the committee could go out tomorrow and secure the remaining sum from those who are friends in other walks of life, and it would be given gladly.

While the committee has reached—several times over—with its numerous appeals and circulars, the various unions, there are undoubtedly some that do not realize the importance of the undertaking and the benefit and comfort the erection of this proposed extension to the Home will mean. We are trying to educate such as fast as possible to the right way of thinking, and if it were possible for members of this committee to appear in person before those unions that have not yet responded, it is safe to say that it would be only a question of a few months until the amount desired was in the hands of the secretary-treasurer, the money turned over to the Home trustees, the plans for the building of the Amos J. Cummings library extension to the Union Printers' Home accepted from the architect, the committee discharged and the whole matter closed up. We will keep at it, however, until such a happy result follows. The sum needed is about $20,000; more than half has been raised; we ask the aid of all to complete the good work so nobly begun by those charitable and thoughtful unions that have made it so successful thus far.

In appealing to the unions, all branches—printers, mailers, German-American, newswriters—have been treated alike. A perusal of the report of the donations by the secretary-treasurer will show how they have replied.

It will also be noticed how warmly the ladies of the woman's auxiliary have rallied to the support of the committee in the matter of donations. It may be safely said that if they had our membership and the same spirit of progress they now have, the erection of the addition would be well under way by this time.

Up to the time of the reorganization of the committee the expenses attached to the work had been slight, and had been paid by the International. As soon as the new work was started all expenses incurred were ordered by the executive board paid from the funds raised, which was eminently proper and correct, as they would necessarily be much larger under the new regime. Thousands of the various circulars were necessary, and the printing and stationery accounts would be considerable. Believing in putting out money to get money, no niggardliness was considered in this connection, though no excess was permitted. Each committeeman was furnished with all necessary supplies to cover his territory. The item of postage alone in such a campaign as we have conducted is no small one. But it has been money well spent. The entire itemized expense, up to the close of the fiscal year, for printing, postage, supplies, stationery, time, etc., according to the report of Secretary-Treasurer Bramwood, through whom all bills were paid, totals $832.85.

President Lynch and Secretary-Treasurer Bramwood, as well as many other officers and individual members throughout the jurisdiction, have been of great help to the committee and rendered much valuable aid. In this connection we desire to express our appreciation and thanks to those unions that have heeded our appeals, and to all who have aided us in any way.

Mrs. Amos J. Cummings has written several letters to the committee wishing us Godspeed in our work, and we again have her assurance that the library of her late husband will be ready for its resting place in our addition as soon as we are ready to receive it. She has also expressed her desire to be with us upon the occasion of the dedication of the same.

No plans have been entered into by the committee looking to the commencing of work on the structure. However, architects have of their own motion prepared plans which give an excellent idea of what proportions and outline the proposed structure would be. We do not desire to burden this report with all the many details and advantages thereof, but suffice it to say that the proposed addition will extend eastward from the present building, facing north, be 65x42 feet in size, three stories high, and basement; that it would give an assembly room 40x100 feet, a library 50x36; furnish accommodations for forty-eight more residents on the second and third floors with sixteen more sleeping rooms, 12x15 feet each; secure an extension to the dining-room of 23x36 feet, and increase the size of the kitchen, serving room, storage, refrigerator rooms, bakery, etc., in fact, greatly add to the comfort and enjoyment of the inmates in every way, such as the giving of entertainments for their amusement, especially in winter or bad weather.

This report can not be cumbered with a list of those unions that have donated, and the amounts, or those that have pledged but not yet sent in to headquarters. The roll is a goodly one and a reference to the financial report of the secretary-treasurer will give all the desired information on this point.

It is the belief of the committee that this work should not be allowed to languish. We are too far on the road to complete success to falter or even consider a cessation of the work. The crowded condition of the Home, the constantly increasing demand for accommodations there, only too plainly say to all thinking members of the International Typographical Union that there must be a building provided and more accommodations secured for those of our members who fall in the battle of life. We believe that the easiest way to secure this is to continue on in the work of raising the amount necessary to erect this Amos J. Cummings library extension in memory of one of us who has passed on, and provide more comforts and enjoyments for those who can no longer keep up the fight and have been compelled to seek the shelter of the

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friendly harbor erected by the printer man for the anchoring of the bark of his fellow that is no longer able to successfully combat the waves on life's rough sea. No one of us is secure in our present good fortune, and we may be the next to seek that stone asylum that marks the International Typographical Union as being the first to care for its infirm and maintain a home for them, as it was the pioneer in thorough unionism in all the word means. This convention can well afford to go on record in any way possible that will bring ultimate and complete success to the aims of this committee and thousands of members of the jurisdiction. We are so near the complete fruition of the idea; the amount remaining is so small, and the 50-cent piece from each member that has not yet contributed would go so far and bring so many comforts to old age and the weak and sick, far from home and kindred, that we are sure that the delegates will wisely do that which is best in their sight to have those unions not yet on the roll of honor get there. This is no compulsory matter; more than 45,000 members of a great, big, strong labor union that is looked up to by all other crafts as the embodiment of all that goes to make up progress and intelligence, can surely be depended upon to do the right thing at the right time. Nothing could redound more to our credit and standing than the blazoning forth of the fact that voluntarily we had again gone down in our pockets and provided for our own; we did it twice before, why not once more?

Fraternally yours,

MICHAEL COLBERT, Chairman,
HARVEY E. GARMAN, Secretary,
ARTHUR G. DAVIS,
JOE M. JOHNSON,
FRED H. BROWN,
DAVID HASTINGS,
P. L. BRENT,
L. A. BICKELL,
T. B. BROWN,
Amos J. Cummings Memorial Committee.

LABEL COMMITTEE ON TEXT BOOKS.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—The International Typographical Union label committee on text books has had a busy year and a generally satisfactory one. Though there have been no large cities which have replaced non-union books with those bearing the label, we feel that this would not be so had the contracts for supplying books been given out during the year just closed. These contracts in many instances call for the supplying of books for a term of five years, and when this term expires, as it will in many places during the year to come, we feel that the results of our work will be apparent.

We have sent out during the last year some hundreds of circulars to as many cities, asking for information as to the firms supplying books to their schools, as to what proportion bear the label, and when the contract for new books would be awarded. The answers to these circulars were generally prompt and very comprehensive, and have been a great help to us in our work. They have given us information which will be invaluable in the future, as showing where the non-union publishers are strong and where label books are in use; also when contracts are to be given out.

Unfortunately we are not able to report the further adoption of the label by any school-book publishing house, and have to record the discontinuance of the label by a house which has always used it. This has been caused, as near as we are able to judge, by some petty dispute which arose with one of the small unions in the allied trades, a dispute which probably could have been, and, considering the limited number of label school-book publishing houses, absolutely should have been settled without requiring this firm to discontinue the use of the label.

Your committee believes that to attain the object for which it was formed and toward which it is working two things are necessary: First, the membership must be brought to understand the necessity for and the benefits to be derived from the placing of the label on school books, and through good committees must work with this end in view. Second, the use of the label on their publications by book publishers should not be made a burden and a constant source of friction, as many claim it now is. As at present constituted the different branches of the allied trades are often not in harmony with each other, and through this lack of harmony the publisher sometimes suffers. We believe that there should be greater safeguards thrown around the use of the label, that through the caprice or jealousy or misunderstanding of any branch of the allied trades no publisher should be made to discontinue the use of the label, and that we fight as ardently to have the label retained by publishers as we do to have them adopt it. And we would recommend that this matter, with special reference to the use of the label by school-book publishers, be taken up by the joint conference board at its next sitting.

We wish to extend our hearty thanks to those members of text-book committees throughout the country who have so willingly co-operated with us, and we believe that with the continuance of the work so well begun by them that the future looks bright for the cause of the label on text books. We wish, also, to thank the international officers for their assistance, extended at every opportunity.

Respectfully submitted,

N. E. MCPHAIL, Chairman.

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UNION PRINTERS' HOME.

REPORT OF TRUSTEES.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—The board of trustees of the Union Printers' Home herewith submits a detailed report of its transactions for the year ending May 31, 1905.

The report contains the minutes of the meetings of the corporation and board of trustees, the reports of standing committees, the financial statement of the treasurer, and the report of the superintendent, the latter document including a brief report from the Home physician.

THE CORPORATION.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., Nov. 19, 1904.

The annual meeting of the Union Printers' Home corporation convened in the city of Colorado Springs, Colo., on Saturday, November 12, 1904, at 7:30 P. M., in accordance with the provisions of article ii of its by-laws, and after notice of said meeting had been duly given. All members of the corporation not being represented, an adjournment was taken until November 19, when the following members were present, or represented by proxy: James M. Lynch (by proxy), J. W. Bramwood (by proxy), L. C. Shepard (by proxy), H. H. Rogers (by proxy), W. J. White (by proxy), Thomas F. Crowley (by proxy), and Thomas McCaffery.

The minutes of the last regular meeting, held November 7, 1903, were read and approved.

The minutes of the special meeting of the corporation, held July 25, 1904, for the purpose of filling the vacancy in the membership of the corporation occasioned by the death of William Aimison, were read and approved.

The annual report of the board of trustees, which included reports from the various standing committees, Secretary-Treasurer Bramwood and Superintendent Deacon, was submitted, read and approved.

The terms of office of H. H. Rogers and Thomas F. Crowley having expired, communications were received from these gentlemen tendering their resignations as members of the corporation, and relinquishing all rights, benefits and privileges pertaining to such membership.

The resignations of Messrs. Rogers and Crowley were accepted.

The following communication was received from J. W. Bramwood, as secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union:

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Nov. 8, 1904.

To the Corporation of the Union Printers' Home:

GENTLEMEN—This is to certify that Thomas F. Crowley, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and H. H. Rogers, of Chicago, Ill., having received the endorsement of the International Typographical Union, are hereby declared the nominees of the International Typographical Union for membership in the corporation known as the Union Printers' Home corporation, for the term beginning November, 1904, and ending November, 1907.

Fraternally yours,
J. W. BRAMWOOD,
Secretary-Treasurer I. T. U.

In compliance with the instructions of the International Typographical Union, as certified to by Secretary-Treasurer Bramwood, H. H. Rogers and Thomas F. Crowley were unanimously elected members of the Union Printers' Home corporation for the ensuing three years.

The obligations of Messrs. H. H. Rogers and Thomas F. Crowley, properly signed and attested, as required by law, were then presented, read and accepted, and ordered placed on file.

Officers were elected as follows: President, James M. Lynch; vice-president, Thomas McCaffery; secretary-treasurer, J. W. Bramwood.

The following gentlemen were then declared to be the duly elected and qualified members of the board of trustees of the Union Printers' Home: James M. Lynch, J. W. Bramwood, L. C. Shepard, H. H. Rogers, W. J. White, Thomas F. Crowley and Thomas McCaffery.

No further business appearing, the meeting of the corporation was declared adjourned.

Attest: THOMAS MCCAFFERY, Vice-President.
J. W. BRAMWOOD, Secretary-Treasurer.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES—ANNUAL MEETING.

The board of trustees of the Union Printers' Home met at the Home, in Colorado Springs, Colo., at 10 A. M., Tuesday, September 6, and continued in session until Saturday evening, September 10, with the following officers and members in attendance: James M. Lynch, president; Thomas McCaffery, vice-president; J. W. Bramwood, secretary-treasurer; L. C. Shepard, T. F. Crowley, W. J. White and H. H. Rogers. A. H. McQuilkin, editor of the Inland Printer, Chicago, Ill., the invited guest of the board, was also present.

SUMMARY OF BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

The minutes of the last annual meeting, the regular corporation meeting and a special meeting of the latter body, were read and approved.

A letter from Superintendent Deacon, regarding needed improvements and changes in the rules, was read. That portion of the superintendent's letter relating to the rules was referred to the committee on rules.

A motion prevailed to defer action on the repairs and improvements suggested by the superintendent until after the official inspection. It was also decided that the other matters touched upon by the superintendent be handled under the order of new business.

The secretary was instructed to post notices in the main building and hospital annex, inviting and requesting inmates having complaints to make, or suggestions or recommendations to offer for the

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consideration of the trustees, to present them on Friday morning.

It was announced by the superintendent that the city council of Colorado Springs had just ordered the extension of its six-inch water main to the Home grounds, and would put in two hydrants for fire protection only.

Plans for the improvement of the Home grounds were discussed. The Home gardener expressed the belief that it would be a good idea to have plans, etc., to be followed in making contemplated improvements. It was moved that the resident trustee and superintendent be instructed to obtain from a competent landscape architect a set of plans for further beautifying the Home grounds, these plans to be based on a topographical map to be obtained by them.

On the question of annexing the Home to the city of Colorado Springs, it was decided that the city attorney be consulted by the board relative to the advantages and disadvantages of such action.

President Lynch was instructed to confer with the officers of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, and endeavor to have the members of that body place the Home on the free list of their papers.

The action of the International Typographical Union on the Cummings memorial annex to the Home was read.

Propositions Nos. 52 and 55, from the St. Louis convention, relating to the admission of the wives of aged and infirm members who enter the Home, were discussed. It was the sense of the board that the plan is not feasible, and that the matter of expressing these views be referred to the executive committee for completion; its report to be submitted to the board.

The board decided that the matter of admitting women members to the Home would be disposed of in the regular way when application is filed.

San Francisco Union No. 21 was given one year in which to indicate its position as to refurnishing and continuing the San Francisco room as a memorial room.

It was decided that a first-class duplex pump be installed, the cost not to exceed $750; that if it is ascertained that the cost will exceed the above amount, this matter shall be again submitted to the board for action.

The engineer, in response to questions, gave it as his opinion that there is sufficient boiler capacity at present to furnish the necessary heat for all buildings and also for fourteen tents.

The following motion was adopted: "That the necessary changes be made in the piping to insure the proper heating of all rooms in the annex."

On the question of paying pensions during the consideration of appeals, it was ordered that the pension be withheld until the case is decided. If the decision is adverse, no pension to be paid. If the decision is favorable, the appellant to receive back pension.

It was ordered that six additional tents be erected for tuberculosis patients, and that all tents be equipped with steam heat. The rules committee was instructed to prepare a rule requiring tent occupants to care for their tent. As to additional rules governing residents occupying tents, it was the sense of the board that the superintendent has ample authority at present to deal with such cases.

Minor matters were disposed of as follows: To enlarge the dining-room in the annex, the removal of the partition between the dining and assembly room was ordered, as recommended by the superintendent. An order was issued for the necessary repairs to the plastering of the main building and for the protection of the walls. The necessary repairs to the billiard and pool tables were authorized. A motion to repair the eaves troughs, where necessary, prevailed. The superintendent was instructed to purchase an electric clock. Action on the question of erecting a storage warehouse was postponed one year. Authority was given the superintendent to purchase the necessary mattresses, rugs and rubber matting. The erection of an addition to the greenhouse was authorized. A new and suitable bath tub was ordered placed in the head nurse's room in the annex. The superintendent was instructed to purchase a sufficient number of bedside tables and head rests, and a rattan couch for the annex.

The superintendent was instructed to have the monthly accounts ready for Trustee McCaffery to examine on or before the sixth of the succeeding month, and the resident trustee was instructed to forward the bills to headquarters on or before the tenth of each month.

Shades were ordered placed on the electric lights in the dormitories and hallways.

Authority was given for the purchase of a new registry book, and its installation on January 1, 1905.

The following was adopted: "That the necessary lighting appliances be attached to the electric lights in the rooms on the lower floor of the main building occupied by hospital patients."

A motion prevailed to approve the proposed lettering for the inscription at the main entrance to the Home, and that the work be pushed to completion.

The question of purchasing the Palmer Electric Plant at Glen Eyrie was referred to the resident trustee and superintendent, with instructions to investigate and report to the board.

The following communication from Nashville was read:

Mr. James M. Lynch, Colorado Springs, Colo.:

My Dear Sir—Nashville Typographical Union No. 20 ordered an oil painting of our late friend, the Hon. William Aimison, to be placed in the Union Printers' Home. As chairman of the committee in charge I had hoped to have the picture at the Home during the meeting of the board of trustees. The picture is not quite ready for shipment, as the artist desires to make a few slight changes suggested by relatives of Mr. Aimison. When the picture is completed will send to Superintendent Deacon. With best wishes, I remain,

Yours truly,

A. E. Hill, Chairman.
H. J. Loser,
O. J. Thrasher,
T. J. Dougherty,
J. P. Murphy,
David Hanly,
W. H. Jordan,
W. J. Hopkins,
Committee.

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It was moved that the letter be received and an appropriate place selected for the picture. Carried.

A committee composed of Messrs. Bramwood, Shepard and McCaffery, was appointed to prepare suitable resolutions on the death of the late Trustee Aimison.

The committee on rules presented the following report:

In book of rules make new sections, as follows (page 6):

Sec. —. Residents fined for violation of rules shall not be debarred from receiving compensation for labor performed.

Insert between section 7 and 8 the following:

Sec. —. Pensions (both local and International) shall be withheld during consideration of appeals until case is decided. If decision is adverse to appellant, no pension shall be paid. If decision is favorable to appellant, he shall receive back pension.

Sec. —. Residents granted a furlough by the board for a period exceeding one week will be debarred from pension during such absence.

Sec. —. Residents granted furloughs exceeding one week must take chances of a vacancy existing at time of readmission.

Insert at end of section 3: "All tents must be cared for by the occupant thereof, and must be placed in order before 9 o'clock A. M."

Insert at end of section 9, after "shall impose": "The penalties prescribed for violation of Rule 8."

Insert at end of section 4: "The penalties for violation of this rule shall be the same as those prescribed in Rule 8."

Section 4, general rules, strike out all after words "board of trustees."

Section 8. Strike out "attested before a notary public" (last line on page 9).

Make new section 11: "Any union failing to comply with the above rule shall not be permitted to nominate or send any candidate for admission to the Home until such amount of transportation is refunded."

Renumber sections following.

A motion was adopted to amend the report by making 10 P. M. in the sixth line of section 4, page 4, read 10:15 P. M. The report of the rules committee was adopted as amended.

The purchase of an additional cemetery plot was ordered, and the matter referred to the resident trustee and superintendent, with power to act.

The superintendent was instructed to furnish a reader for the blind residents, the party so employed to be placed on the pension list.

The purchase of a wheeled invalid chair by the superintendent was ordered; residents wheeling it to be placed on the pension list.

A motion was unanimously adopted that the salary of the superintendent be $1,200 instead of $1,000 per year, beginning with the month of November, 1904.

Superintendent Deacon was instructed to erect a double brass hand rail at the main entrance to the Home.

Superintendent Deacon was instructed to subscribe for two copies each of the following magazines: Review of Reviews, Strand, Munsey's, Saturday Evening Post, Cosmopolitan, Pearson's, McClure's, Leslie's, Black Cat, World Today, Everybody's and Overland.

Exhaust fans were ordered installed in the billiard hall and annex kitchens; Superintendent Deacon to attend to the matter.

The question of an extra closet on the first floor of the main building was referred to the resident trustee and superintendent, with power to act.

It was the sense of the board that the picture of the late Trustee Aimison be placed in the Jefferson Davis memorial room.

On the subject of books, the board authorized the president and secretary to purchase such as might be deemed necessary, the cost not to exceed $100.

On motion the superintendent was instructed to purchase a room register, as per the drawing submitted.

The following officers were elected for the term beginning with November:

President—James M. Lynch.

Vice-President—Thomas McCaffery.

Secretary-Treasurer—J. W. Bramwood.

Home Physician—Dr. Christopher.

It was moved that the resident trustee and superintendent be empowered to procure plans for the contemplated addition to the Home, provided that no cost attach thereto, unless the plans are accepted and the building erected. Carried.

Trustee McCaffery was voted $150 for services performed as resident trustee during the past year.

The messengers were voted $1 each and the sergeant-at-arms $3, for services performed during the board meeting.

Superintendent Deacon was instructed to request Fire Chief Baty, of Colorado Springs, to visit the Home and make suggestions and recommendations that would tend to afford more adequate fire protection.

The following was adopted:

The members of the board of trustees of the Union Printers' Home, having carefully inspected the crossing of the Santa Fe road at Pike's Peak avenue, Colorado Springs, are convinced that this crossing is one of the most dangerous that ever came under our notice. We are solicitous for the welfare of all residents of the Home. We are informed that several narrow escapes from serious accidents have taken place, and we feel sure that unless relief is promptly furnished by the Santa Fe railroad, terrible catastrophes are in store; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we condemn the dangerous crossing made by the Santa Fe road at Pike's Peak avenue; that we demand that this crossing be immediately placed in a safe condition; and that we call on the citizens of Colorado Springs to aid us in securing relief.

During the meeting of the board of trustees all residents of the institution were examined and testimony taken in relation to the food provided, the service, management, and general conditions prevailing at the Home.

The board adjourned sine die Saturday, September 10, at 10 P. M.

OTHER BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

The following additional business was transacted by correspondence during the fiscal year:

In June, 1904, the superintendent was authorized to serve a lunch to the patrons of Denver Union's excursion to the Home, provided all expenses in connection therewith were guaranteed and paid by Denver Union.

On July 2, 1904, the board invited Superintend-

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ent Deacon to attend the St. Louis convention of the International Typographical Union at the expense of the Home fund.

Adverse action on the request of J. A. Gibson for transportation from South McAlester, I. T., to Jacksonville, Fla., was taken on July 21, 1904. Mr. Gibson was furnished with transportation to South McAlester when he left the Home, and the board held that he had received all that was due him under the law.

Authority was given Superintendent Deacon on July 16, 1904, to arrange for the annual picnic of the Home inmates at Green Mountain Falls, at the expense of the Home fund.

New Orleans Union No. 17 appealed, on July 12, 1904, from the decision of the admission committee in declining to authorize the admission of J. J. Aberle on the ground that the applicant was afflicted with locomotor ataxia and was unable to get around without assistance. The board affirmed the committee's decision under date of July 25, 1904.

On October 15, 1904, C. M. Loughlin, of Norfolk No. 32, who had been notified by Superintendent Deacon of his expulsion for interference with employes in the performance of duty and general obnoxious conduct, appealed to the board for clemency. The board suspended sentence during good behavior, and ordered Mr. Loughlin's pension discontinued for two months.

An appeal from the decision of the admission committee in the case of H. H. Spencer was filed by El Paso Union No. 370 on October 15, 1904. Mr. Spencer's application was acted upon unfavorably by the committee because the applicant was suffering from locomotor ataxia. The board sustained the appeal and authorized Mr. Spencer's admission to the Home. Its decision was based upon his personal statement of his condition, and was rendered with the understanding that he would be immediately returned to El Paso at the expense of his union if the Home physician found his physical condition, upon his arrival at the Home, to be other than represented.

In November, 1904, Fire Chief Baty, of Colorado Springs, who examined the fire protection at the Home at the request of the board, filed a report, in which he recommended improved fire escapes, an extension of the water system, the installation of a fire alarm system, the purchase of additional hose, extinguishers and other fire-fighting apparatus. The board ordered the superintendent to carry out the suggestions of Chief Baty without delay, and the improvements were completed during the year.

The purchase of five roller chairs, from the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, at an estimated cost of $75, was ordered in November, 1904.

Boston Union No. 13 appealed, in December, 1904, from the decision of the admission committee in the case of W. J. Crawford, whose application for admission to the Home was denied because the applicant was suffering from locomotor ataxia. The board sustained the action of the committee.

Early in January, 1905, Dr. Robinson, the Home oculist, advised the superintendent that an operation upon Joseph Waddingham's eyes was necessary in order to save the vision. The doctor asked $50 for the operation, and at the same time called attention to his increasing duties, and asked that his salary be increased from $75 to $150 per year. He proposed, if the increase was granted, that $150 should cover the cost of all work done for Home inmates. The board accepted the doctor's proposition, and ordered him to perform the necessary operation on Mr. Waddingham.

C. H. Anderson, of St. Louis No. 8, who had been notified of his expulsion by Superintendent Deacon for continued violation of the Home rule regarding intoxicating liquors, appealed for clemency and promised compliance with the Home rules, under date of January 4, 1905. The board ordered Mr. Anderson's pension discontinued for four months and granted him permission to remain at the Home during good behavior.

Permission was asked by G. S. Weaver, of New York No. 6, who was operated upon by Dr. Christopher, to have a book of his sermons printed in pamphlet form. Mr. Weaver's object in making this request was to sell the books and reimburse the Home fund for the expenses in connection with the operation in question. The board decided that Rule 5 would prevent Mr. Weaver from carrying out his intention.

In May, 1905, the superintendent asked the board to establish a rule relative to male inmates visiting the rooms of female residents of the Home, and vice versa. Visiting of this character was forbidden by the board, except when the patient is bedridden. In such cases the visit must be made within certain hours, and the nurse, matron or a responsible third party be present. It was the opinion of the board that the reading rooms, porches and grounds of the Home afford ample opportunity for the exchange of conversation and courtesies between male and female residents of the Home. The superintendent was instructed to issue an order covering this question, with the understanding that a rule on the subject would be adopted at the annual meeting of the trustees.

Columbia Union No. 101, through its officers, advised the board, in April, 1905, that it desired to furnish a memorial room at the Home for its lady members. The board informed the union that it had no objections to its furnishing a room at the Home, provided the room is furnished by direction of the board, and is at its disposal. The board declined to consent to the furnishing of a room to be set aside especially for lady members of Washington Union, as the accommodations at the Home made it necessary for the board to have at its disposal all rooms in the institution.

In May, 1905, a proposition to make a perspective drawing of the Home and grounds, at an estimated cost of $125, was submitted by the Williamson-Haffner Engraving Company, of Denver, Colo. A complete view of the Home buildings and grounds being desired for use on the Home stationery and other purposes, the offer of the company was accepted and an order given, through the superintendent, for the drawing and such halftones as may be required.

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COST OF IMPROVEMENTS.

The cost of the various improvements made at the Home during the past fiscal year is given in the following table:

Repairs to steam heating system	$142 20
Bath in nurses' lavatory	35 30
Electric fans in billiard room and annex kitchen	39 25
Addition to greenhouses	201 04
Removing partition in annex dining room	356 50
Hand rail, first floor main building	14 60
Name plates on pillars, main building	143 00
Repairs to plastering, main building	124 83
Brass railing at entrance, main building	72 60
Erection of six tents	552 33
Laying steam main, radiators, electric lights and bells for ten tents	955 89
Force pump, steam connections, connections with water companies, buildings and hydrants	884 76
Moving engine	40 65
Engine room floor, foundation, partitions and repairs	122 83
Repairs to steam boilers	16 74
Fire alarm system	180 46
Night watchman detector	148 76
Aluminum light shades	58 36
Two spiral fire escapes	2,067 40
Total	$6,157 50

During the year an additional cemetery plot was also purchased from the city of Colorado Springs. The cost of the plot was $1,000.

J. W. Bramwood,
Secretary-Treasurer.

THE LATE WILLIAM AIMISON.

At the annual meeting of the board of trustees of the Union Printers' Home, held in the city of Colorado Springs, Colo., on September 6, 1904, Trustees Bramwood, Shepard and McCaffery were appointed a committee to formulate the sentiments of the board of trustees in reference to the life and character of the late William Aimison, who was for many years a member of the board. The committee submitted the following minute, to be inserted in the records of the board, expressive of the sentiments of that body:

"On the night of February 26, 1904, the spirit of William Aimison passed calmly out of its earthly habitation, and entered upon its journey o'er the placid sea of eternity, leaving thousands of friends and fellow craftsmen to mourn his demise. His life was an exemplification of unselfish devotion to his country and his fellow man, in whose behalf many years of his early manhood, his energy and his intellect were given without stint and with no thought of remuneration save that which comes

" 'With records sweet of duties done.'

"The members of the board of trustees of the Union Printers' Home were profoundly grieved when informed of the death of William Aimison, who had been an honored member of the Home board almost continuously from the time of its inception until the date of his death, and whose devotion to the welfare of the institution never ceased, or even lagged. His sympathetic heart went out in the fullest to those whose afflictions or failings appealed to his generous nature, and words of consolation and wholesome advice were given to all who sought his counsel. Only those who were intimately associated with Trustee Aimison can fully realize the loss sustained by the membership of the International Typographical Union, the board of trustees, and the residents of the Union Printers' Home, through his departure. His kindly nature endeared him to all, and in recognition of his upright and manly life he enjoyed in an unusual degree the confidence and esteem of the various members who have constituted the board of trustees during the many years he was connected with it.

"In whatever sphere of activity his lot was cast, either as printer, soldier of the Confederacy, legislator, president of the International Typographical Union, or member of the Home corporation, his conscientious endeavor to faithfully perform the duties pertaining to it won for him the respect and confidence of all, and the impress of his high ideals was always felt by those who came within its range.

" 'He has passed the confines of time, and his ashes are now slumbering upon the bosom of that mother earth that he fought for and loved so well. His ashes are sleeping there in the hope of an eternal resurrection, as the baby sleeps upon its mother's breast. Then, after a noble life, so kind to humanity, when that soul has fled beyond the clouds, and as the birds sing around his grave and the trees bloom where his ashes are now resting in peace, let us hope that the birds are but echoing the song of eternal happiness that is now ringing in his very soul; and as his memory goes down through the ages let us hope that other men who follow him will be inspired by his noble life; that they will fight not only for the cause of liberty and civilization, but that their lives will be spent for the uplifting of that noblest part of humanity—dignified, organized and healthy labor.'

"In placing upon the records of the Union Printers' Home this humble tribute to the memory of our departed fellow member, the Hon. William Aimison, we feel that we are acting in consonance with the wishes of the entire membership of the International Typographical Union, and are but echoing their sentiments."

REPORT OF ADMISSION COMMITTEE.

To the Board of Trustees of the Union Printers' Home:

Gentlemen—Your committee presents the following list of applicants whose petitions for admission to the Home came before it during the fiscal year ended May 31, 1905:

807—Story, Henry C., of Ottawa No. 265. Approved June 4, 1904; admitted June 9, 1904.

808—Marks, James K., of Columbia No. 101. Approved June 8, 1904; decided not to go to Home.

809—Carter, Charles M., of New York No. 6. Approved June 15, 1904; admitted as an emergency case May 24, 1904.

810—Cissel, L. W., of Lafayette No. 64. Approved June 10, 1904; admitted June 16 1904.

811—Harris, James B., of Columbia No. 101. Approved June 15, 1904; admitted July 10, 1904.

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812—Kane, John A., of New York No. 6. Approved June 15, 1904; admitted June 27, 1904.

813—McManus, Henry, of New York No. 6. Approved June 15, 1904; admitted June 27, 1904.

814—Crawford, Alexander, of New York No. 6. Approved June 15, 1904; admitted as an emergency case June 8, 1904.

815—O'Connor, M. J., of Grand Rapids No. 39. Approved June 15, 1904; admitted June 27, 1904.

816—Lundstrom, C. T., of Phœnix No. 352. Approved July 13, 1904; admitted August 2, 1904.

817—Loomis, E. D., of Milwaukee No. 23. Disapproved June 29, 1904, on account of insufficient membership.

818—McLeod, Duncan, of Chicago No. 16. Approved July 8, 1904; admitted as an emergency case June 12, 1904.

819—Aberele, J. J., of New Orleans No. 17. Disapproved June 29, 1904, on advice of Home physician. Action of committee affirmed on appeal to board of trustees.

820—Tomlin, Carlos B., of Columbia No. 101. Approved June 29, 1904; admitted July 23, 1904.

821—Mulgrue, John, of Newark No. 103. Approved July 5, 1904; admitted July 30, 1904.

822—Colhour, Porter, of Los Angeles No. 174. Approved July 8, 1904; admitted as an emergency case June 29, 1904.

823—Brown, Charles M., of Birmingham No. 104. Approved July 13, 1904; died before leaving for Colorado Springs.

824—Bishop, Joseph M., of Pueblo No. 175. Approved July 13, 1904; admitted July 17, 1904.

825—Williams, Edward, of Fort Worth No. 198. Approved July 15, 1904; admitted July 23, 1904.

826—McNay, Oscar, of New York No. 6. Approved July 20, 1904; admitted August 11, 1904.

827—Lowenthal, Jake, of New York No. 6. Approved July 20, 1904; admitted August 11, 1904.

828—Abercrombie, W. H., of New York No. 6. Approved July 20, 1904; admitted August 11, 1904.

829—Kelley, John S., of Cheyenne No. 184. Approved August 1, 1904; admitted August 4, 1904.

830—Leis, Sebastian, jr., of Johnstown No. 137. Approved August 1, 1904; admitted August 12, 1904.

831—Schupp, O. E., of Chicago No. 16. Approved August 7, 1904; admitted September 17, 1904.

832—Poorman, O. J., of Wheeling No. 79. Disapproved August 18, 1904, on account of insufficient membership.

833—Hoding, Gail, of Colorado Springs No. 82. Approved August 18, 1904; admitted as an emergency case August 5, 1904.

834—Conlon, M. P., of Salt Lake No. 115. Approved August 19, 1904; admitted August 29, 1904.

835—LeRoy, Jackson, of New York No. 6. Approved August 19, 1904; admitted September 1, 1904.

836—Hull, Charles O., of New York No. 6. Approved August 24, 1904; admitted September 4, 1904.

837—Grady, Cornelius N., of Pueblo No. 175. Approved August 31, 1904; admitted September 25, 1904.

838—Brell, Oscar G., of St. Louis No. 8. Approved September 17, 1904; admitted September 24, 1904.

839—Votruba, Stephan, of Chicago Bohemian No. 330. Approved September 27, 1904; admitted October 3, 1904.

840—Pollock, David, of Columbia No. 101. Approved September 28, 1904; admitted October 2, 1904.

841—Harcus, Robert, of New York No. 6. Approved September 28, 1904; admitted October 11, 1904.

842—Tolbert, David, of New York No. 6. Approved September 28, 1904; admitted October 10, 1904.

843—Rogers, Henry, of New York No. 6. Approved September 28, 1904; admitted October 10, 1904.

844—Shuman, George M., of Philadelphia No. 2. Disapproved September 29, 1904, on advice of Home physician.

845—Eaton, Theodore C., of Des Moines No. 118. Approved October 10, 1904; admitted October 18, 1904.

846—Mann, John, of Chicago No. 16. Approved October 5, 1904; admitted October 15, 1904.

847—Spencer, Henry M., of El Paso No. 370. Disapproved October 6, 1904. On appeal, admission was ordered by full board of trustees; failed to present himself.

848—Pearce, Samuel J., of Indianapolis No. 1. Approved October 12, 1904; admitted October 17, 1904.

849—Daniels, Samuel D., of Rutland No. 326. Disapproved October 15, 1904, on advice of Home physician.

850—Creswell, Harry L., of Grand Rapids No. 39. Approved November 14, 1904; admitted December 1, 1904.

851—Harrison, Sam S., of Butte No. 126. Approved October 17, 1904; admitted October 31, 1904.

852—Morgan, John, of New York No. 6. Approved October 24, 1904; decided not to go to Home.

853—Crawford, William J., of Boston No. 13. Disapproved November 7, 1904, on advice of Home physician.

854—Woodward, Louis, of Chicago No. 16. Approved November 10, 1904; admitted November 16, 1904.

855—McGuire, Peter J., of Jersey City No. 94. Disapproved November 10, 1904, on advice of Home physician.

856—Smith, William A., of Winnipeg No. 191. Approved November 26, 1904; admitted December 22, 1904.

857—Nelson, John, of Terre Haute No. 76. Approved November 19, 1904; admitted November 24, 1904.

858—Blakely, F. H., of Cleveland No. 53. Approved November 26, 1904; admitted December 14, 1904.

859—Brown, John, of New York No. 6. Approved December 5, 1904; died before leaving for Colorado Springs.

860—Calton, John A., of Boston No. 13. Approved December 17, 1904; admitted December 24, 1904.

861—Fraser, William, of Chicago No. 16. Approved December 9, 1904; admitted December 12, 1904.

862—Kirk, Eugene, of Kansas City No. 80. Approved December 13, 1904; admitted January 8, 1905.

863—Hardwick, William, of New York No. 6. Approved December 19, 1904; admitted January 2, 1905.

864—Maher, John J., of New York No. 6. Approved December 19, 1904; admitted January 2, 1905.

865—Weaver, George S., of New York No. 6. Approved December 19, 1904; admitted January 2, 1905.

866—Lindbeck, A. W., of Edwardsville No. 354. Approved December 22, 1904; died before leaving for Colorado Springs.

867—Hamlin, L. A., of St. Joseph No. 40. Approved January 12, 1905; admitted January 23, 1905.

868—Ivers, John C., of Kansas City No. 80. Approved January 19, 1905; admitted January 30, 1905.

869—Burke, W. L., of Bradford No. 185. Approved January 30, 1905; admitted February 13, 1905.

870—DeWitt, Henry, of Chicago No. 16. Approved January 24, 1905; admitted January 29, 1905.

871—Thompson, Benjamin F., of Chicago No. 16. Approved January 24, 1905; admitted January 29, 1905.

872—Parrott, William, of Omaha No. 190. Approved February 18, 1905; admitted March 10, 1905.

873—Morgan, L. A., of St. Joseph No. 40. Approved February 23, 1905; admitted March 13, 1905.

874—O'Brien, Michael B., of Toledo No. 63. Approved February 16, 1905; admitted March 22, 1905.

875—Hinnans, Mike, of Houston No. 87. Approved February 18, 1905; admitted March 1, 1905.

876—Cameron, Hector D., of Winnipeg No. 191.

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Approved February 24, 1905; admitted March 8, 1905.

877—Wilson, Nellie V., of Columbia No. 101. Approved March 4, 1905; admitted March 17, 1905.

878—Sturgeon, Christopher, of New York No. 6. Approved March 1, 1905; admitted March 14, 1905.

879—Shannon, J. J., of Chicago No. 16. Approved March 8, 1905; admitted March 13, 1905.

880—Hill, Charles W., of Omaha No. 190. Approved March 22, 1905; admitted April 6, 1905.

881—Galbraith, C. M., of Colorado Springs No. 82. Approved March 11, 1905; admitted as an emergency case March 6, 1905.

882—Mirick, William F., of Minneapolis No. 42. Disapproved March 21, 1905, on advice of Home physician.

883—Webb, Ernest, of Toronto No. 91. Approved March 21, 1905; admitted April 12, 1905.

884—Irvine, William, of Boise No. 271. Approved March 13, 1905; admitted March 21, 1905.

885—Haarstad, O. A., of Chicago Typefounders No. 3. Approved March 21, 1905; admitted April 9, 1905.

886—Jarrett, Jacob W., of New York No. 6. Approved March 22, 1905; admitted April 7, 1905.

887—Brody, Philip, of New York No. 6. Approved March 22, 1905; admitted April 7, 1905.

888—Angle, Jesse P., of San Francisco No. 21. Approved March 30, 1905; admitted April 23, 1905.

889—Curts, Louis, of Sacramento No. 46. Approved April 17, 1905; admitted May 3, 1905.

890—Waltemade, L. D., of Chicago No. 16. Approved April 11, 1905; admitted April 15, 1905.

891—Martin, James H., of Denver No. 49. Approved April 12, 1905; admitted April 26, 1905.

892—Aycock, John H., of Fort Worth No. 198. Approved April 12, 1905; died before leaving for Colorado Springs.

893—Noonan, Luke A., of Philadelphia No. 2. Approved April 15, 1905; admitted April 27, 1905.

894—Kavanaugh, T. P., of Memphis No. 11. Approved April 18, 1905; decided not to go to Home.

895—Goodwin, James, of New York No. 6. Disapproved April 20, 1905, on advice of Home physician.

896—Yuill, John G., of New York No. 6. Approved April 20, 1905; admitted May 2, 1905.

897—Lindenberg, Charles L., of Richmond No. 90. Approved April 26, 1905; admitted May 5, 1905.

898—Schoenbaum, F. C., of Milwaukee No. 23. Disapproved April 28, 1905, on advice of Home physician.

899—Newland, George W., of Los Angeles No. 174. Approved May 23, 1905; admitted June 3, 1905.

900—Neiswanger, L. K., of San Francisco No. 21. Approved May 23, 1905; admitted June 6, 1905.

901—Duke, Thomas F., of Kansas City No. 80. Approved May 23, 1905; admitted June 3, 1905.

902—Sarchet, Rawsel, of Columbus No. 5. Approved May 23, 1905; admitted June 10, 1905.

903—Young, Charles M., of New York No. 6. Approved May 23, 1905.

904—Gallagher, James T., of New York No. 6. Approved May 23, 1905; admitted June 10, 1905.

905—Woodman, Samuel, of Denver No. 49. Approved May 19, 1905; admitted May 23, 1905.

906—Ulmer, August H., of Denver No. 49. Approved May 19, 1905; admitted May 27, 1905.

907—Sommer, Raymond, of Newark No. 103. Approved May 25, 1905; admitted June 6, 1905.

Number of petitions approved	91
Number of petitions disapproved	10
Total number considered	101
Petitions disapproved on advice of Home physician	8
Ineligible	2
Total disapproved	10

Respectfully submitted,

H. H. ROGERS,
JAMES M. LYNCH,
J. W. BRAMWOOD,
Committee.

REPORT OF SECRETARY-TREASURER.

To the Board of Trustees of the Union Printers' Home:

GENTLEMEN—In the following statement is presented a summary of the money received and disbursed from the Home fund for the twelve months intervening between June 1, 1904, and May 31, 1905, inclusive:

RECEIPTS.

Balance to credit of fund	$12,097 50
Home fund's portion of per capita tax from secretary-treasurer International Typographical Union	56,081 15
Transportation of inmates, from secretary-treasurer International Typographical Union and superintendent	157 80
Charles Deacon—Sale of pictures, cattle, etc.	102 11
Charles Deacon—Cash from deceased inmates	162 25
Charles Deacon—Rebates on insurance and salaries	43 92
Interest on bank deposits	327 62
Nicholas Markey—Part bequest of	230 27
Total	$69,202 62

EXPENDITURES.

Building	$8,192 32
Furnishings	3,057 18
Telegrams, telephone rent and tolls	185 39
Pensions to inmates	3,166 50
Drugs	906 72
Insurance	89 25
Groceries and vegetables	9,677 60
Salaries of officers	950 00
Clothing	2,408 15
Water rent	341 76
Books and stationery used at Home	345 85
Meats	7,358 18
Laundry supplies	274 26
Heating and lighting	2,902 38
Hay and grain	1,648 37
Farm expenses and implements	320 49
Burials, cemetery lots and care of same	1,638 00
Ice	228 78
Salaries of employes	13,546 71
Dentistry	29 00
Wines and liquors	130 25
Stationery for trustees	39 25
Spectacles and repairs	41 85
Cash returned relatives deceased inmates	137 10
Premium on bond of secretary-treasurer	100 00
Tobacco	59 75
Expenses of trustees' meetings	946 11
Freight, expressage	25 07
Exchange	43 85
Postage and postoffice box rent at Home	51 00
Transportation of inmates	1,072 70
Transportation of superintendent	112 65
Miscellaneous expenses, per superintendent	338 26
Floral offering and expenses trustees, funeral Agent William Kennedy	73 75
Inland Printer Co.—623 copies November issue and postage	135 00
Quartertones and electrotypes Home buildings	50 36
Operation and board Messrs. Weaver and Waddingham	108 85
Total	$60,732 69

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RECAPITULATION.

Balance to credit of fund June 1, 1904	$12,097 50
Receipts to May 31, 1905	57,105 12
Total	$69,202 62
Expenditures	60,732 69
Balance	$8,469 93

ASSETS.

American National Bank, deposit	$1,394 20
Drexel & Co., deposit	6,331 78
Cash in hand Superintendent Deacon	743 95
Total	$8,469 93

A summary of the receipts and expenditures on account of the Home, from its inception to May 31, 1905, is given below:

RECEIPTS.

Contribution of Messrs. Childs and Drexel	$10,000 00
Contributions and interest from June, 1886, to October 31, 1890	16,933 63
Contributions, assessments and interest from November 1, 1890, to April 30, 1892	52,889 37
Per capita tax and assessments from May 1, 1892, to June 30, 1898	144,893 87
Hospital annex assessment to June 30, 1898	14,013 95
Julia A. Ladd bequest	1,045 00
Per capita tax and all receipts of fund from July 1, 1898, to May 31, 1905	330,304 20
Total	$570,080 02

EXPENDITURES.

Building and furnishing main building	$70,114 44
Building and furnishing hospital annex	22,062 54
Building and furnishing superintendent's cottage	3,400 00
Building laundry, machinery for same, etc.	12,941 55
Maintenance, salaries, repairs, improvements, etc., from opening of Home to May 31, 1905	453,771 56
Total	$561,610 09
Balance in fund May 31, 1905	8,469 93
Total	$570,080 02

The average number of inmates at the Home during the year was 134. On a basis of the total expenditures, the cost of maintaining the Home was $453.22 per year for each inmate. This calculation, it will be observed, includes the cost of repairs and improvements on the Home buildings, on which account there was expended $8,192.32. The building operations of the year are specifically covered in the superintendent's report, hence it is unnecessary to repeat the details here.

Aside from the building expenditures ($8,192.32) the cost of maintaining the Home was less than its revenue by $4,564.75. With the amount expended on the buildings, the expenses of the institution exceeded the revenue by $3,627.57. These figures clearly indicate that the present resources of the Home are barely more than adequate for the demands made upon them. While the number of inmates does not materially increase, and no extensive building operations are undertaken, additional revenue will not be needed. Another increase in per capita tax will be necessary with any marked increase in the demands on the Home fund.

Respectfully submitted,

J. W. Bramwood,

Secretary-Treasurer.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Board of Trustees of the Union Printers' Home:

Gentlemen—I herewith present a report in detail of the expenditures of the Home for the year ending May 31, 1905:

TOTAL EXPENDITURES BY MONTHS.

June	$3,965 71	January	$4,537 88
July	4,063 07	February	3,904 46
August	3,771 76	March	7,239 68
September	5,935 51	April	4,517 23
October	5,502 02	May	4,550 25
November	5,486 93		
December	5,378 15	Total	$58,862 65

The following table gives a division of the above expenditures:

Groceries	$9,666 88	Transportation (Inmates)	$1,137 25
Meats	7,263 41	Transportation (Supt.)	62 65
Clothing	2,457 02	Salaries	13,624 50
Drugs	912 97	Telephone and telegraph	180 86
Heating and lighting	2,964 87	Laundry	280 58
Hay and grain	1,668 66	Water	488 36
Furnishing	3,280 85	Postage	33 00
Building	8,222 83	Dentistry	29 00
Wines and liquors	133 75	Spectacles and repairs	45 35
Books and stationery	371 58	Tobacco	64 25
Ice	235 67	Insurance	89 25
Pensions	3,202 00	Sundries	576 63
Burial	1,567 00		
Farm and garden	303 48	Total	$58,862 65

MAINTENANCE ACCOUNT.

June	$3,218 01	January	$3,518 86
July	3,034 16	February	3,079 02
August	3,157 74	March	3,314 48
September	3,525 60	April	3,378 46
October	3,454 16	May	3,537 64
November	3,694 29		
December	3,755 96	Total	$40,668 38

MONTHLY AVERAGE OF INMATES.

June	124	December	134
July	130	January	137
August	131	February	140
September	131	March	140
October	132	April	138
November	134	May	135

Average number for the year 134

Average cost per week per inmate $5 84

FURNISHING ACCOUNT.

June	$131 50	January	$141 20
July	146 87	February	146 18
August	227 89	March	372 80
September	201 17	April	307 53
October	448 26	May	306 43
November	219 96		
December	591 06	Total	$3,280 85

BUILDING ACCOUNT.

June	$284 44	January	$304 03
July	403 69	February	220 17
August	81 30	March	2,033 30
September	1,548 93	April	88 32
October	1,104 86	May	159 44
November	1,429 42		
December	624 94	Total	$8,222 83

BURIAL ACCOUNT.

Burial of John Wells	$42 00
Burial of Henry C. Story	42 00
Burial of J. B. Harne, including shipment of remains from Pueblo to Colorado Springs	63 00
Burial of Richard Kelly	42 00
Burial of Edward J. Brophy	42 00
Burial of Robert Harcus	42 00
Burial of Robert McDaniels	42 00
Burial of Samuel S. Harrison	42 00
Purchase Block 51, Forest addition Evergreen Cemetery	1,000 00
Burial Michael Hinnans	42 00
Burial Gail Hoding	42 00
Burial M. Santour	42 00
Burial Campbell M. Galbraith	42 00
Burial Lincoln A. Hamlin	42 00
Total	$1,567 00

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TRANSPORTATION ACCOUNT.

T. C. Eaton	$17 40	Eugene Kirk	$14 25
M. J. O'Connor	22 40	David Pollock	44 75
W. G. Field	16 65	L. T. Whitson	7 90
Lewis W. Cissell	22 10	Alex. Crawford	2 50
J. W. Ayres	30 75	Stephen Votruba	23 75
John H. Clarke	30 75	W. P. Marion	35 50
Wm. Talbott	38 25	B. F. Thompson	23 75
Joseph P. Conway	30 40	Leslie Adams	2 50
Wm. Irvine	29 50	S. J. Leis	32 85
Louis Folts	41 75	H. D. Cameron	51 60
Edward Martin	30 75	J. J. Maher	30 75
Porter Colhouer	34 60	John A. Calton	39 75
J. D. Coughlin	2 50	Chas. H. Anderson	19 00
H. D. Weeks	21 05	H. L. Creswell	24 15
John Kane	22 40	Harry P. McManus	30 75
C. T. Lundstrum	26 10	Chas. O. Hull	30 75
W. W. Holt	49 85	Wm. H. Dunn	2 50
Chas. Hamelin	49 75	C. W. Hill	17 25
C. S. Rogers	34 25	Henry Rogers	30 75
Ed. Lukowsky	33 25	Luther T. Quick	30 75
Jackson LeRoy	30 75		
John Mulgrue	26 10	Total	$1,137 25

Following is the maintenance account, showing the cost per inmate per month since the opening of the Home:

Time.	Cost per month per inmate.
July 1, 1892, to May 1, 1893	$43 43
May 1, 1893, to July 1, 1894	42 38
July 1, 1894, to July 1, 1895	29 82
July 1, 1895, to July 1, 1896	26 43
July 1, 1896, to July 1, 1897	22 71
July 1, 1897, to July 1, 1898	21 66
July 1, 1898, to July 1, 1899	21 42
July 1, 1899, to July 1, 1900	23 37
July 1, 1900, to June 1, 1901	29 08
June 1, 1901, to June 1, 1902	30 07
June 1, 1902, to June 1, 1903	29 56
June 1, 1903, to June 1, 1904	27 51
June 1, 1904, to June 1, 1905	26 20

PENSION ACCOUNT

June	$228 00	January	$259 50
July	296 00	February	250 50
August	240 50	March	256 00
September	239 50	April	3 0 50
October	301 00	May	262 50
November	245 00		
December	313 00	Total	$3,202 00

CASH FORWARDED TO J. W. BRAMWOOD, SECRETARY.

Cash from John Wells, deceased	$16 00
Cash from H. C. Story, deceased	1 75
Cash from Richard Kelly, deceased	2 00
Cash from James B. Harris, deceased	17 10
Cash from E. J. Brophy	1 90
Cash from Robert Harcuss, deceased	6 30
Cash from Thos. C. Moore, deceased	33 20
Cash from R. H. McDaniels, deceased	1 15
Cash from Samuel S. Harrison, deceased	61 50
Cash from Mike Hinnans, deceased	70
Cash from Wm. Burke, deceased	3 00
Cash from J. C. Ivers, deceased	1 60
Cash from Gail Hoding, deceased	1 15
Cash from M. Santour, deceased	2 50
Cash from C. M. Galbraith, deceased	3 15
Cash from L. A. Hamlin, deceased	5 25
Cash from sale photos	12 00
Cash from sale sputum cups	1 00
Cash from sale 5 cockerels	8 00
Cash from sale cattle	50 00
Cash from sale old range	5 00
Cash from sale tobasco heater	8 00
Cash from freight rebate	6 11
Cash from excursion tickets rebate	12 00
Cash from insurance rebate	8 92
Cash from transportation rebate	3 00
Cash from B. E. Coggins, acc't salary advanced	35 00
Total	$307 28

CASH ACCOUNT.

Cash on hand, June 1, 1904	$254 65
Received from Treasurer, current expenses	6,100 00
Received from deceased inmates	158 25
Received from sale photos	12 00
Received from sale tobasco heater	8 00
Received from sale sputum cups	1 00
Received from sale 5 cockerels	8 00
Received from sale cattle	50 00
Received from sale old range	5 00
Received from rebate on insurance	8 92
Received from rebate on freight	6 11
Received from rebate on railway tickets	12 00
Received from rebate on transportation	3 00
Received from treasurer, balance June salaries	1 88
Received from B. E. Coggins, salary advanced	35 00
Total	$6,663 81

CONTRA.

Paid for transportation	$1,137 25
Transferred to treasurer, amounts received from various sources	307 28
Current expenses	5,020 79
Balance	198 49
Total	$6,663 81

RECORD OF MEALS SERVED.

MAIN BUILDING.

Months.	Rooms	Table	Emp.	Vis.	Total
June	536	7,525	2,250	22	10,333
July	489	8,001	2,325	122	10,937
August	513	7,978	2,325	83	10,899
September	472	7,427	2,250	220	10,369
October	479	7,921	2,325	69	10,794
November	378	7.881	2,250	50	10,559
December	390	8,332	2,325	63	11,110
January	422	8,575	2,139	9	11,145
February	395	7,743	2,016	256	10,410
March	491	8.633	2.232	112	11,468
April	450	8,728	2,160	19	11,357
May	458	8,964	2,349	20	11,791
Total	5,473	97,708	26,946	1,045	131,172

ANNEX.

Months.	Rooms	Table	Emp.	Vis.	Total
June	292	2 763	360	2	3,417
July	349	3.038	124	....	3,511
August	440	3,429	372	....	4,241
September	394	3,271	386	....	4,051
October	448	3,239	372	....	4,059
November	631	2,990	403	....	4.024
December	646	2,911	466	.	4,023
January	412	3,217	482	....	4.111
February	510	2,981	420	....	3,911
March	643	3,283	464	....	4,390
April	372	2,867	450	....	3,689
May	438	2,700	465	1	3,604
Total	5,575	36,689	4,764	3	47,031

Grand total of meals served	178,203
Table supplies on hand, June 1, 1904	$302 63
Purchased during year	16.354 20
Total	$16,656 83
Table supplies on hand June 1, 1905	206 69
Cost of table	$16,450 14
Net cost of food per meal	09

PENSION ACCOUNT.

The pension account for the twelve months ending May 31, 1905, amounted to $3,202, as against $2,882, an increase of $320 over the previous year. This is due to the increased number of residents. Each resident not provided for by his local union is given a weekly allowance of 50 cents, and where a willingness is shown to aid in caring for the grounds and performing other light labor an additional pension of from 50 cents to $1.50 is given. During the past year the following names have been borne upon the roll of those thus assisting: James McLaughlin, E. Lukowsky, Luther T. Quick, J. G. Schneider, George W. Hatch, John McGinty, Edward Martin, E. E. Mulligan, Joseph T. Purcell, Charles M. Carter, R. B. Hindle, Otto Kuntz, George Forbes, John McKillop, William Dunn, O.

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B. Williams, Rowland Hill, Charles M. Loughlin, George W. Martin, J. C. Parham, R. G. Thompson, Joseph Waddingham, J. C. Hunter, W. J. Johnston, H. M. Wintermute, Thomas Sampson, William P. Marion, W. B. Wagner, Joseph Tracy, Bernard Delaney, William Irvine, Frank Gutierez, Julius T. Engler, Samuel Morrow, John A. Kane, Oscar McNay, Jake Loewenthal, Sebastian J. Leis, Jackson LeRoy, Oscar G. Brell, Edward Williams, Louis Woodward. John Nelson, William Fraser, Phillip Brody, Ernest Webb.

This employment proves beneficial in two ways—it reduces the number of employes which would be otherwise necessary, and it is a matter of gratification to those who are thus furnished occupation which breaks the monotony of idleness that palls upon men who have led an active life. This is shown by the fact that there are always applications on file for any "sits" that become vacant. It also encourages the feeling among the residents that it is "our Home." In whatever a man has helped to produce or beautify, he feels a sense of ownership which can never attach to that which is furnished him by another.

THE LIBRARY.

The patronage of the library during the past year has again proved its popularity and confirmed the statement made in former reports that it was an exceedingly useful and necessary adjunct to life at the Home. Residents whose age or infirmities render it impossible for them to get about much find the library a comfortable and cheerful place to spend a few hours each day, engaged either in the perusal of its volumes, the dailies, the magazines, or in card playing or silent meditation.

During the past year there were received about 100 books from various sources, including 24 bound volumes from Mr. William Lycett, New York, from Mrs. Grove, Des Moines, Iowa, 58 bound volumes, and pamphlets and public documents from the Hon. Franklin E. Brooks. The monthlies received since last October have been greatly appreciated, as also the daily and weekly papers added. There are received at present 115 (last year 88) daily, 51 weekly and 50 monthly publications, besides 12 dailies and 20 weeklies sent directly to residents. At the last meeting of the board the superintendent was instructed to subscribe for two copies each of a number of the leading magazines, which was done, and they are now kept regularly on file.

Through the courtesy of Commissioner Frederick Driscoll, of the Newspaper Publishers' Association, several dailies have been added to the files during the past few months.

Donations of entertaining books, new or in good condition, would be greatly appreciated.

The monthly entertainments which have been provided during the past winter have all been held in the library, and on nearly every occasion the limited space has made it somewhat uncomfortable for the audience, made up chiefly of Home residents. The entertainments have been a source of much pleasure to those whose condition has made it impossible for them to leave the Home, and to the residents generally. Convalescing residents of the hospital have contributed willingly and considerably to the amusement of their less fortunate brothers on these occasions.

The Cummings memorial extension, when erected, will aid materially in relieving the crowding on entertainment nights, as well as in solving the problem of the congestion which is fast approaching in the main building. It will also afford better stage accommodations, and thereby be the means of obtaining for the Home residents many performances gratis which are now kept away for want of stage room. The added space which will be obtained by the erection of the Cummings memorial will likewise make funeral services much more comfortable for those attending. The installation of the Cummings library will be welcomed with delight by the large number of book-loving residents.

MORTALITY RECORD.

The following table will show the mortality record for the past year:

Name.	Age.	Admitted From.	No.	Cause of Death.
Wells, John	60	St. Louis	8	Paralysis.
Story, H. C.	44	Ottawa	285	Acute Bright's disease and tuberculosis.
Kelly, Richard J.	48	Decatur	215	Tuberculosis.
Harne, T. B.	70	Columbia	101	Insanity.
McLeod, Duncan	45	Chicago	16	Tuberculosis.
Harris, James B.	24	Columbia	101	Tuberculosis.
Brophy, Edward J.	64	Albany	4	Anemia and old age.
Harcuus Robert	40	New York	6	Tuberculosis.
Moore, Thos. C.	57	New York	6	Paralysis.
Grady, C. N.	38	Pueblo	175	Tuberculosis.
McDaniels, Robert H.	40	New York	6	Tuberculosis.
Harrison, Samuel S.	58	Butte	126	Tuberculosis.
Hinnass, Mike	39	Houston	87	Tuberculosis.
Burke, Wm. L.	36	Bradford	186	Tuberculosis.
Ivers, John C.	23	Kansas City	80	Tuberculosis.
Hocking, Gall	54	Colorado Springs	82	Tuberculosis.
Sanfour, M.	29	Phoenix	352	Tuberculosis.
Galbraith, C. M.	40	Colorado Springs	82	Tuberculosis.
Hamlin, L. A.	23	St. Joseph	40	Tuberculosis.

An analysis of the above table will show that of the nineteen deaths during the past year fifteen have been from tuberculosis, and the following table will show that almost without exception the deceased were in an advanced stage at the time of admission. Twelve of the fifteen were here less than three months, and only one had been a resident of the Home a year, an advanced case of

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seven years' standing. One died the day after arrival (arrived in dying condition), and six only survived the trip four weeks or less.

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

	Age.	Stage when Admitted.	Time of Residence.
1	44	2d, both lungs.	2 weeks.
2	48	2d, both lungs.	1 mo., 2 wks.
3	45	Tuberculosis, both lungs.	3 weeks.
4	24	3d, (beginning) both lungs.	5 weeks.
5	40	Certificate stated 1st stage; no examination at Home.	1 day.
6	33	2d, well advanced, both lungs.	1 month.
7	40	1st, both lungs.	10 months.
8	55	2d, both lungs.	2 months.
9	64	3d, both lungs	1 week.
10	36	2d, both lungs.	1 mo., 2 wks.
11	33	2d, both lungs.	2 months.
12	34	1st, well advanced.	8 months.
13	39	Advanced stages, 7 years duration.	3 yrs., 6 mos.
14	40	1st, both lungs.	1 month.
15	23	2d, both lungs, well advanced.	2 mos., 2 wks.

In the following table is given a record of the four deaths which were caused by other than respiratory diseases:

DEATHS FROM OTHER DISEASES.

	Age.	Time of Residence.	Cause of Death.
1	60	6 years, 6 months.	Paralysis.
2	70	5 years, 2 months.	Insanity.
3	64	3 months, 2 wks.	Anemia and old age.
4	57	4 months, 3 wks.	Paralysis.

During the year thirteen have vacated in whose condition no improvement was shown. Of this number ten were suffering with tuberculosis, the majority in an advanced stage:

VACATED, NO IMPROVEMENT.

	Age.	Time of Residence.	Ailment.
1	40	11 months.	Tuberculosis.
2	33	6 months.	Tuberculosis.
3	34	3 months.	Tuberculosis,
4	39	8 months.	Tuberculosis.
5	38	2 years, 3 mos.	Tuberculosis.
6	30	1 year, 3 mos.	Tuberculosis.
7	39	1 month, 3 wks.	Nuerasthenia.
8	27	5 months, 3 wks.	Tuberculosis.
9	57	2 years, 9 mos.	Tuberculosis.
10	74	9 months, 2 wks.	General debility.
11	52	1 month, 2 wks.	Impaired vision.
12	40	2 months, 2 wks.	Tuberculosis.
13	27	5 weeks.	Tuberculosis.

In connection with the mortality record it may be stated that since the institution of the Home the records show a total of 165 deaths, 108 of which have been caused by pulmonary tuberculosis.

The management again feels it its duty to call particular attention to the increasing rate of mortality among this class of inmates, and to point out the fact, shown both in the table of deaths from tubercular disease and in that denoting no improvement, that it is almost absolutely impossible to give at the Home treatment to advanced cases of this disease from which anything but temporary relief may be expected.

And once more does the management deem it imperative to call attention to the lack of care in the examination of intended inmates. Inmates whose condition on arrival shows an extremely advanced stage are often credited by the local physician with incipient ailment or as being in the first stage. The result of this is to tend to bring upon the Home unjust criticism, as the relatives and friends of the afflicted are misled, in the first place, as to the real condition of the patient, and disappointed, in the second, that he does not make rapid improvement. As has been pointed out time and time again, lack of knowledge as to the possible curative properties of Colorado air and sunshine leads many in the advanced stages of the disease to the belief that they will recover as rapidly as those in the earlier period, but it is borne out by all the records available that extremely advanced cases can hope for only temporary relief, if any. It would therefore, it seems, be the part of wisdom, wherever possible, to see that particular care is exercised by local examining physicians, to the end that many who are sent to the Home buoyed up by the hope of improvement may not be suddenly cast down and their demise hastened by an awakening, after their arrival, to their true condition and the impossibility of recovery.

As has been said before, if it were possible for the membership to witness some of the pathetic scenes occurring at the Home, caused by separating sufferers of this dread disease from their families and friends to take nerve-racking and strength-destroying journeys of thousands of miles, only to grow rapidly worse and die away from their loved ones, they would see to it that thorough attention was given to their examination, and would assure themselves that they were not doing the worst, rather than the best, for the afflicted in advising their admission.

RECORD OF IMPROVEMENT.

Contained in the following tables is a record of those who have vacated since the last report, and whose physical condition has rendered it possible for them to return to work. It is a noteworthy fact that of the total of twenty-nine who regained their strength and departed during the past year, seventeen were afflicted with lung trouble, chiefly, however, in the earlier stages. The following table will show their condition on admission and their time of residence:

VACATED, ABLE TO WORK. TUBERCULAR PATIENTS.

	Age.	Stage when Admitted.	Time of Residence.
1	33	Incipient stage.	3 weeks.
2	30	Incipient stage.	1 year, 4 mos.
3	45	1st, both lungs.	1 year, 2 mos.
4	36	1st, left lung; 2d, right.	7 mos., 2 wks.
5	33	1st.	3 mos., 2 wks.
6	38	1st.	5 mos., 2 wks.
7	42	1st.	6 months.
8	35	1st.	5 months.
9	31	1st, and 2d.	11 months.
10	36	1st, right; beginning 2d, left.	9 months.
11	25	2d, both lungs.	1 year, 9 mos.
12	24	2d, right; 1st, left.	8 months.
13	30	1st.	3 mos., 3 wks.
14	32	1st.	4 months.
15	39	1st, well advanced.	3 mos., 3 wks.
16	41	1st stage, well advanced.	9 months.
17	35	2d.	2 years.

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A record of the others who vacated and their ailments at time of admission will be found in the following table:

VACATED, IMPROVED, MAIN BUILDING.

	Age.	Time of Residence.	Ailment.
1	62	5 months.	Cirrhosis of liver and drop'y.
2	64	1 year, 2 mos.	Rheumatism.
3	45	2 months, 1 wk.	Nervous Prostration.
4	37	2 months.	Neurasthenia.
5	48	2 months, 1 wk.	Liver trouble.
6	46	1 year. 4 mos.	Paralysis.
7	32	3 months.	Stomach and bowel trouble.
8	44	7 months.	General debility.
9	78	4 mos., 2 wks.	Superannuated.
10	50	6 months.	Kidney and bladder trouble.
11	53	7 mos., 2 wks.	Gastritis and gen'l debility.
12	40	5 mos., 2 wks.	Physical and mental exhaustion; melancholia.

TENT TREATMENT FOR TUBERCULOSIS.

During the past year there were erected, by order of the board of trustees, ten tents of the "Nordrach" pattern. They have proved a valuable acquisition to the hospital service, as nearly 50 per cent of tubercular patients domiciled in them have been restored to a condition of health and strength sufficient to justify their return to work.

The tents are octagonal in shape, to minimize wind resistance. The framework is as substantial as that of a house. All intersections are reinforced with castings. Each tent has a one-piece casting (crown) at the top, with flanges to receive eight beams, forming the top of the tent. The frames will stand a wind blowing one hundred miles an hour. They are anchored on four sides by "T" buried three feet. All have hardwood floors. Ample circulation of air is obtained from ventilators in the floor on four sides of the tent and one in the peak, all so arranged as to be open or closed as desired. These ventilators are kept open except in extreme weather.

The tents are covered with the best 15-ounce double-filler army canvas, which is not affected by snow, rain or wind. These are the only steam-heated tents in the world, being heated by eleven-flange radiators with steam supplied by a system of underground pipes from the boiler-room, 150 feet distant. Each tent is furnished with a built-in clothes closet, drawers, mirror, washstand and comfortable furniture.

All occupants have shown marked improvement in health and strength in from three to six months, and in several cases cough has disappeared almost entirely. The tenters have become accustomed to the cold, and during the recent extreme weather (February, 1905) have made few complaints. The first evidence of improvement in these cases usually comes through increased circulation of blood and better appetite. Raw eggs, milk, roast and broiled meats are usually eaten, and as digestion and assimilation improve a more varied diet is consumed.

First-stage patients improve rapidly in these tents. Those in the second stage advance more slowly, but all show a tendency upward. Every sanitary precaution is taken in hospital and tents to prevent reinfection. Sputum cups are used night and day, and strict attention is paid to the disinfection of clothing.

HOME PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

Colorado Springs, Colo., June 7, 1905.

Charles Deacon, Superintendent Union Printers' Home:

Dear Sir—In presenting my annual report I wish, first of all, to thank the management of the Home for the cordial good will and confidence reposed in me during the year just closing. I regret that I am unable to report a considerably reduced mortality list over last year. A decreased number in the death list over last year is made impossible by the admission during the period covered of a large number of tubercular patients in the last stages of the disease. I point with satisfaction, however, to the low mortality rate among the older residents, among whom would naturally be expected a constantly increasing death rate in ratio with advancing years.

It will be seen from the mortality list that there have been nineteen deaths, fifteen of them from tuberculosis. Of these latter a few had been at the Home some time, but the great majority had been but recently admitted. Two of the four deaths from other causes than tuberculosis were from paralysis, one from insanity, and one from anemia and old age.

It seems a pity many of the tubercular patients admitted do not come to the Home before they are beyond the possibility of any permanent benefit. Once in a while, however, a patient whose case would seem almost hopeless will show indisputable evidences of improvement, and cases of this sort are known that have vacated in comparatively good condition. Of the patients in the earlier stages that have received the Home treatment, quite a number have gone out in a condition permitting them to work part and in some instances all the time.

The treatment of tuberculosis in tents at the Home has long since passed the experimental stage. I do not know of a single case that has given the treatment a fair trial that has not been materially benefited thereby. A number of patients have gained from ten to twenty pounds in weight by continually living in the pure, dry air. I would strongly urge an increase of the number of tents yearly until every patient admitted to the Home whose condition is not hopeless has an opportunity to get the benefit of the advantages that are indisputably obtained by life in the open air.

Again I would urge that examinations of prospective residents be made more thorough and complete, that the Home physician may better ascertain the real condition of applicants before their departure on a long and perhaps injurious journey. Respectfully submitted,

D. I. Christopher, Home Physician.

INMATES AT THE HOME.

The following is a list of residents at the Home June 1, 1905, together with the name and number of the union with which they are connected:

1, Indianapolis—John C. Frary, Ezra L. Lewis, John Ackerman, S. J. Pearce.

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2, Philadelphia—James McLaughlin, John T. Gill, Luke Noonan.

3, Cincinnati—Flint Beardsley, G. C. Beach, Michael Connolly.

4, Albany—Edward Cronin.

5, Columbus—William F. Poland.

6, New York—William J. Myles, John Scott, Charles Gallagher, George Copeland, John G. Schneider, George W. Hatch, James A. Paton, Edward Maher, Eugene Moore, David Kenneth, John H. G. Meadows, George Crowley, H. E. Moreland, Charles Collins, John McGinty, Daniel McElliott, Samuel Boll, Charles F. Munson, Thomas Sharp, E. E. Mulligan, Joseph Purcell, Charles M. Carter, John Maycock, W. H. Abercrombie, Oscar McNay, Jake Loewenthal, David Tolbert, George S. Weaver, Christopher Sturgeon, Jacob W. Jarratt, Phillip Brody, John G. Yuill.

8, St. Louis—R. B. Hindle, Otto Kuntz, Edward Sheffield, William G. Hill, Oscar Langford, C. M. Ferguson.

9, Buffalo—George H. Forbes, Chester E. Masten.

10, Louisville—John Lillis.

13, Boston—James S. Allison, John McKillop.

16, Chicago—William R. Wade, Thomas Sherritt, O. B. Williams, James Holmes, O. E. Gaylord, Odillon Schupp, John Mann, Louis Woodward, William Fraser, H. W. DeWitt, J. J. Shannan, L. D. Waltemade.

17, New Orleans—N. H. Henry.

18, Detroit—John Lockhart, Rowland Hill.

21, San Francisco—Henry Orr, Noah R. Horn, J. P. Angle.

28, Galveston—William H. Barnett.

30, St. Paul—Samuel Morrow.

32, Norfolk—Charles M. Loughlin.

39, Grand Rapids—M. H. Clark.

40, St. Joseph—L. A. Morgan.

46, Sacramento—Joseph T. Pierson, Louis Curts.

48, Atlanta—George W. Martin, J. C. Parham.

49, Denver—R. G. Thompson, D. C. Hartshorn, H. P. Macloon, Joseph Stoppe, Louis Herman, Joseph Waddingham, James H. Martin, Samuel Woodman, August Ulmer, Samuel C. Hanlon, Thomas M. Flynn.

53, Cleveland—Frank H. Blakely.

57, Dayton—James L. Amos.

59, Quincy—Clarence C. French.

63, Toledo—J. C. Hunter, M. B. O'Brien.

64, Lafayette—George E. Glandon.

65, Washo—C. A. V. Putnam.

72, Lansing—Jeremiah Rogers.

76, Terre Haute—John Nelson.

79, Wheeling—W. J. Johnston.

82, Colorado Springs—H. M. Wintermute.

90, Richmond—C. L. Lindenberg.

91, Toronto—Ernest Webb.

100, Norwich—Thomas Sampson.

101, Columbia—A. J. Robinson, Otho Doughty, John W. Campbell, Charles H. Smith, Carlos B. Tomlin, Nellie V. Wilson.

112, Scranton—Thomas Levers.

115, Salt Lake—M. P. Conlon.

118, Des Moines—Theo. C. Eaton.

121, Topeka—William B. Wagner.

130, Halifax—Joseph Tracy.

155, Shreveport—J. H. Busbey.

182, Akron—Bernard Delaney.

184, Cheyenne—John S. Kelley.

190, Omaha—Augustus Nette, E. S. Penwell, William Parratt.

191, Winnipeg—William A. Smith.

198, Fort Worth—Edward Williams.

202, Seattle—Robert Middleton.

213, Rockford—C. F. Gatliff.

271, Boise—William Irvine.

333, Denison—James L. Pitts.

352, Phœnix—Frank Gutierez.

3, Chicago Type Founders—Ole A. Haarstad.

9, Chicago German-American—Henry W. De Witt.

20, Omaha German-American—Julius T. Engler.

RECORD OF INMATES FOR YEAR ENDING MAY 31, 1905.

No. and Name of Union.	No. of Inmates at Home June 1, '04, and admitted since.	Died.	Vacated.	Expelled.	No. of Inmates at Home June 1, '05.
1, Indianapolis	4	....	....	....	4
2, Philadelphia	3	....	....	....	3
3, Cincinnati	4	....	1	....	3
4, Albany	2	1	....	....	1
5, Columbus	1	....	....	....	1
6, New York	48	3	13	....	32
8, St. Louis	9	1	1	1	6
9, Buffalo	2	....	....	....	2
10, Louisville	1	....	....	....	1
13, Boston	3	....	1	....	2
15, Rochester	1	....	1	....	.....
16, Chicago	15	1	2	....	12
17, New Orleans	1	....	....	....	1
18, Detroit	2	....	....	....	2
21, San Francisco	4	....	1	....	3
23, Milwaukee	1	....	1	....	.....
27, Mobile	1	....	1	....	.....
28, Galveston	1	....	....	....	1
30, St. Paul	1	....	....	....	1
32, Norfolk	1	....	....	....	1
39, Grand Rapids	3	....	2	....	1
40, St. Joseph	2	1	....	....	1
46, Sacramento	2	....	....	....	2
48, Atlanta	2	....	....	....	2
49, Denver	11	....	....	....	11
53, Cleveland	1	....	....	....	1
57, Dayton	1	....	....	....	1
59, Quincy	1	....	....	....	1
63, Toledo	2	....	....	....	2
64, Lafayette	2	....	1	....	1
65, Washoe	1	....	....	....	1
72, Lansing	1	....	....	....	1
73, Ottumwa	1	....	1	....	.....
76, Terre Haute	1	....	....	....	1
79, Wheeling	1	....	....	....	1
80, Kansas City	2	1	1	....	.....
82, Colorado Springs	5	2	2	....	1
87, Houston	1	1	....	....	.....
90, Richmond	1	....	....	....	1
91, Toronto	1	....	....	....	1
100, Norwich	1	....	....	....	1
101, Columbia	9	1	2	....	6
103, Newark	1	....	1	....	.....
112, Scranton	1	....	....	....	1
115, Salt Lake	1	....	....	....	1
117, Springfield	1	....	1	....	.....
118, Des Moines	2	....	1	....	1
121, Topeka	1	....	....	....	1
126, Butte	1	1	....	....	.....
130, Halifax	1	....	....	....	1
137, Johnstown	1	....	1	....	.....
145, Jacques Cartier	1	....	1	....	.....
155, Shreveport	1	....	....	....	1
174, Los Angeles	2	....	1	1	.....
175, Pueblo	2	1	1	....	.....
182, Akron	1	....	....	....	1
184, Cheyenne	1	....	....	....	1
185, Bradford	2	1	1	....	.....
190, Omaha	4	....	1	....	3
191, Winnipeg	2	....	1	....	1
198, Fort Worth	1	....	....	....	1
202, Seattle	1	....	....	....	1
213, Rockford	1	....	....	....	1
215, Decatur	1	1	....	....	.....
265, Ottawa	1	1	....	....	.....
271, Boise	1	....	....	....	1
312, Las Vegas	1	....	1	....	.....
333, Denison	1	....	....	....	1
338, Charlotte	1	....	1	....	.....
352, Phoenix	3	1	1	....	1
3, Chicago Type Founders	1	....	....	....	1
9, Chicago Ger.-Amer.	1	....	....	....	1
20, Omaha Ger.-Amer.	1	....	....	....	1
330, Chicago—Bohemian	1	....	1	....	.....
Total	199	18	45	2	134

N. B.—Above table shows 18 deaths; mortality record gives 19 deaths. One death—that of T. B. Harne—from insanity, is not recorded in above table, as he was not included in list of Home residents in the corresponding (above) table last year.

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LIST OF INMATES ADMITTED DURING YEAR ENDING MAY 31, 1905.

Name.	Recommended by	No.	Date of Admission.	Years in Union.	Age when Admitted	Disease.	Remarks.
Crawford, Alexand'r	New York	6	June 8, 1904	17	35	Tuberculosis	Vacated Mar. 14, 1905.
Story, H. C.	Ottawa	265	June 9, 1904	9	44	Tuberculosis, bri'ht's dis.	Died June 21, 1904.
Brophy, Edward J.	Albany	4	June 11, 1904	30	64	Superannuated	Died Sept. 23, 1904.
Moore, Thomas C.	New York	6	June 12, 1904	35	55	Paralysis	Died Oct. 25, 1904.
Maycock, John	New York	6	June 12, 1904	14	64	General debility diabetes	
Clark, John H.	New York	6	June 12, 1904	11	48	Liver trouble	Vacated Aug. 22, 1904.
McLeod, Duncan	Chicago	16	June 12, 1904	25	45	Tuberculosis	Died July 8, 1904.
Cissel, Louis W.	Lafayette	64	June 16, 1904	12	37	Malarial poison'g, neu'a.	Vacated Aug. 8, 1904.
Morrow, Samuel	St. Paul	30	June 24, 1904	50	70	Superannuated	
O'Connor, M. J.	Grand Rapids	39	June 27, 1904	10	33	Incipient phthisis	Vacated July 15, 1904.
Kane, John A.	New York	6	June 27, 1904	6	33	Tuberculosis	Vacated Oct. 15, 1904.
McManus, H. P.	New York	6	June 27, 1904	54	74	Superannuated	Vacated May 13, 1905.
Colhouer, Thos. P.	Los Angeles	174	June 29, 1904	17	34	Tuberculosis	Vacated Sept. 20, 1904.
Harris, James B.	Columbia	101	July 10, 1904	5	24	Tuberculosis	Died Aug. 17, 1904.
Bishop, Joseph M.	Pueblo	175	July 17, 1904	21	41	Tuberculosis	Vacated Apr. 25, 1905.
Tomlin, Carlos B.	Columbia	101	July 23, 1904	..	32	Tuberculosis	
Williams, Edward	Fort Worth	198	July 23, 1904	36	60	General debility	
Mulgrue, John	Newark	103	July 30, 1904	20	38	Tuberculosis	Vacated Jan. 17, 1905.
Lundstrum, C. T.	Phœnix	352	Aug. 2, 1904	14	32	Stomach, bowel trouble.	Vacated Oct. 29, 1904.
Kelley, John S.	Cheyenne	184	Aug. 4, 1904	12	37	Tuberculosis	
Hoding, Gail	Colorado Sp'gs.	82	Aug. 5, 1904	12	33	Tuberculosis	Died April 2, 1905.
McNay, Oscar	New York	6	Aug. 11, 1904	10	42	Tuberculosis	
Abercrombie, W. H.	New York	6	Aug. 11, 1904	30	68	Superannuated, rheu'sm.	
Loewenthal, Jake	New York	6	Aug. 11, 1904	8	32	Tuberculosis	
Leis, Sebastian J.	Johnstown	137	Aug. 12, 1904	5	24	Tuberculosis	Vacated Apr. 15, 1905.
Conlon, M. P.	Salt Lake	115	Aug. 29, 1904	5	25	Incipient phthisis	
LeRoy, Jackson	New York	6	Sept. 1, 1904	25	78	Superan'd, impa'd vision.	Vacated Jan. 14, 1905.
Hull, C. O.	New York	6	Sept. 4, 1904	21	50	Kidney, bladder trouble.	Vacated May 13, 1905.
Schupp, O. E.	Chicago	16	Sept. 17, 1904	12	53	Defective vision	
Grady, C. N.	Pueblo	175	Sept. 25, 1904	10	32	Tuberculosis	Died Nov. 27, 1904.
Brell, Oscar G.	St. Louis	8	Sept. 24, 1904	14	37	Incip't paresis, kid'y tr'le	Removed Apr. 8, 1905.
Pollock, David	Columbia	101	Oct. 2, 1904	17	35	Tuberculosis	Vacated Mar. 7, 1905.
Votruba, Stephen	Chicago—Boh.	330	Oct. 3, 1904	8	27	Tuberculosis	Vacated Mar. 24, 1905.
Tolbert, David	New York	6	Oct. 10, 1904	24	55	Partial paralysis	
Rogers, Henry	New York	6	Oct. 10, 1904	34	53	Gastritis, gen'l debility	
Harcuss, Robert	New York	6	Oct. 11, 1904	7	40	Tuberculosis	Died Oct. 12, 1904.
Mann, John	Chicago	16	Oct. 15, 1904	36	58	Defective vision, rheu'sm	
Pearce, Samuel J.	Indianapolis	1	Oct. 17, 1904	40	64	Gouty arthritis, finger jts	
Eaton, T. C.	Des Moines	118	Oct. 18, 1904	40	63	Cirrhosis of liver, dropsy	
Harrison, Samuel S.	Butte	126	Oct. 31, 1904	25	57	Tuberculosis	Died Dec. 24, 1904.
Woodward, Louis	Chicago	16	Nov. 16, 1904	33	52	Partial loss eyesight	
Nelson, John	Terre Haute	76	Nov. 24, 1904	34	52	Nervous disability	
Creswell, H. L.	Grand Rapids	39	Dec. 1, 1904	14	40	Phys. and mental exha'n.	Vacated May 11, 1905.
Fraser, William	Chicago	16	Dec. 12, 1904	35	57	Rheumatism	
Blakely, Frank H.	Cleveland	53	Dec. 14, 1904	36	56	Fracture of hip	
Smith, William A.	Winnipeg	191	Dec. 22, 1904	..	..	Tuberculosis	
Calton, John	Boston	13	Dec. 24, 1904	..	..	Tuberculosis	Vacated Apr. 22, 1905.
Hardwick, William	New York	6	Jan. 2, 1905	12	39	Tuberculosis	Vacated Apr. 24, 1905.
Maher, J. J.	New York	6	Jan. 2, 1905	5	30	Tuberculosis	Vacated Apr. 22, 1905.
Weaver, George S.	New York	6	Jan. 2, 1905	16	69	Enlarged prostate gland.	
Kirk, Eugene	Kansas City	80	Jan. 8, 1905	21	39	Neurasthenia	Vacated Mar. 1, 1905.
Hamlin, L. A.	St. Joseph	40	Jan. 23, 1905	5	22	Tuberculosis	Died April 8, 1905.
De Witt, H. W.	Chicago	16	Jan. 29, 1905	35	54	General debility	
Thompson, B. F.	Chicago	16	Jan. 29, 1905	15	40	Tuberculosis	Vacated Apr. 10, 1905.
Ivers, John C.	Kansas City	80	Jan. 30, 1905	12	32	Tuberculosis	Died March 30, 1905.
Burke, William	Bradford	185	Feb. 13, 1905	17	35	Tuberculosis	Died March 26, 1905.
Hinnans, Mike	Houston	87	Mar. 1, 1905	18	39	Tuberculosis	Died March 8, 1905.
Galbraith, C. M.	Colorado Sp'gs.	82	Mar. 4, 1905	21	40	Tuberculosis	Died April 7, 1905.
Cameron, H. D.	Winnipeg	191	Mar. 8, 1905	7	27	Tuberculosis	Vacated Apr. 16, 1905.
Parrott, William	Omaha	190	Mar. 10, 1905	23	52	Loss of left arm	
Shannon, J. J.	Chicago	16	Mar. 13, 1905	34	59	Paralysis	
Sturgeon, Christ'er.	New York	6	Mar. 14, 1905	40	61	Impaired vision	
Morgan, L. M.	St. Joseph	40	Mar. 15, 1905	28	50	Paralysis	
Wilson, Nellie V.	Columbia	101	Mar. 17, 1905	15	33	Tuberculosis	
Irvine, William	Boise	271	Mar. 21, 1905	14	31	Tuberculosis	
O'Brien, M. B.	Toledo	63	Mar. 22, 1905	5	50	Tuberculosis	
Jarratt, Jacob W.	New York	6	Apr. 7, 1905	18	51	Tuberculosis	
Brody, Phillip	New York	6	Apr. 7, 1905	6	45	Tuberculosis	
Hill, C. W.	Omaha	190	Apr. 6, 1905	33	52	Locomotor ataxia	Vacated May 20, 1905.
Haarstad, O. A.	Chicago—T. F.	3	Apr. 9, 1905	10	60	Rheumatism	
Webb, Ernest	Toronto	91	Apr. 12, 1905	14	33	Tuberculosis	
Waltemade, L. D.	Chicago	16	Apr. 15, 1905	16	34	Tuberculosis	
Angle, J. P.	San Francisco	21	Apr. 23, 1905	16	45	Tuberculosis	
Martin, James H.	Denver	49	Apr. 26, 1905	25	61	Superannuated	
Noonan, Luke A.	Philadelphia	2	Apr. 27, 1905	22	41	Varicose ulcer, right leg	
Yuill, John G.	New York	6	May 2, 1905	24	51	Tuberculosis	
Curts, Louis	Sacramento	46	May 5, 1905	17	76	Superannuated	
Lindenberg, C. L.	Richmond	90	May 5, 1905	..	47	Tuberculosis	
Woodman, Samuel	Denver	49	May 23, 1905	40	63	Superannuated	
Ulmer, August H.	Denver	49	May 27, 1905	9	34	Tuberculosis	

Number of inmates at Home June 1, 1904 119

Number admitted during year, June 1, 1904, to May 31, 1905 80

Number died during year, June 1, 1904, to May 31, 1905 18

Number vacated during year, June 1, 1904, to May 31, 1905 45

Number expelled during year, June 1, 1904, to May 31, 1905 2

Number of inmates at Home, June 1, 1905 134

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PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS.

At the last meeting of the board the superintendent was instructed to have plans made for a general improvement of landscape on the Home grounds. In accordance with the instructions the services of A. B. Westland, formerly superintendent Taj Mahal and Government Gardens, India, later of Botanic and Forest Department, Hong Kong, China, and Botanic Gardens, Kew, were secured, and Mr. Westland has perfected a complete set of plans for laying out the entire Home grounds, heretofore only partly utilized. These plans include provision for extended floral display as well as a general rearrangement of lawns, walks, planting of trees, shrubbery windbreaks, etc. While it will take several years to carry these plans to completion, the Home grounds, when the plans are finally worked out, will be second to none of their size in the west for beauty of landscape and floral attractiveness. Considerable progress has been made thus far this season, under direction of Mr. Westland, who has been aided largely by convalescing residents.

The partition between the dining and reading rooms in the hospital annex has been removed, almost doubling the dining room capacity in that building, giving ample room for the increased capacity of the annex.

Two Kirker-Bender spiral fire escapes have been erected, one at each end of the main building.

A fire alarm system has been installed, with instruments distributed throughout the institution, so that in case of fire one has only to step a few yards to turn in an alarm that will arouse all of the employes, who are drilled in the use of the apparatus, which has also been added to the past year.

The city of Colorado Springs has laid a six-inch water main through the Home grounds, connecting to a Smith-Vaile duplex force pump in the engine room, which can be almost instantly put in operation, thus insuring ample fire protection.

Electric fans have been placed in the billiard room in the main building and in the hospital annex kitchen.

An addition has been made to the greenhouses, which gives ample room for the propagation of bedding plants.

A night watchman's detector has been installed, with stations distributed over all parts of the institution, thus compelling the night watchman to record the exact time of his visit to each station.

An additional plot of ground has been purchased in Evergreen Cemetery. The plot consists of 103 lots, adjoins the Home's present burial ground, and will afford opportunity, when it is deemed advisable, for a rearrangement of the graves of our dead, and for such further improvements as will lend dignity and beauty to the last resting-place of those of our members whose demise occurs at the Home.

CONCLUSION.

It is pleasant to report that the conduct of the vast majority of residents during the past year has been such as to warrant the statement that they have generally co-operated with the management in enforcing the few rules made by the board for the protection of all. During the year eighty have been admitted, forty-five vacated, nineteen died, and two were expelled. Of the latter, one was expelled for intoxication and one for obnoxious conduct.

In conclusion, I wish to thank President Lynch and Secretary Bramwood for the prompt manner in which all correspondence has been answered the past year, and Resident Trustee McCaffery for his cheerful compliance with my request when matters at the Home required his presence.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES DEACON,
Superintendent.

In presenting the foregoing report the board of trustees of the Home has endeavored to fully comply with the laws requiring that conventions of the International Typographical Union shall be furnished with a complete account of the transactions of those intrusted with the management of the institution. We also desire to assure the delegates to the Toronto session and the membership in general that it has been our aim to fully carry out the terms of the trust reposed and to administer the affairs of the Home in such a manner as would prove creditable to the International Typographical Union and beneficial to those enjoying the privileges of the institution.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES M. LYNCH,
THOMAS MCCAFFERY,
L. C. SHEPARD,
H. H. ROGERS,
W. J. WHITE,
THOMAS F. CROWLEY,
J. W. BRAMWOOD,
Board of Trustees.

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FIFTY-FIRST SESSION.

FIRST DAY.

MORNING SESSION.

LABOR TEMPLE, TORONTO, CANADA,
Monday, August 14, 1905.

The convention was called to order at 10 o'clock by Hugh Stevenson, of Toronto, chairman of the committee of arrangements of Typographical Union No. 91, who invited the following gentlemen to the platform:

Reverend Bernard Bryan, an ex-printer.

Hon. J. P. Whitney, premier of the Province of Ontario.

Thomas Urquhart, Esq., mayor of Toronto.

Alderman J. J. Graham, chairman of the civic reception committee.

Prof. Goldwin Smith.

Robert Glockling, president International Brotherhood of Bookbinders.

Edward Randall, first vice-president International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union.

John McVicar, of Detroit, ex-president International Typographical Union.

John Armstrong, ex-president of International Typographical Union, and president of ex-delegates' association of Toronto.

Edward M. Meehan, president of Toronto Typographical Union.

Mr. Stevenson briefly welcomed the delegates in behalf of the local organization, and emphasized the fact that geographical lines were not recognized in International trade unionism. He referred to the session of the International Typographical Union in 1881, and expressed the hope that twenty-five years would not elapse before the convention met in Toronto again.

President Meehan took the chair and invited Rev. Bernard Bryan to offer the invocation.

Premier Whitney received a rousing reception when he rose to address the convention on behalf of the province. He assured the delegates that he was pleased to address a craft that had been honored by such men as Benjamin Franklin, Horace Greeley, and the late E. F. Clarke. "The time has gone past for argument as to the benefits of trade unionism," said the premier. "Its benefits are already recognized. I want to assure you from across the line that you are heartily welcome to the Province of Ontario. It would be a crime to disturb the good feeling that exists between the two nations. We have on this platform one of the greatest publicists of this age and one of the greatest thinkers of this or any other age, and I hope to hear his voice on this platform today. I refer to Prof. Goldwin Smith."

Mayor Urquhart extended the welcome on behalf of the city. He said there was no city on the continent so well organized as Toronto in the trade union movement, and the influence of organized labor was felt in the civic contracts, which provide for the payment of the prevailing or union rate of wages. The typographical union has given to Toronto many useful and prominent citizens, among them the late E. F. Clarke, and there are other members of the organization who will leave behind them monuments to their good work in behalf of humanity. Mayor Urquhart made special reference to the souvenir published by the local convention committee, and stated that it was but an evidence of the development of the printing industry within the past quarter of a century. It was a pleasure for him to announce that in the public schools of Toronto the school books were provided to the pupils free of cost. "I wish to congratulate the International Typographical Union upon the organization of the ladies' auxiliaries," said the mayor, "and I feel that any organization which admits the ladies is not very far astray. The ladies will not give their approbation to anything that does not stand for righteousness and truth, and I am sure the organization will be made better by the association of the ladies."

Alderman Graham, chairman of the civic reception committee, said he had heard it said that a blot of ink made thousands think, and he was quite sure that a line of type just before election time made many an alderman think. Almost every trade and profession in the city was organized, and about the only class of workers that were not organized were the aldermen. There were prospects, however, that even the aldermen would be organized in the near future. "My only duties during this convention," said Alderman Graham, "are to see that your local committee does not run out of funds and to inform the police that if any of the delegates are caught taking what doesn't belong to them they must not be arrested."

The reception tendered Prof. Goldwin Smith was of a flattering character. The delegates rose from their seats and waved their handkerchiefs and cheered. He said in part: "As an emeritus professor of an American university, though still an Englishman, I have a special interest in welcoming

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Americans here. There are amongst us a few persons who seem to think it is a necessary part of Canadian patriotism to cherish jealousy of the designs of our neighbors across the line. Now, let me say that for more than thirty years I have been conversant with Americans of every class and party, with politicians, commercial men, military men, and those young students who always give free expression to their sentiments, and in the course of all those years I have never heard a single expression of ill-feeling against Canada or of desire in any way to aggress upon her independence. If ever those imaginary lines, as a speaker called them, disappear, if ever sentimental union should come to pass, it will not be by the action of force or in the form of annexation (a name which I abhor), but with the free consent of both parties and with the blessing of their common mother country."

Robert Glockling, president of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, referred to the solidarity of the trade union movement in Toronto and stated that the local union men had fully measured up to their responsibilities and had built up a movement that was a credit to the city.

Edward Randall, vice-president of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, congratulated the delegates upon the great victory in the establishment of the eight-hour day in the city of San Francisco, where all the allied printing trades had combined to protect their interests.

E. M. Meehan, president of Toronto Typographical Union, presented the welcome of the organization over which he presides. He marked the progress of the printing industry in Toronto, and stated that it ranked fifth among the cities of the continent. He emphasized the significance of the convention meeting in the Labor Temple, and said that the local union was proud to be able to invite the International organization to hold its convention in a building owned and managed by the trade unionists of the city.

John Armstrong and John McVicar, ex-presidents of the International Union, extended words of welcome.

President Meehan then presented the gavel to President Lynch, who took the platform to respond to the words of welcome. He said that printers were naturally modest, and did not expect all the nice things that had been said about them. It was fitting that a great organization should hold its great convention in a great nation, among a great people. He said that during the past twenty-four years the membership of the International Typographical Union had increased to 50,000, and there were fully 75,000 union men allied with the printing industries. Fully 25,000 members of the International Typographical Union were working under the eight-hour day, and the organization was moving irresistibly towards a universal eight-hour day. "I would like to ask the premier of the province and other leading citizens on this platform to kindly speak to the customs officers just before we make our departure," said President Lynch. "We don't want them to be too rigorous in examining our baggage, and we ask this leniency especially on behalf of the ladies."

The president announced that the first order of business was the report of Secretary-Treasurer Bramwood.

Secretary-Treasurer Bramwood read his report, as follows:

REPORT OF SECRETARY-TREASURER.

TORONTO, CANADA, August 14, 1905.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—It is made my duty by section 8, article iv of the by-laws, to prepare "a roll of the delegates-elect, and place thereon the names of those persons, and such persons only, as shall be known to have been elected in accordance with the laws of the International Union and subordinate unions, as certified by secretaries of subordinate unions."

I therefore submit the following list of delegates, whose credentials, in proper shape, have been filed with me, and who are entitled to a seat in this convention:

1, Indianapolis, Ind.—James P. Cherry, Walter W. Davy.
2, Philadelphia, Pa.—John Meade, Ernst Kreft, Walter W. Faries, Shelby Smith.
3, Cincinnati, Ohio—William H. Seaman, Ed D. Donnell, Edward D. Sullivan.
4, Albany, N. Y.—James H. Markey, John F. Quirk.
5, Columbus, Ohio—Harry T. Wolfe, C. W. McCahill.
6, New York, N. Y.—Walter H. McKee, John Tolan, Sam Thompson, William J. Robinson.
7, Pittsburg, Pa.—Fred Klein, E. F. Kennedy.
8, St. Louis, Mo.—Charles Hertenstein, John T. Bulcock, J. J. Dirks, C. E. Robins.
9, Buffalo, N. Y.—William F. Conway, W. H. Comerford.
10, Louisville, Ky.—John A. O'Connor.
11, Memphis, Tenn.—John N. Everett, Horace Johnson.
12, Baltimore, Md.—George E. Frazier, James A. Hartman.
13, Boston, Mass.—Thomas F. Kane, James P. Croft, James F. Rhoades, W. L. Crosman.
14, Harrisburg, Pa.—George E. Shaffer.
15, Rochester, N. Y.—William E. Orser, Henry D. Henderson.
16, Chicago, Ill.—Emmett Whealan, William M. Nelis, Joseph C. Larson, Richard C. Plambeck.
17, New Orleans, La.—E. L. Kuhnholz, C. C. Hendrick.
18, Detroit, Mich.—John J. McLogan, Frank J. Porter.
19, Elmira, N. Y.—William P. Carpenter.
20, Nashville, Tenn.—W. H. Jordan, Jerry Sullivan.
21, San Francisco, Cal.—H. L. White.
23, Milwaukee, Wis.—Charles J. Buehler, John F. Sayers.
27, Mobile, Ala.—Eyre Damer.
28, Galveston, Tex.—Thomas G. Croft.
29, Peoria, Ill.—W. W. Wilcox.
30, St. Paul, Minn.—John Klaus, J. J. Cahill.
32, Norfolk, Va.—W. S. Brady.
33, Providence, R. I.—Eli Alford, Maurice E. Hughes.
39, Grand Rapids, Mich.—Murray Hearns, L. C. Shepard.
40, St. Joseph, Mo.—William Burlington.
42, Minneapolis, Minn.—John P. Kennedy, sr., George E. Mulvihill.

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48, Atlanta, Ga.—R. T. Holderby, Daniel W. Green.
49, Denver, Colo.—J. Vander Perel, E. S. Sherman.
50, Valley City (Saginaw, Mich.)—Rudolph A. Beyer.
51, Lawrence, Mass.—Thomas J. O'Brien.
52, Troy, N. Y.—John L. Hartnett.
53, Cleveland, Ohio—Frank H. Seffing, F. W. Steffen, Max S. Hayes.
55, Syracuse, N. Y.—James A. Scanlon, Fred C. Scott.
58, Multnomah (Portland, Ore.)—Harry H. Austin.
63, Toledo, Ohio—H. B. Ames, B. C. McCullagh.
64, Lafayette, Ind.—George Sullivan.
68, Keokuk, Iowa—Frank W. Van Doren.
70, Lancaster, Pa.—M. Walter Bair.
71, Trenton, N. J.—James E. Leigh.
72, Lansing, Mich.—Ralph L. Ripley.
76, Terre Haute, Ind.—A. G. Slemons.
77, Erie, Pa.—Joseph M. Casey.
78, Fort Wayne, Ind.—Charles W. Habecker.
79, Wheeling, W. Va.—Wilbur S. Carlin.
80, Kansas City, Mo.—J. C. Aide, W. B. Parsell.
82, Colorado Springs, Colo.—W. A. Snyder.
86, Reading, Pa.—H. F. De Gour.
87, Houston, Texas—F. B. McCurdy, John J. Whitley.
89, Chattanooga, Tenn.—D. B. Barnes.
90, Richmond, Va.—George W. Schleif, R. Leon Woody.
91, Toronto, Canada—George Crammond, John Cronin, W. R. James.
94, Jersey City, N. J.—Kenneth M. Forbes.
100, Norwich, Conn.—P. H. Corning.
101, Columbia (Washington, D. C.)—Mark H. Barnum, Philip S. Steele, Joe M. Johnson, Harry C. Knapp.
102, Ottawa, Canada—James Watters, P. M. Draper.
103, Newark, N. J.—Elmer Throssell, Edwin W. Garrison.
104, Birmingham, Ala.—T. T. Nock.
107, Tri-City (Rock Island, Moline and Davenport)—J. W. Mullen.
110, Union Hill, N. J.—Robert J. Heuston.
112, Scranton, Pa.—Louis H. Senker, Miles H. Millard.
115, Salt Lake City, Utah—H. R. Freeman.
117, Springfield, Ohio—T. J. Creager, C. L. Stubbs.
118, Des Moines, Iowa—Ed S. Condon, W. A. Needham.
121, Topeka, Kan.—T. B. Brown.
122, Kalamazoo, Mich.—Thomas Quigley.
126, Butte, Mont.—William E. Purnett.
127, Hartford, Conn.—James H. Godkin, Edwin T. Morse.
129, Hamilton, Ont.—Thomas J. Hanley.
133, London, Ont.—F. H. Ryan.
136, Duluth, Minn.—W. H. Witchall.
139, Stratford, Ont.—Alexander Abraham.
141, Williamsport, Pa.—S. Herman Alter.
143, Danbury, Conn.—Albert W. Morehouse.
144, Fresno, Cal.—Ray W. Baker.
145, Jacques-Cartier (Montreal, Canada)—Bruno Vauthier, Victor Tardif.
146, Charleston, W. Va.—D. C. Lovett, jr.
150, Elizabeth, N. J.—William A. Schultz.
155, Shreveport, La.—Russell P. Moore.
161, Fall River, Mass.—George W. Soverino.
162, Jacksonville, Fla.—J. S. Hollingsworth.
163, Superior, Wis.—R. C. Colburne.
165, Worcester, Mass.—Freeman M. Saltus.
167, Schenectady, N. Y.—O. E. Alberts.
171, Elgin, Ill.—C. F. Hansen.
173, Dallas, Texas—W. M. Reilly.
174, Los Angeles, Cal.—Benjamin C. Robinson.
175, Pueblo, Colo.—Neil J. Crowley.
176, Montreal, Canada—John Cantwell, Charles Beattie.
177, Springfield, Ill.—L. A. Gude.
180, Sioux City, Iowa—David J. McKibbin.
182, Akron, Ohio—David Fergusson.
185, Bradford, Pa.—Bert M. Kinner.
187, Wilkes Barre, Pa.—Thomas H. Sandow.
188, Waco, Texas—Robert B. Bryan.
189, Blue Grass (Lexington, Ky.)—Daniel J. Crowe.
190, Omaha, Neb.—W. S. Ripley, R. G. Hinman.
191, Winnipeg, Man.—Josiah Jerrard, Charles A. Hawley.
195, Paterson, N. J.—James B. Esty.
198, Fort Worth, Texas—A. B. Moore.
199, Zanesville, Ohio—D. T. McWilliams.
200, Youngstown, Ohio—Harry Dechend.
202, Seattle, Wash.—A. H. Blain.
203, Bluff City (Council Bluffs, Iowa)—U. T. Henderson.
204, Limestone City (Kingston, Ont.)—Edward Ball.
205, Jamestown, N. Y.—James S. McCallum.
206, Sedalia, Mo.—Jesse F. Neff.
209, Lincoln, Neb.—Frank M. Coffey, H. W. Smith.
213, Rockford, Ill.—Frederick W. Geng.
215, Decatur, Ill.—J. M. Shultz.
216, Springfield, Mass.—W. L. Suydam, Thomas J. Gibbons.
218, Sioux Falls, S. D.—J. H. J. Black.
219, Canton, Ohio—Charles Dill.
224, Brockton, Mass.—John H. West.
230, Danville, Ill.—W. H. Rhodes.
232, Binghamton, N. Y.—Henry Fahey, John F. Freeman.
233, Niagara Falls, N. Y.—John J. Dwyer.
238, Steubenville, Ohio—W. W. Feckey.
240, Altoona, Pa.—H. E. Leader.
242, York, Pa.—Charles W. Bastian.
248, Peterborough, Ont.—Albert Martin.
250, Beaver Valley, Pa.—Orvis F. Johndrew.
252, Bridgeport, Conn.—Edward Bennetto.
258, Easton, Pa.—M. D. L. Shrope.
270, New Castle, Pa.—Eugene Gleason.
272, Chicago (Norwegian-Danish)—A. B. Holm.
281, Marlboro-Hudson, Mass.—O. N. Marcy.
288, Galesburg, Ill.—W. A. Marshall.
290, Hamilton, Ohio—John F. Mayer.
291, Aurora, Ill.—Ida L. Gray.
298, Massillon, Ohio—A. F. B. O'Neal.
300, Port Huron, Mich.—John V. O'Sullivan, jr.
305, Newburgh, N. Y.—Edward J. O'Donnell.
310, Lowell, Mass.—Frederick A. Spead.
314, Meriden, Conn.—H. C. Maydwell.
318, East Liverpool, Ohio—John Sutch.
324, Racine, Wis.—F. A. Parker.
328, Streator, Ill.—R. E. Mowbray.
339, Beaumont, Texas—Roy M. Johnson.
345, Olean, N. Y.—George Webber.
346, Burlington, Vt.—John E. Flaherty.
350, Joplin, Mo.—Charles C. Carter.
359, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.—Charles J. Neary.
364, Coshocton, Ohio—James M. Collier.
377, Atlantic City, N. J.—Frank Kay.
378, Brantford, Ont.—E. Roy Sayles.
390, Pontiac, Ill.—George W. Sherer.
391, Guelph, Ont.—Philip J. Golds.
393, Brockville, Ont.—W. J. Moore.
397, Greensboro, N. C.—W. P. Turner.
400, Sunbury, Pa.—C. B. Lyon.
416, St. Catharines, Ont.—David Marshall.
428, Warren, Pa.—A. C. Rogers.
444, Champaign-Urbana, Ill.—A. M. Evans.
456, Washington, Pa.—Robert C. McCracken.
459, St. Thomas, Ont.—Walter H. Wigg.
463, Middletown, N. Y.—Lewis J. Davey.
468, Yonkers, N. Y.—Joseph M. O'Brien.
474, Ashtabula, Ohio—R. E. Wright.
505, Clinton, Ill.—J. E. Edwards.
507, Princeton, N. J.—Michael D. Flynn.
512, Pontiac, Mich.—Frank W. Selden.
520, Mattoon, Ill.—Herbert Pennington.
523, Tarrytown-Ossining, N. Y.—William W. Lee.
538, Washington, Ind.—John T. Harris.
539, Port Arthur, Ont.—Ernest McKinstry.
568, Lake Charles, La.—C. H. Alberts.
591, Pekin, Ill.—M. J. Dorsey.
613, Bellefontaine, Ohio—Harry F. Bowers.
626, Manila, P. I.—J. R. Alford.
628, Somerville, N. J.—James B. Varley.
642, Hackensack, N. J.—Richard P. Harrison.

GERMAN-AMERICAN.

3, St. Louis, Mo.—Jacques Biwer.
6, Cleveland, Ohio—Robert Bandlow.
8, Newark, N. J.—Gustave J. Wolber.
14, Indianapolis, Ind.—Hugo Miller.

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MAILERS.

2, Chicago, Ill.—William Kupke, William McInerney.
5, Toronto, Ont.—A. E. Brewer.
6, New York, N. Y.—Daniel L. Corcoran, John F. Finley.
8, Denver, Colo.—William Birkedahl.
10, Indianapolis, Ind.—Mark R. Gray.
17, Cincinnati, Ohio—Edward Eby.

NEWSPAPER WRITERS.

2, Columbus, Ohio—Charles F. Kipp.
9, Milwaukee, Wis.—Victor L. Berger.

IRREGULARLY ELECTED.

In addition to the foregoing regularly elected delegates, credentials have been presented by the following delegates, who appear to have been chosen on a date other than that provided in the constitution:

152, Manchester, N. H.—Frederick T. Irwin.
424, Orange, N. J.—Thomas F. Nihill.
452, New Kensington and Tarentum, Pa.—B. C. Dawson.

FROM DELINQUENT UNIONS.

Credentials in proper form have been filed by the following delegate, whose union is in arrears for per capita tax:

460, Chatham, Ont.—R. J. Birch.

Following the precedent established by previous conventions, I would recommend that the credentials of the irregularly elected delegates and that of Mr. Birch be referred to the credentials committee, when appointed. It will afford me pleasure to appear before that committee and furnish such information as is in my possession.

Respectfully submitted,
J. W. BRAMWOOD,
Secretary-Treasurer.

The report of the secretary-treasurer was received, and the recommendation concurred in.

President Lynch called upon the delegates to rise, and administered the obligation.

It was moved that the sessions of the convention be from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. and from 3 P. M. to 6 P. M.

Delegate Draper (Ottawa, Canada) moved to amend by making the hours from 9 to 12 A. M. and 2 to 5 P. M.

The motion as amended was adopted.

Delegate Smith (Philadelphia) asked unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of a resolution granting the privilege of the floor to officers, ex-officers and organizers; but objection was made, and the president ruled the matter was not in order until a permanent organization was effected by the appointment of officers and committees.

The chair announced that in accordance with precedent established by previous conventions he would appoint the following convention officers:

Assistant secretary—George J. Knott, of Chicago Typographical Union No. 16.

Reading clerk—James Monroe Kreiter, of Washington Typographical Union No. 101.

Sergeant-at-arms—George W. Dower.

Messengers—William Powell and Ernest Webb, of Toronto Typographical Union No. 91.

The above officers were then obligated.

President Lynch then announced the following committees:

Committee on laws—Johnson, Washington; McKee, New York; Creager, Springfield, Ohio; Johnson, Memphis; Vander Perel, Denver.

Committee on credentials—Comerford, Buffalo; Godkin, Hartford; Eagleden, Windsor; Marcy, Marlboro-Hudson; Birkedahl, Denver Mailers.

Committee on returns and finances—McLogan, Detroit; Crowley, Pueblo; Carlin, Wheeling; Donnell, Cincinnati; Hartnett, Troy.

Committee on appeals—Draper, Ottawa; Jordan, Nashville; Ames, Toledo; Larson, Chicago; Kennedy, Pittsburg.

Committee on Union Printers' Home—Brown, Topeka; Seffing, Cleveland; Damer, Mobile; Cantwell, Montreal; Freeman, Salt Lake City.

Committee on eight-hour day—Hayes, Cleveland; Throssell, Newark; Crammond, Toronto; White, San Francisco; Kennedy, Minneapolis.

Committee on TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL—Lavery, Poughkeepsie; Carpenter, Elmira; Sullivan, Cincinnati; Klaus, St. Paul; Tolan, New York.

Committee on resolutions—Nock, Birmingham; Burlington, St. Joseph; O'Connor, Louisville; Schleif, Richmond; Black, Sioux Falls.

Committee on subordinate unions—Croft, Galveston; Cherry, Indianapolis; Senker, Scranton; Hearns, Grand Rapids; Brewer, Toronto Mailers.

Committee on officers' reports—Ripley, Omaha; Robinson, Los Angeles; Slemons, Terre Haute; Quirk, Albany; Alford, Manila.

Committee on Los Angeles Times contest—Snyder, Colorado Springs; Barnum, Washington; Spead, Lowell; Austin, Portland; Needham, Des Moines.

Committee on arbitration—Hartman, Baltimore; Mullen, Tri-City; Croft, Boston; Lovett, Charleston, W. Va.

Committee on organization—Green, Atlanta; Wolfe, Columbus; Maulsby, Tacoma; Aide, Kansas City; Tardif, Montreal.

Committee on allied trades relations—Soverino, Fall River; Shaffer, Harrisburg; Shultz, Decatur; Kupke, Chicago Mailers; Buchanan, New York Newswriters.

Committee on government ownership of telegraph—Saltus, Worcester; Gude, Springfield, Ill.; McKibbin, Sioux City; Purnett, Butte; Dwyer, Niagara Falls.

Committee on government ownership of typefoundry—West, Brockton; Crowe, Lexington; Schultz, Elizabeth; Kinner, Bradford; Rhodes, Danville.

Committee on press—Doyle, Boston Newspaper Writers; Sandow, Wilkes Barre; Sullivan, Lafayette; Alter, Williamsport; Kipp, Columbus Newspaper Writers.

Committee on label—Barnes, Chattanooga; Dirks, St. Louis; Habecker, Fort Wayne; Alford, Providence; Conklin, Charleston, S. C.

Committee on report of federation delegates—Kuhnholz, New Orleans; O'Brien, Lawrence; Bender, Roanoke; Hanley, Hamilton, Ont.; Finley, New York Mailers.

Committee on miscellaneous business—Bandlow, Cleveland German-American; Suydam, Springfield, Mass.; Grier, Wilmington; Calvert, Fort Smith; Colgan, Augusta, Me.

Committee on thanks—Hertenstein, St. Louis; Mowbray, Streator; Wilcox, Peoria; Martin, Peterborough; Reilly, Dallas.

Committee on copyright—Coffey, Lincoln, Neb.; Maydwell, Meriden; Leigh, Trenton; Gray, Aurora; Pierce, Muncie.

Committee on union label on text books—Moore,

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Fort Worth; Forbes, Jersey City; McCurdy, Houston; Scanlon, Syracuse; Jerrard, Winnipeg.

The president announced that in accordance with instructions contained in the resolutions submitted at the fiftieth session of the International Typographical Union in St. Louis, relating to the appointment of a committee to consider the mutual interests between the International Typographical Union and the telegraphers, he had appointed as such committee: William E. Orser, of Rochester Typographical Union No. 15; A. H. Blain, of Seattle Typographical Union No. 202; T. F. Kane, of Boston Typographical Union No. 13; Emmett Whealan, of Chicago Typographical Union No. 16, and Charles J. Buehler, of Milwaukee Typographical Union No. 23.

The president also stated that by request of the several delegates from Philadelphia Typographical Union No. 2 they had been excused from duty on any of the committees.

Delegate Smith (Philadelphia) again asked unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of a resolution granting the privilege of the floor to officers, ex-officers and organizers of the International Typographical Union. Objection being made, the president ruled that it would require an amendment of the by-laws to accomplish the purpose sought.

Delegate Smith (Philadelphia) moved that the rules be suspended.

The president declared the motion out of order.

Delegate Smith then offered the following proposition to amend the by-laws:

Proposition No. 65—By Delegate Smith (Philadelphia):

Insert before the word "shall," in line 2, section 4, article i of the by-laws, the words: "Officers and officers-elect of the International Typographical Union, ex-presidents and ex-vice-presidents of the International Typographical Union, and organizers commissioned by the president of the International Typographical Union."

The proposition was referred to the committee on laws.

The following proposition was introduced by the Philadelphia delegation:

Proposition No. 64—By the Philadelphia delegation:

Whereas, Philadelphia Typographical Union No. 2 has for over fifteen months been engaged in a life-and-death struggle with the Philadelphia Inquirer; and,

Whereas, The success of the eight-hour day in a competitive district comprising over 60 per cent of the total membership of the International Typographical Union is dependent, to a great degree, on maintaining the integrity of Philadelphia Typographical Union No. 2, which can be accomplished only by sustaining the fight which Philadelphia Union is now carrying on;

Resolved, By the International Typographical Union, in fifty-first annual convention assembled, That we emphatically endorse the fight now being waged by Philadelphia Typographical Union No. 2 against the Philadelphia Inquirer; and be it further

Resolved, That the executive council be and the same is hereby instructed to place at the disposal of the Philadelphia Union, immediately after return to headquarters, the sum of $7,800, this sum being due Philadelphia Union under a fair and equitable construction of both the Washington and St. Louis agreements between the executive council and Philadelphia Union, provided that Philadelphia Union out of this sum shall reimburse those of its sister unions who have contributed financial support; and be it further

Resolved, That the executive council be and the same is hereby instructed to continue financial assistance to Philadelphia at the rate of $200 per week until the Inquirer fight is won or until the next convention, provided, that Philadelphia Union contribute at least an equal amount and that the fight be conducted under the supervision and direction of the executive council, itemized vouchers being furnished that body by the local union for all moneys expended, and the work to be in charge of an International representative to be selected under the terms of the Washington agreement; and be it further

Resolved, That the executive council be and the same is hereby instructed, in case the eight-hour fight or any other circumstances drain the International Typographical Union treasury to such an extent as to endanger the continuation of the Philadelphia campaign or the regular work of organization, to submit to a vote of the referendum a proposition for an extra assessment in such amount and for such length of time as may be deemed necessary by the executive council to meet the contingency.

The foregoing was referred by President Lynch to the committee on appeals.

Delegate Kreft (Philadelphia) submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee to which the Philadelphia resolutions are referred be directed to report the resolutions back to the convention, favorably or unfavorably, not later than Tuesday, 2 P. M., and that this hour be fixed for the consideration of the resolutions.

Chairman Draper, of the committee on appeals, requested an extension of time, and after some discussion on the subject the resolution was lost.

President Lynch called Vice-President Hays to the chair.

President Lynch then took the floor as the representative of the executive council, and stated that the executive council had been charged with "stabbing No. 2 in the back;" "rendering aid and succor to the rats in their fight against the union;" with being "in league with the rat employers and rat printers of Philadelphia," etc. If the charges were true as made, the executive council was not fit to carry on the eight-hour movement, nor fit to conduct the business of the union; there was no middle course; they were either union or non-union; and if not union they had no business in the chairs. He said the papers in this case were in the hands of the delegates, and embraced in Proposition No. 1, an appeal by the council. On behalf of the council he earnestly requested an early disposition of the appeal presented.

Delegate Johnson (Washington, D. C.) moved that the committee on appeals be instructed to take up Proposition No. 1, the appeal of the executive council, and report on Tuesday morning, if possible.

[Proposition No. 1, the appeal mentioned, will be found under the heading "Communications and Propositions," following the first day's proceedings.]

After some debate by Delegates Smith (Philadelphia), Steele (Washington) and Faries (Philadel-

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phia), Delegate Faries (Philadelphia) moved to amend that the Philadelphia case be taken up prior to the appeal of the council embraced in Proposition No. 1.

Delegate Kreft (Philadelphia) argued in favor of considering the Philadelphia matter first and the Smith matter afterward.

A rising vote was taken, and the amendment was lost by a vote of 74 ayes to 135 nays.

The original motion, that the committee on appeals report on Proposition No. 1 on Tuesday, or as early as possible, was then placed before the convention. The motion prevailed.

Delegate McLogan (Detroit) moved that the officers be allowed the privilege of the floor, but objection was made by Delegates Kreft and Smith (Philadelphia).

The chairman of the arrangements committee asked that when the convention adjourn it be until Tuesday morning, in order that entertainment furnished for the afternoon might be enjoyed.

It was moved that when the convention adjourn it be until Tuesday morning. The motion prevailed.

The president announced that members of the executive committee of the United Typothetæ were in the city and that the eight-hour committee would meet them this (Monday) afternoon; that President Ellis, of the United Typothetæ, would address the convention Tuesday, and Commissioner Driscoll, of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, would address the convention Wednesday.

Delegate Freeman (Binghamton) moved that the secretary of this convention be instructed to send a telegram of congratulation to the International Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union in convention assembled at Chicago, Ill.

The motion prevailed, and the following telegram was forwarded:

TORONTO, CANADA, August 14, 1905.

J. J. Freel, President International Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union, care L. P. Straube, Room 302, 134 East Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.:

The International Typographical Union, in convention assembled, congratulates your organization upon its progress and expanding power. Convey to your officers and delegates the heartiest fraternal greetings and sincere wishes for your continued prosperity.

J. W. BRAMWOOD, Secretary-Treasurer.

After the announcement of the time and place of the meetings of the several committees, the president declared the convention adjourned until Tuesday at 9 A. M.

COMMUNICATIONS AND PROPOSITIONS.

The following communications and propositions were presented and referred to the appropriate committees:

Proposition No. 1—By the executive council:

Appeal of the executive council from the action taken by Philadelphia Union No. 2 in relation to the enforcement of section 81, general laws of the International Typographical Union, in an instance of violation of the law called to the attention of No. 2 by the council. The papers in this case will also be found on the desks of the delegates in printed form, entitled "The Smith Case."

A BRIEF RESUME.

To the Delegates to the Fifty-First Session of the International Typographical Union:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—It will be remembered that during the month of February, 1905, an article appeared in the Trades Union News, published at Philadelphia, Pa., and edited by Shelby Smith, a member of Philadelphia Typographical Union No. 2, containing certain charges or statements reflecting upon the public and private character of the members of the executive council of the International Typographical Union.

On February 25, 1905, the executive council of the International Typographical Union addressed an official letter to the president and executive committee of Philadelphia Union No. 2, quoting some of the charges or denunciatory statements which appeared in the Trades Union News, and briefly commenting thereon. The council, in this letter, also quoted section 81 of the general laws of the International Typographical Union, and called upon the local officials above mentioned "to comply with the provisions of the law"—section 81—the terms of which are specific as to procedure and mandatory in effect.

On March 18, 1905, Philadelphia Union appointed a trial board in the Smith case.

On April 15, 1905, the trial board submitted its report, finding the defendant, Shelby Smith, not guilty.

The foregoing is only a brief synopsis of the documents in this case. In addition, we submit correspondence between the officers and members of the trial committee of No. 2 and the executive council, and also between Shelby Smith and the executive council. The editorials dealing with this subject which have appeared in THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL—written by its editor, one of the members of the executive council—are also submitted, in order to complete the case.

It will be observed that the executive council at the outset requested the trial committee (see letter dated March 23, 1905) to furnish the council with "a copy of the minutes of the trial committee, including the testimony, and of the minutes of the meeting of No. 2 at which the report of the trial committee is acted upon." A reading of the correspondence will show that this request has not been complied with, notwithstanding its reiteration at different times.

A perusal of the correspondence will show further that Philadelphia Union, through its president, requested that the report of the trial committee be published in THE JOURNAL. The editor of THE JOURNAL brought this request to the attention of the executive council, and, under date of April 26, advised the president of No. 2 as follows: "The papers relating to the case are so bulky that there is some doubt as to the advisability of publishing the documents in THE JOURNAL. The council has, however, decided to give this matter publicity, but the manner and time of publication has not as yet been determined." At a later date the council decided to publish the documents in pamphlet form, for distribution to the delegates and presentation at the Toronto convention.

The executive council of the International Typographical Union herewith submits the documents in this case to the consideration of the delegates to the fifty-first session. The position of the executive council—individually and collectively—is very clearly presented in its letters to the officers and members of the trial board of Philadelphia Union No. 2, and also in THE JOURNAL editorial reproduced herewith. Fraternally yours,

JAMES M. LYNCH,
HUGO MILLER,
J. W. BRAMWOOD,
Executive Council of the International Typographical Union.

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THE DOCUMENTS.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL REQUESTS PHILADELPHIA UNION TO ENFORCE SECTION 81 OF THE GENERAL LAWS.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., February 25, 1905.

Mr. Alfred D. Calvert, President, and the Executive Committee, Typographical Union No. 2, Philadelphia, Pa.:

GENTLEMEN—We desire to draw your attention to section 81 of the general laws, reading as follows:

"Sec. 81. Any member or members of any subordinate union circulating or causing to be circulated in any way malicious or untrue statements reflecting upon the standing or character, private or public, of any officer or member of the International Typographical Union, or impugning the motives or reflecting upon the honesty of any officer or member of the International Typographical Union, shall be deemed guilty of ununionlike conduct, and upon conviction before a trial board shall be suspended or expelled, as two-thirds of the members may determine. It shall be the duty of the executive committee of each subordinate union to investigate and prosecute all violations of this law occurring within its jurisdiction. It shall also be the duty, and it is hereby imperatively ordered, that any subordinate union, or any member of a subordinate union, shall prefer charges before the proper authorities against all violators of this section."

There is issued in Philadelphia a labor publication entitled "The Trades Union News," published by "The Trades Union News Publishing Company, Shelby Smith and T. J. McCaffrey, Managers."

From the contents of this publication, the executive council of the International Typographical Union is amply justified in the assumption that Mr. Shelby Smith is the editor of the Trades Union News. Consulting the records of this office, we also find that Mr. Shelby Smith is a member of the International Typographical Union and of Philadelphia Typographical Union No. 2. We do not believe that the before-mentioned facts will be disputed, or attempted to be disputed, by the officers of Philadelphia Typographical Union No. 2, inasmuch as between honest men there should be no question as to absolute fact.

In the issue of the Trades Union News of Thursday, February 9, 1905, Volume 2, No. 17, the following heading and paragraphs appear:

"Executive Council of I. T. U. Again Stabs No. 2 in the Back.

"Renders Aid and Succor to the Rats in Their Fight Against the Union."

"Had anything been lacking to convince the membership of the I. T. U. of the deliberate intention of the executive council to destroy Typographical Union No. 2, it is supplied by the 'open letter' of the council, printed below."

"Had there been any proof needed that the executive council is in league with the rat employers and rat printers of Philadelphia against Typographical Union No. 2, that proof is found in their 'open letter' of February 7th."

The above quotations, if founded on fact, mean that the International officers constituting the executive council are not worthy to fill the positions they occupy. If not founded on fact, or if malicious or untrue, the provisions of section 81 apply. Inasmuch as the accuser, unless cowardice prevents his acknowledgment of the fact that he is the accuser, is a member of Typographical Union No. 2, we call on you as president, and also on your executive committee, to comply with the provisions of the law.

The executive council will wait for a reasonable time for compliance with the law as quoted herein.

Fraternally,
JAMES M. LYNCH,
HUGO MILLER,
J. W. BRAMWOOD,
Executive Council of the International Typographical Union.

LETTERS OF ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, March 2, 1905.

To the Executive Committee of the International Typographical Union:

GENTLEMEN—Your communication directing us to prefer charges against Shelby Smith, is at hand. The same will be referred to our executive committee and will take the usual course provided for such matters. Fraternally yours,
ALFRED D. CALVERT, President.

—

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., March 6, 1905.

A. D. Calvert, President No. 2, Philadelphia, Pa.:

DEAR MR. CALVERT—Your letter of March 2, saying that the charges preferred against Shelby Smith by the executive council have been referred to your executive committee, is before me. I trust that you will advise the council of the action of your committee at the proper time. Fraternally yours,
J. W. BRAMWOOD.

—

PHILADELPHIA, PA., March 13, 1905.

Executive Council of the International Typographical Union, Indianapolis:

GENTLEMEN—At the regular meeting of the executive committee, held Saturday, March 11, the communication addressed to President Calvert, dated February 25, was read.

The committee decided to present the charges contained therein at the next regular meeting of the union, March 18, recommending that a committee be appointed to try the same. Fraternally yours, C. S. CLAYTON,
Secretary of Executive Committee, Secretary Typographical Union No. 2.

—

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., March 15, 1905.

C. S. Clayton, Secretary No. 2, Philadelphia, Pa.:

DEAR MR. CLAYTON—Your letter of March 13 is before me. I note that the communication of the executive council, dated February 25, and addressed to President Calvert, was referred to the executive committee and considered by it at a meeting held on March 11. Accept thanks for this advice. As soon as your union has taken action on the charges, I will be pleased to have you inform me. With kind regards, I remain, Fraternally yours,
J. W. BRAMWOOD.

—

DASTARDLY ATTACK UPON THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

[Editorial in The Typographical Journal, March, 1905.]

Several of the recent issues of the Trades Union News, published at Philadelphia, Pa., have contained leading articles severely criticizing and censuring the members of the executive council of the International Typographical Union, individually and collectively.

Though in a position to show by the official records that these strictures were in each instance founded upon base misrepresentation and gross perversion of facts, the International officers have refrained from publicly noticing the attacks.

This position was taken because the members of the council were and are now firmly of the belief that the proper place to discuss questions affecting the good faith and integrity of union officials is in meetings of the local union and on the floor of a convention of the International Typographical Union, where opportunity can be afforded to carefully weigh all the facts in the premises.

The members of the council have been and are at present averse to discussing such affairs, or matters of disagreement with its official decisions, either in THE JOURNAL or the labor press, as the pursuance of such methods can be of no benefit and may result in incalculable injury to the organization as a whole.

For this reason the utterances of THE JOURNAL on the Philadelphia subject have hitherto been con-

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fined to publishing the official acts and decisions of the council, as provided by law, while the regular Philadelphia correspondents have been permitted to extensively review conditions in that city.

The members of the council have been content to allow the aspersions upon their character and integrity as union officials—emanating from the Trades Union News and other sources—to rest until the subject could be brought to the attention of the Toronto convention of the International Typographical Union next August.

Though virulent abuse has been heaped upon the council, and it has been denounced as incompetent, and with being actuated by malice in its decisions in the Philadelphia case, it has refrained from replying.

Even the threat made by the editor of the Trades Union News that the members of the council, presumably through Philadelphia influence, would lose their cards, and be branded as non-unionists if they did not take certain action, has received only passing notice.

While attempts have been made and are being made to belittle and to nullify the acts and decisions of the council in the case mentioned, and its wishes have been met with defiance, no official cognizance has thus far been taken, though our laws plainly make it the duty of the council to interpret and enforce the International statutes, and set forth that such interpretations and decisions shall be final, until reversed by the delegates in convention assembled.

But there is a limit to all things. These attacks by the Trades Union News have reached such a point that the interests of the International Typographical Union demand that the membership be fully informed of their purport. Continued silence may be misconstrued.

The editor of THE JOURNAL is aware that copies of the Philadelphia Trades Union News, containing the charges referred to in the preceding paragraphs, have been circulated throughout the jurisdiction, but he is convinced that some of these charges have not received the kind o circulation to which they are justly entitled.

For that reason THE JOURNAL especially calls the attention of every member of the organization to the following excerpts from a leading article which appeared in the issue of said Trades Union News dated February 9, 1905, and requests careful perusal thereof at the hands of all members. The extracts should be carefully read and thoroughly digested:

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF I. T. U. AGAIN STABS NO. 2 IN THE BACK.

RENDERS AID AND SUCCOR TO THE RATS IN THEIR FIGHT AGAINST THE UNION.

Had anything been lacking to convince the membership of the I. T. U. of the deliberate intention of the executive council to destroy Typographical Union No. 2, it is supplied by the "open letter" of the council printed below.

Had anything been necessary to prove the interest of the executive council in neutralizing the effective fight of No. 2 against the scab Inquirer, it is here supplied.

Had any evidence of the criminal refusal of the council to obey the plain letter of the law supposed to govern its action been missing, that evidence is here.

Had there been any proof needed that the executive council is in league with the rat employers and rat printers of Philadelphia against Typographical Union No. 2, that proof is found in their "open letter" of February 7.

John McNeal, president of the International Boilermakers' Union, was expelled for offenses less infamous than that committed by the executive council of the I. T. U. in the issuance of this "open letter."

So dastardly an attempt to injure a local union by the officers of a national organization charged with its protection and support has never been known. It is inconceivable that it can ever be repeated.

THE COUNCIL REQUESTS PHILADELPHIA UNION TO ENFORCE THE LAW.

After due consideration of the charges quoted above, the executive council decided to request the officers of Philadelphia Union to follow the provisions of section 81 of the general laws of the International Typographical Union. This law is mandatory in its nature. The action of the council is given in the following communication:

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., February 25, 1905.

Mr. Alfred D. Calvert, President, and the Executive Committee, Typographical Union No. 2, Philadelphia, Pa.:

GENTLEMEN—We desire to draw your attention to section 81 of the general laws, reading as follows:

"Sec. 81. Any member or members of any subordinate union circulating or causing to be circulated in any way malicious or untrue statements reflecting upon the standing or character, private or public, of any officer or member of the International Typographical Union, or impugning the motives or reflecting upon the honesty of any officer or member of the International Typographical Union, shall be deemed guilty of ununionlike conduct, and upon conviction before a trial board shall be suspended or expelled, as two-thirds of the members may determine. It shall be the duty of the executive committee of each subordinate union to investigate and prosecute all violations of this law occurring within its jurisdiction. It shall also be the duty, and it is hereby imperatively ordered that any subordinate union, or any member of a subordinate union, shall prefer charges before the proper authorities against all violators of this section."

There is issued in Philadelphia a labor publication entitled "The Trades Union News," published by "The Trades Union News Publishing Company, Shelby Smith and T. J. McCaffrey, Managers."

From the contents of this publication, the executive council of the International Typographical Union is amply justified in the assumption that Mr. Shelby Smith is the editor of the Trades Union News. Consulting the records of this office, we also find that Mr. Shelby Smith is a member of the International Typographical Union and of Philadelphia Typographical Union No. 2. We do not believe that the before-mentioned facts will be disputed, or attempted to be disputed, by the officers of Philadelphia Typographical Union No. 2, inasmuch as between honest men there should be no question as to absolute fact.

In the issue of the Trades Union News of Thursday, February 9, 1905, Volume 2, No. 17, the following heading and paragraphs appear:

"Executive Council of I. T. U. Again Stabs No. 2 in the Back."

"Renders Aid and Succor to the Rats in Their Fight Against the Union."

"Had anything been lacking to convince the membership of the I. T. U. of the deliberate intention of the executive council to destroy Typographical Union No. 2, it is supplied by the 'open letter' of the council, printed below."

"Had there been any proof needed that the executive council is in league with the rat employers and rat printers of Philadelphia, against Typographical Union No. 2, that proof is found in their 'open letter' of February 7th."

The above quotations, if founded on fact, mean that the International officers constituting the executive council are not worthy to fill the positions they occupy. If not founded on fact, or if malicious or untrue, the provisions of section 81 apply. Inasmuch as the accuser, unless cowardice prevents his acknowledgment of the fact that he is the accuser, is a member of Typographical Union

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No. 2, we call on you as president, and also on your executive committee, to comply with the provisions of the law.

The executive council will wait for a reasonable time for compliance with the law as quoted herein.

Fraternally,
JAMES M. LYNCH,
HUGO MILLER,
J. W. BRAMWOOD,
Executive Council of the International Typographical Union.

—

A similar letter has been sent to the president and executive committee of St. Paul Union No. 30, dealing with the reproduction of the charges in the Minnesota Union Advocate, edited by Cornelius Guiney, a member of that organization.

The editor of THE JOURNAL, speaking for the International officers, desires to most emphatically assert that the executive council does not intend to rest quietly under the accusation that it at any time, or in any manner, "stabs No. 2 in the back," or "renders aid and succor to the rats in their fight against the union," or that it has taken any action whatever in the case at issue, or in any other case, that is not fully warranted by the laws it has sworn to obey and uphold.

The "open letter" referred to was founded upon the printed statement of the president of Philadelphia Union that "there were thousands of non-unionists in Philadelphia." Copies of this open letter were sent to the officers and members of No. 2, and also furnished all International officers, organizers and members of committees, as well as the presidents and secretaries of our subordinate unions and members of eight-hour committees. The circular has also been sent to a number of members requesting it. Attention is directed to the closing sentence of this "open letter," to wit: "The council again expresses itself as willing to aid in the work of organization under the conditions set forth in its letter of November 9, 1904. And for the protection of the members of No. 2, and for the protection of the members of the International Typographical Union in adjacent territory, the council demands that your union act at once."

Attention is also directed to the further decision of the council, published in this number, dealing with Philadelphia Union's request for an endorsement of an appeal to local unions for financial aid.

The council in this last decision, which bears the heading "Further Action of the Executive Council in the Philadelphia Case," again draws attention to the fact that it has not declined to appropriate money for work in Philadelphia, and reiterates its desire to assist in organizing that city, and again announces that it is willing to make such an appropriation as in its opinion is necessary to carry on the work in question. The council does insist, however—and this has not hitherto been denied by any local union—that the council and not the local union shall from time to time determine the amount of International money necessary to be expended, and that its wishes must prevail as to the conduct of a campaign in which International funds are disbursed. Reference to the proceedings will show that the International conventions of later years have invariably stipulated that the council shall exercise such authority. The International constitution and by-laws are also exceedingly plain on this point.

Inasmuch as the editor of THE JOURNAL has been charged by representatives of No. 2 with assuming dictatorial powers, we concluded to print in this number the letter containing the declination to publish No. 2's circular in the February issue. This letter appears elsewhere. It means what it says, and is self-explanatory. The other misstatements alluded to in this letter can be so proven by the official records, or by affidavit, when necessary.

It is true that the editor declined to permit a discussion of the council's decision in the columns of THE JOURNAL, but there was good reason for this action, and it was not taken because of a desire to throttle debate. At the rate these reviews were being forwarded, the columns of the official paper would have proven inadequate to the demand, even if nothing else were printed, and the majority of the articles received and returned upheld the position of the council, though our detractors appear to think otherwise.

The merits of this deplorable controversy, initiated by Philadelphia Union, may not be thoroughly understood until after the Toronto convention, and hasty judgment should be avoided by local unions and the membership.

The members of the executive council, individually and collectively, fully believe that their acts and decisions in this case are in accordance with the laws of the International Union, enacted for their guidance and that of the members, and also in accord with the universal custom that has obtained. Every step has been carefully considered, and unanimity has prevailed at each meeting of the executive body.

Yet the members of the council are accused of seeking to destroy a union; of rendering "aid and succor to rats in their fight against the union;" of criminally refusing "to obey the plain letter of the law;" of being "in league with the rat employers and rat printers of Philadelphia," etc.

The council is composed as follows: James M. Lynch, president, who has been a member of the union over eighteen years and a member of the council over six years; Hugo Miller, second vice-president, who has been a member of the union thirty-two years, secretary-treasurer of the German Typographia nineteen years, and a member of the council over ten years; John W. Bramwood, secretary-treasurer, who has been a member of the union nearly thirty-three years, and a member of the council over eight years. The interpreting and enforcing of union law has been the daily task of these men since they became International officials. And not one of their decisions has been reversed on appeal to a convention of the organization. The council members are but human, and thus liable to err, but in that case there is a legal and orderly method provided in the law for the review of any act of the council that may be called in question.

The charges against these officials, as published in the Trades Union News and quoted elsewhere in this article, are presumably made by Shelby Smith, a member of the International Typographical Union and editor of the paper mentioned. At different periods during the Philadelphia contest, Mr. Smith and the Trades Union News have been the recipients of a portion of the funds allotted by the executive council for the conduct of organization work in that city. Vouchers on file at this office will verify this statement. At that time the Trades Union News was issued and circulated in the interest of Typographical Union No. 2. Presumably that is the case now, but will the officers of No. 2 admit such to be the fact?

If the charges against the International officers are true, they should not only be impeached, but expelled from membership.

On the other hand, what should be done with those who, directly or indirectly, make absolutely unfounded charges of this character, or aid or abet in the circulation of such charges?

The members of the council prize their official reputations and union membership very highly, and have endeavored to faithfully execute every duty required of them. Whatever has been said of them otherwise, their fealty to union principles has never before been questioned.

The readers of THE JOURNAL will be kept informed of the steps taken to enforce International law, as requested in this case.

Will the interested unions do their duty in an impartial manner?

If not, a higher court will be appealed to.

And the council will, in the meantime, continue its efforts to enforce International law, be the outcome what it may.

And the editor of THE JOURNAL will continue to conduct the magazine in accordance with International law, and pursuant to his conception of the trust reposed in him by the membership, until such time as contrary instructions are given by those legally competent to so instruct.

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TRIAL BOARD APPOINTED BY PHILADELPHIA UNION.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24, 1905.

Mr. J. W. Bramwood, Secretary-Treasurer International Typographical Union, Indianapolis:

DEAR SIR—The executive committee presented the charges against Shelby Smith at the regular meeting of No. 2, March 18, and the following members were appointed as a trial board: Walter Faries, T. George Middleton, W. S. Donat, William B. Fitzpatrick, A. K. Voorhees.

I understand that the committee immediately organized and the secretary notified you of said action.

Yours fraternally,
C. S. CLAYTON,
Secretary-Treasurer Philadelphia Typographical Union No. 2.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., March 27, 1905.

C. S. Clayton, Secretary No. 2, Philadelphia, Pa.:

DEAR MR. CLAYTON—I have your favor of March 24, giving me the names of the trial board appointed by No. 2 to handle the charges against Shelby Smith. A letter was received from the secretary of the board several days ago.

Very truly yours,
J. W. BRAMWOOD.

LETTER FROM SECRETARY OF THE TRIAL BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., March 20, 1905.

J. W. Bramwood, Secretary International Typographical Union, Indianapolis, Ind.:

DEAR SIR—In accordance with a communication from the executive council of International Typographical Union, drawing attention of the president and executive committee of Philadelphia Union No. 2 to section 81, of general laws, and preferring charges against Shelby Smith, of the Trades Union News, the following members of No. 2 were appointed a trial board at the meeting on the 18th inst.: Walter W. Faries, Winfield S. Donat, T. George Middleton, William B. Fitzpatrick, A. K. Voorhees.

As a member of the executive council of International Typographical Union you are hereby notified that the trial board will hold its first session to hear testimony on Saturday, April 1, at 6 P. M., in room 514 Odd Fellows' Temple, Philadelphia.

Please notify the trial board if it is your intention or desire to appear personally or by counsel in this case.

Awaiting an early reply, I am,
Fraternally yours,
T. GEORGE MIDDLETON,
Secretary of Trial Board.
514 Odd Fellows' Temple, Philadelphia, Pa.

[Duplicates of this letter were also forwarded to James M. Lynch and Hugo Miller, the other members of the executive council.]

LETTER TO THE SECRETARY OF THE TRIAL BOARD.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., March 23, 1905.

Mr. T. George Middleton, Secretary Trial Board No. 2, 514 Odd Fellows' Temple, Philadelphia, Pa.:

DEAR SIR—We beg to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 20th inst., which has had careful consideration. In your letter you say:

"In accordance with a communication from the executive council of the International Typographical Union, drawing attention of the president and executive committee of Philadelphia Typographical Union No. 2 to section 81 of the general laws, and preferring charges against Shelby Smith, of the Trades Union News, the following members of No. 2 were appointed a trial board."

You then notify us, as members of the executive council, that the trial board will hold its first session on Saturday, April 1, and continue:

"Please notify the trial board if it is your intention or desire to appear personally or by counsel in this case."

In the first instance, the executive council has not preferred charges against Shelby Smith, or any other member of Philadelphia Typographical Union No. 2. The council did draw the attention of the president and executive committee of No. 2 to section 81 of the general laws, which provides that:

"Any member or members of any subordinate union circulating, or causing to be circulated in any way, malicious or untrue statements reflecting upon the standing or character, private or public, of any officer or member of the International Typographical Union, or impugning the motives or reflecting upon the honesty of any officer or member of the International Typographical Union, shall be deemed guilty of ununionlike conduct, and upon conviction before a trial board shall be suspended or expelled, as two-thirds of the members may determine."

And at this time the council wishes to again draw your attention to the balance of the law in question:

"It shall be the duty of the executive committee of each subordinate union to investigate and prosecute all violations of this law occurring within its jurisdiction. It shall also be the duty, and it is hereby imperatively ordered, that any subordinate union, or any member of a subordinate union, shall prefer charges before the proper authorities against all violators of this section."

The executive council desires to say that it is for your executive committee and your union to act. The council has pointed out the violations of the law, and its duty ends therewith, for the time being. Under the law the member who made the charges must prove them or take the consequences.

The executive council reserves the right to attend, either personally or by counsel, the hearings conducted by your committee.

The council desires a copy of the minutes of the trial committee, including testimony, and of the minutes of the meeting of No. 2, at which the report of the trial committee is acted upon.

Fraternally,
JAMES M. LYNCH,
HUGO MILLER,
J. W. BRAMWOOD,
Executive Council of the International Typographical Union.

LETTER FROM SHELBY SMITH.

THE TRADES UNION NEWS PUBLISHING CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, March 20, 1905.

James M. Lynch, Hugo Miller, John W. Bramwood, Constituting the Executive Council of the International Typographical Union:

GENTLEMEN—Acting on your charges contained in your letter of February 25 to President Calvert, of Philadelphia Typographical Union No. 2, that union has ordered a trial board appointed to determine whether or not I have been guilty of a violation of section 81, of the general laws.

The trial board consists of Walter Faries, chairman, Winfield S. Donat, T. George Middleton, W. B. Fitzpatrick and Albert K. Voorhees.

I have been notified that the trial board will sit for the purpose of taking testimony on Saturday evening, April 1, 1905, at six o'clock, at Odd Fellows' Temple.

For the purpose of making a proper and complete defense, I demand of you the following documents:

1. All letters, telegrams, or other communications received by the executive council or any member thereof, officially or personally, from representatives or employes of the Philadelphia Inquirer since June 1, 1904, and certified copies of the answers thereto.

2. All letters, telegrams, or other communications received by the executive council or any member thereof, officially or personally, from nonunion printers in Philadelphia since June 1, 1904, and certified copies of the answers thereto.

3. All letters, telegrams, or other communications received by the executive council or by James M. Lynch, or John W. Bramwood, officially

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or personally, from members of No. 2—who are not members of the organization committee or elective officers of the local union—since June 1, 1904, and certified copies of the answers thereto.

4. All letters, telegrams, or other communications received by the executive council, or by James M. Lynch, or John W. Bramwood, officially or personally, which in any manner bear on or refer to the "Philadelphia situation," from the persons named below, and certified copies of the answers thereto, to wit:

L. C. Shepard, Grand Rapids, Mich.
George Dabney, Pittsburg, Pa.
V. B. Kinney, Omaha, Neb.
William Klinger, Chicago, Ill.
Michael Colbert, Chicago, Ill.
Ed C. Thrift, Detroit, Mich.
Thomas McConkey, New York, N. Y.
George Jackson, New York, N. Y.
Charles T. Scott, Boston, Mass.
Norman McPhail, Boston, Mass.
E. E. Calhoun, Washington, D. C.
A. F. Bloomer, Washington, D. C.
Harry Ogden, Cincinnati, Ohio.
John F. Quirk, Albany, N. Y.
Fred H. Brown, Syracuse, N. Y.
Elmer Throssell, Newark, N. J.

5. Copies of all letters from the council or any member thereof to any of the above parties or persons, whether in answer to letters from them or not.

I demand that these documents be placed in my hands for inspection not later than Wednesday, March 29, 1905, at 12 o'clock, noon.

For the protection of these records the council may erect such safeguards as to it seems necessary. A member of the council may bring them to Philadelphia and retain charge of them, they may be sent to any officer of No. 2 the council may select, to the chairman or any member of the committee, or to any member of No. 2 or other person the council may desire to designate as its attorney in the case. My demand is that I be permitted to examine them, and to present such of them as I may desire in evidence.

Fraternally,
(Signed) SHELBY SMITH.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the letter of Shelby Smith, dated Philadelphia, March 20, 1905, addressed to James M. Lynch, Hugo Miller and John W. Bramwood, constituting the executive council of the International Typographical Union.

J. W. BRAMWOOD, Secretary.

State of Indiana, Marion County, ss:

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23d day of March, 1905. Witness my hand and notarial seal.
[SEAL.] ALBERT SMITH, Notary.
My commission expires August 19, 1908.

THE COUNCIL'S REPLY TO SHELBY SMITH.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., March 23, 1905.

Mr. Shelby Smith, Trades Union News Publishing Company, 1231 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.:

DEAR SIR—We desire to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of March 20, and to say:

The gratuitous and uncalled-for insults which you are heaping upon the executive council, both in your publication and in your letter of the 20th—these instances occurring since the council drew the attention of the president and the executive committee of Philadelphia Typographical Union No. 2 to the violation by you of section 81 of the general laws—lead us to believe that you are not at all concerned as to any punishment that may be meted out to you by the local trial committee which has been appointed, or later by Philadelphia Typographical Union No. 2.

We decline to take further cognizance of your letter except to say that we are furnishing a copy of it, together with a copy of this reply, to the secretary of the trial committee, T. George Middleton, for the consideration of that committee.

Fraternally,
JAMES M. LYNCH,
HUGO MILLER,
J. W. BRAMWOOD.

LETTER FROM COUNCIL TO SECRETARY OF TRIAL BOARD.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., March 23, 1905.

T. George Middleton, Secretary Trial Board No. 2, 514 Odd Fellows' Temple, Philadelphia, Pa.:

DEAR SIR—For the information of the committee, of which you are secretary, we are enclosing herewith attested copy of a communication received from Shelby Smith, a member of Typographical Union No. 2, and also an attested copy of our reply to that letter.

We further desire to emphatically assert that each step taken by the council in the Philadelphia case under review has been based solely upon the correspondence in relation thereto that has passed between your officers and the organization committee and the executive council.

As union men and officials, we again most strongly resent any imputations to the contrary, or insinuation that unfair employers or representatives thereof, or non-members of the organization, have been consulted on this or any other matter relating to union affairs in Philadelphia.

Fraternally,
JAMES M. LYNCH,
HUGO MILLER,
J. W. BRAMWOOD.

State of Indiana, Marion County, ss:

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23d day of March, 1905. Witness my hand and notarial seal.
[SEAL.] ALBERT SMITH, Notary Public.
My commission expires August 19, 1908.

LETTER TO PRESIDENT OF PHILADELPHIA UNION.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., March 23, 1905.

Mr. Alfred D. Calvert, President No. 2, 6427 Vine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.:

MY DEAR SIR—For your information and guidance, we enclose herewith copy of communications going today to the secretary of the trial board of No. 2.

Fraternally,
JAMES M. LYNCH,
HUGO MILLER,
J. W. BRAMWOOD,
Executive Council of the International Typographical Union.

LETTER ACCOMPANYING REPORT OF TRIAL BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17, 1905.

Mr. J. W. Bramwood, Secretary Executive Council International Typographical Union, Indianapolis, Ind.:

DEAR SIR—I enclose herewith copy of the report of the trial committee appointed to hear the charges against Shelby Smith preferred by the executive committee of this union on request of the executive council.

This report was presented to the regular meeting held on Saturday evening, April 15. On motion the report of the committee was received and its findings endorsed.

I forward this for your information.

Fraternally yours,
C. S. CLAYTON,
Secretary Typographical Union No. 2.

REPORT OF THE TRIAL BOARD OF PHILADELPHIA UNION.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15, 1905.

To the Officers and Members of Typographical Union No. 2:

The trial board, to whom was referred the charges against Shelby Smith, a member of this

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union, for violation of section 81, general laws, would report as follows:

Immediately after its appointment, the board organized and resolved to notify the executive council—whom it regards as the real instigator of the charges—of the time and place of meeting for the hearing of testimony, to the end that they might be represented, either personally or by counsel, at their pleasure. In accordance with this decision the following correspondence between the executive council and your board took place. As this correspondence has been published in THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL, its reading is unnecessary here.

Not being in receipt of any positive information as to the intention of the council, your board met at the time and place arranged for, room 514 Odd Fellows' Temple, Saturday evening, April 1, at 6 o'clock, for the purpose of hearing such testimony as might be presented. The entire board was present, also G. W. Williams, Charles S. Clayton and Joseph C. Gibbs, representing the executive committee, which has the prosecution in charge, together with a number of members of the union who were interested in the proceedings.

The chairman of the executive committee stated that he was not in possession of anything bearing on the case beyond the publication on which the charges were based.

The charges having been read to Mr. Smith, he pleaded not guilty of violation of section 81, general laws, admitted the responsibility for the publication complained of, claimed justification for them, and offered the following statement as explaining his position and what he proposed proving:

"Trial Board of Typographical Union No. 2:

"GENTLEMEN—The publications complained of by the International Typographical council are not, and do not purport to be, statements of facts, but are editorial conclusions based on open letter of International Typographical Union council, which I shall endeavor to show are justified thereby.

"The article published should be considered in its entirety. The prosecution has no right to pick out a paragraph here and there and ask to have it considered apart from the balance.

"The information as to the existence of the circular came to me after the copy for the paper had been sent away; the comments were written in haste and without the care which would have been given had time permitted.

"I shall endeavor to show to the committee that the comments touching the council's open letter were justified by the letter itself, and shall only present documents for the purpose of establishing the general hostility of the council to Typographical Union No. 2.

"I wish to call the attention of the committee to the fact that as to certain paragraphs there is a possibility of a construction different from that intended. These cases I shall point out.

"To take up the paragraphs of the article on which the charges are brought, we will consider first, the heading to the article 'Executive Council of the International Typographical Union Again Stabs No. 2 in the Back.' This, of course, is a figure of speech. Its meaning, fairly interpreted and rightly interpreted, is that the executive council has used the position of a professed friend to commit an act of hostility.

"This conclusion, I think, is incontrovertible. The only possible effect of the council's open letter would be to create division and dissatisfaction in the ranks of the local union, to destroy the influence and prestige of the local officers and committees with the membership thereof, and to create a feeling of distrust and coldness of No. 2 in the minds of the members, not only of No. 2, but in the minds of the members of every local union in the country who received the 'open letter.'

" 'Renders Aid and Succor to the Rats in their fight against the Union.'

"The only explanation of this paragraph necessary is to say that whatever weakens or destroys the efficiency and the prestige of the union is an aid to its enemies. If the committee believes the natural result of the 'open letter' was to injure or hinder, or harm the local union, then it must find that the expression is justified.

" 'Had anything been lacking to convince the membership of the International Typographical Union of the deliberate intention of the executive council to destroy Typographical Union No. 2, it is supplied by the "open letter" of the council printed below.'

"Some difference of opinion may exist as to what would constitute the destruction of the local union. I concede that it might be literally construed to mean that it would be compelled to surrender its charter, and leave Philadelphia without a typographical union at all. But while the law provides that seven members may hold a charter, that construction would, of course, be ridiculous. The committee will readily recognize that no such meaning could have been intended. The proper interpretation of the paragraph taken in connection with the balance of the article, is that the executive council, by the issuance of this 'open letter' gave evidence of its purpose to destroy the prestige and influence of the local union. That is in truth the case, as has already been shown. It is impossible to conceive a reason for International officials assuming this attitude without strong motives. A search for a possible motive is confronted at every turn with the hostile attitude of the executive council toward the chosen officers and committees of No. 2 in everything touching certain controversies heretofore arising in the administration of the affairs of No. 2.

"Since the local, some year and a half ago, sought to purge itself of an organized conspiracy existing within the union, and affiliated with the national organization maintained in defiance of International law, the attitude of the council has been one of active or covert hostility. I shall submit certain documents for the purpose of showing the existence of this organized conspiracy and the connection of at least one member of the executive council therewith.

"The failure of the executive council to produce before this committee certain correspondence between its members and certain members of No. 2, and with certain members of other unions in the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union, which I demanded of them, is called to the attention of the committee. The council's letter to the committee, it will be noted, does not even attempt to deny that these documents—which I believe would conclusively prove the existence of this conspiracy and so deeply incriminate the council as to render their impeachment certain—are in their possession.

"I submit to the committee a copy of the demand I made on the council and their answer thereto.

" 'Had there been any proof needed that the executive council is in league with the rat employers and the rat printers of Philadelphia against Typographical Union No. 2, that proof is found in their "open letter" of February 7.'

"To constitute a league between two or more parties it is not necessary that a formal agreement should exist, or even that there should be a definite understanding between them as to the particular acts each shall perform to accomplish a given result. If the end aimed at is the same; if the acts of the one party are in harmony with the acts of the other party; if the final result of the acts of the one are in consonance with the aims of the other, that constitutes, to all practical intents and purposes, a community or league of interests.

"I think there will be no question that the aim of the rats and rat employers of Philadelphia today, so far as they may be said to have any aim in relation to the typographical union, is to render nugatory the fight being waged for the organization of the printers of this city. And for the purpose of showing how the non-union employers have seized upon the 'open letter' of the council and their other hostile acts, and used them to nullify the efforts of Typographical Union No. 2, I present the circular of the typothetæ showing the 'open letter' photographed, and will introduce certain witnesses who will testify to the advantage given the Inquirer by the different hostile acts of

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the council and the uses that unfair publication has made of them.

"For the purpose of showing that the executive council has been consistently and persistently hostile to No. 2, especially since October 9, 1904, I call the attention of the trial board to certain correspondence between the executive council or the president or secretary of the International Typographical Union on the one side, and the organization committee, the representative of International Typographical Union in charge of the campaign, and the officers of No. 2 on the other side. For the purpose of expediting the hearing and the business of this committee, I shall ask that a member of the organization committee be placed on the stand and requested to explain the documents which I purpose to present. I desire further to call the attention of the committee to numerous hostile publications by the executive council in THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL. I ask special attention first, to the 'decision' dated December 30, 1904, sent as a circular to officers and others throughout the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union, the only possible effect of which was to prejudice the action of sister unions to the petition of No. 2 for the submission to the referendum of the question as to whether the executive council should furnish money for the campaign against the Inquirer.

"For the purpose of establishing the existence of the organized conspiracy to which I have referred, and connection of at least two members of the executive council therewith, I submit certain documents.

"I ask that these original documents be held subject to my order after this board shall have made its report.

"I formally deny that the publication complained of was malicious. I have shown that it was not untrue. I have not impugned the motives of the council. Their motives may have been pure in their own conception. I have denounced their methods and pointed out the damnable results which, in my opinion, would naturally follow their acts.

"I shall show, by competent witnesses, that the executive council has never, since the fight on the Enquirer was commenced, encouraged the officers or committees of No. 2 by a single suggestion. That they have repeatedly been requested to advise with the organization committee as to the campaign, and to come to Philadelphia for the purpose of making a thorough investigation, but have utterly failed so to do. I shall show that they have been persistently hostile to the progress of the fight, although sanctioning it in the first place. (Signed) SHELBY SMITH."

The board, recognizing the serious nature of the charges, and the fact that the unfortunate differences between the executive council and the local union were largely involved; also that any member whose card was placed in jeopardy was entitled to every consideration in proving his innocence, allowed some latitude in the presentation of evidence, but none, it believes, beyond what was demanded by fairness to all and necessary to arrive at an understanding of the merits of the controversy.

The first witness called by the defense was Mr. Wallace, who is in the employ of the organization committee, having had charge of the canvassers since October 15, 1904. Mr. Wallace has been engaged in this particular line of work for nine years, having been connected with the Public Ledger, North American, Philadelphia Times and the New York Journal.

Witness stated that the effect of the "open letter" upon the contest would have been disastrous had it not been met promptly by circulars from the organization committee. His men report that canvassers of Inquirer were circulating the report that the strike had been called off.

Another gentleman, whose name the board withholds for what it deems sufficient reasons, he being engaged in business of such a nature with all the newspapers that the publication might work him great injury, testified that while in the Inquirer office, in connection with his own business, he overheard a conversation between Circulation Manager Munday and a man whom he took to be a carrier, to the effect that the fight against the paper had been declared off by the International officers, who had been deceived by the local union and when apprised of the true state of affairs had repudiated the whole business.

President Calvert, the next witness, stated that his work as business agent had been made more onerous by the publications of the council, and one result had been to practically stop the acquisition of new members.

That the literature of the council is being used through the state to show that the strike is off for the purpose of offsetting the work done by our men. He identified a photographic copy of the "open letter" and the "organize" circular (which were sent out simultaneously by the council) as having been made and circulated by the typothetæ.

Ernst Kreft, a member of the organization committee, testified that the strike was authorized by the executive council, and submitted documents and letters to prove that the fight was undertaken with the sanction of the council, and had been pursued strictly and entirely on lines outlined by them—"that it should be local in its nature, directed first against the circulation and afterward against the advertisers." The correspondence submitted in this connection commences with the instruction to Mr. Hawkes on December 1, 1903, to proceed to Philadelphia with the plan which had already been submitted by No. 2, investigate the situation and report to council what steps were necessary to straighten out the town. The first provision of this plan, which was also furnished your board, is for a fight against the non-union newspapers, taking them one at a time.

On December 26, 1903, follows a full and complete report of Mr. Hawkes to the council.

On December 29, 1903, follows a letter from Mr. Bramwood, in which he states that "report on Philadelphia situation was laid before the council yesterday, no further action likely until return of President Lynch, who was going east on business connected with typefounders' strike."

A telegram to Hawkes dated April 7, 1904, was submitted, in which "the executive council declines to consider any single phase of the Philadelphia situation except on written report. It can then determine the necessity for interview with you."

On April 27, 1904, follows a statement to the chairman of the organization committee signed by J. W. Bramwood that President Lynch had laid before the council the letter of the organization committee dated April 22. "I have been instructed by the council to notify you that your committee, acting in conjunction with the International representative, may select the paper against which the proposed boycott is to be levied, etc."

On November 9, 1904, when the serious part of the trouble seems to have commenced, the executive council sent a communication to the organization committee of No. 2, declining further financial assistance, except under impossible conditions, and even then such amount as would render the fight farcical, and even this subject to termination at any moment they, the executive council, saw fit.

On November 12, 1904, the following answer in reply to the proposition of the executive council was sent Secretary Bramwood, and as the council's proffer has been repeatedly published, in connection with the statement that they have never refused to stand ready at any time to assist Philadelphia, it is, perhaps, well to give the organization committee's reply in full, the council, up to this time, not having printed the answer to their financial proposition.

November 12, 1904.

"Mr. J. W. Bramwood, Secretary Executive Council, Indianapolis:

"DEAR MR. BRAMWOOD—Your communication of the 9th inst., containing proposition of executive council as to future financial assistance for the work of organization in Philadelphia, was received yesterday, and the committee, after carefully read-

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ing and thoroughly discussing the same, unanimously adopted the following resolution:

"'That Philadelphia's representatives are not conscious of ever having suggested that the appropriation of a certain sum of money by the International Typographical Union would win the Inquirer fight or complete the work of organizing the city.

"'That the committee can not accept the proposition because it is conscientiously of the belief that the amount of money at its disposal thereunder will not be sufficient to conduct an effective campaign.

"'That the committee believes it would be suicidal to change efficient leadership under fire.

"'That we believe an expenditure of only $200 per week in a fight like this would be nothing short of a criminal waste of money, and we insist that the executive council, either in a body or represented by one of its members, come to Philadelphia and investigate the conduct of the fight before finally deciding future assistance, and that the committee, one and all, stand ready to step down and out of position if the executive council can suggest an effective campaign with a different personnel at the figure stated in its proposition.'

"The organization committee is desirous of hearing from the executive council at its earliest opportunity.

"With best wishes, I am

"Fraternally yours,

"(Signed) W. C. MACPHERSON,

"Secretary Organization Committee."

On November 14, 1904—please observe the date—the secretary of the organization committee received the following communication, in reply to the letter just read:

"INDIANAPOLIS, IND., November 14, 1904.

"W. C. Macpherson, Secretary Organizing Committee No. 2, Philadelphia, Pa.:

"DEAR MR. MACPHERSON—Your letter of November 12, replying to the communication of the executive council, is before me. President Lynch, as you perhaps know, is now en route to San Fancisco to attend the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor. The executive council will take no further action in the Philadelphia matter until his return.

"With best wishes, I am

"Fraternally yours,

"J. W. BRAMWOOD, Secretary."

On December 14, 1904, exactly one month after the above, the following was received:

"INDIANAPOLIS, IND., December 14, 1904.

"W. C. Macpherson, Secretary Organization Committee No. 2, Philadelphia, Pa.:

"DEAR MR. MACPHERSON—Referring to your letter of November 12, which was submitted to the executive council immediately upon its receipt, I beg to advise you that the council has instructed me to inform you that it reaffirms its decision on the question of further financial assistance for No. 2. The decision reaffirmed was set forth in my letter of November 9.

"Fraternally yours,

"(Signed) J. W. BRAMWOOD,

"Secretary Executive Council."

On January 19, 1905, a letter was received by President Calvert from the editor of THE JOURNAL declining to print an answer to the article which had appeared under the caption of "The Philadelphia Situation," because of alleged misstatements, one—not an essential one—being cited, the letter closing with the statement that "it is not the intention of the council to discuss this matter through THE JOURNAL, hence I must decline to reproduce the circular in our official paper."

Then, on March 23, 1905, follows the most interesting letter, but which we are not privileged to use, for reasons which will be explained later.

This correspondence is cited to show that Philadelphia has taken no step in this whole matter without the full knowledge and consent of the constituted authorities.

Mr. Kreft, continuing, stated that no other plan had ever been submitted, no suggestions made, no word of encouragement, advice or criticism offered.

They—the executive council—nor any member of it have accepted the invitation to come to Philadelphia and investigate.

Their various publications, in THE JOURNAL and otherwise, have been of a nature to hinder the work of the committee.

Mr. Kreft, in order to show the reports current, based on the action of the council, related his experience at a meeting of Rug Weavers' Union No. 1, as follows:

After he was through with his statement as to the present fight against the Inquirer, he was asked by a member if the strike had or had not been sanctioned by the International body. Had it not been started by a few disgruntled individuals? He said a rumor of its irregularity was current in Kensington, where the paper had succeeded in recouping a large portion of its losses.

As to the effectiveness of the fight, and the statement of the executive council that it is no nearer a conclusion than at its initiation, the witness states that one result was a decrease in circulation of 65,000. Since the effort has been directed against the want advertisements the loss in one month has been between 5,000 and 6,000 lines—actually more, when you allow for padding.

The paper to which this business has been turned shows an increase of about 100 per cent.

It was also stated that Mr. Smith had observed the request of the organization committee and refrained from comment on the treatment which Philadelphia was receiving until after the refusal of the council to permit the committee the privilege, or right, of reply in our official JOURNAL, stating that he regarded it as a wise committee and would willingly comply with its request; that the defendant in this case had never betrayed any desire to the organization committee other than to protect the interest of the union against what he considered its unfair treatment at the hands of the executive council.

Secretary Clayton was introduced to show that the "open letter" had made use of a circular instead of his official report, as to the number of non-unionists.

The executive committee, not desiring to make any argument, the defendant disclaimed any malice in the publication complained of, and relied for its truthfulness on the facts presented.

The board then went into executive session for the purpose of considering the testimony.

The board deplores the lamentable condition existing between the executive council and No. 2, but holds that the facts show the trouble was initiated by the council, and is fanned and kept alive by each issue of THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL despite the statement made that it would not be discussed therein. It is not discussed, it is true, but No. 2 escapes few reflections which can be judiciously made. The committee regrets the necessity of republishing all this detail of internal trouble, but No. 2 has no responsibility in bringing these charges and the publication of the facts which they have elicited. They were brought under stress of the covert threat contained in "we will wait a reasonable time," etc., "will the interested unions do their duty in an impartial manner?" "If not, a higher court will be appealed to." This fixes, we think, the responsibility for this republication of matter which had better have been forgotten. Typographical Union No. 2 has what it deems sufficient reason for righteous indignation at its treatment at the hands of the council, some of which may be mentioned. That the executive council's attack on No. 2, in its article on the "Philadelphia Situation," in which it presumed to decide a case which had not been submitted to it, the evident purpose of the quickly-rendered and unasked-for decision being to discourage the endorsement by sister unions of Philadelphia's request that they be one of fifty unions to petition the executive council to submit a proposition, as provided for by section 3, article xvii, of the constitution, this was distinctly hostile.

That the action of the council in refusing Phila-

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delphia the right of answer in THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL was unfair and ungenerous, the right of reply not being denied even a criminal in the dock. The reason assigned for this refusal was that the reply contained misstatements. Perhaps, had the article published by the council been censored by the officers of No. 2, it would have been rejected for the same reason.

That the refusal to allow No. 2 the privilege of petitioning sister unions for financial assistance, after having refused adequate support, was far from friendly, especially so when the reason given was that the council possessed sufficient funds. This seems unnecessarily severe.

That the publication of the "open letter" could have had no other purpose than to create dissension among the membership of the union and cause dissatisfaction with the conduct of its affairs. Happily this was averted, the personal character of the president, to whom it was addressed, and the work performed by the organization committee, both being such that they successfully withstood this gratuitous attack. It is hard to convince men who have seen their wages increase $2 per week without the loss of an hour's time, that the people who brought this about are ignorant of or derelict in their duty. Nevertheless, you could not strictly call it a friendly act. The reproduction of this "open letter" by the Typothetæ shows that it was a high price to pay for another fling at Philadelphia.

That the executive council's communication of March 23, 1905, in which the mask of friendship is thrown off and the work in Philadelphia repudiated and the desertion of the council declared, is so thoroughly incomprehensible that we do not wonder that it is the only decision of the council which has escaped publication in THE JOURNAL. We can not give it in full as we will not furnish desired information, which even the council hesitates to print. In it, however, they declare they can not consistently ally themselves with the Philadelphia boycott in any way and decline Philadelphia's request, stating that it is presumptious, to say the least, to expect the council to do as it wishes in the Philadelphia case, etc., alleging that No. 2 declines to be guided by the laws of the International Union, but does not state what laws. All this after sanctioning the present fight, outlining the course to be pursued and spending $7,400 in its prosecution.

This fight was started on June 1, 1904. On July 13, 1904, the executive council first refused to continue assistance, advancing the reason, alleged facts which they could not sustain at St. Louis, where, in August, they entered into the ten-week agreement. This time limit alone was sufficient ground for the paper being fought to presume that something favorable to them might happen at the end of that time, and something did happen. At no time since then has there been a month when something has not been advanced by the council to encourage the paper in its fight and cause it to believe that we stood alone, and nothing but a realization of the importance of the fight and the determination that it must be a finish fight on the part of No. 2 has prevented its collapse, though always in a healthful and encouraging condition.

This report is not, and does not pretend to be a full statement of Philadelphia's grievances against the council. It merely scratches the surface, leaving much that can better be said than written, to be threshed out later.

There are other acts which might be pointed out as indicating animosity on the part of the council, but the board thinks these are sufficient to show that, however praiseworthy and unionlike the intentions of the council may have been in this matter, their results have been continuously, one after another, of a nature to discourage the enthusiasm of the members of No. 2 and to make trouble for its officers. Their publications, even if entirely true, as they may have been in their estimation, have been of such a character as to be readily seized upon, and have been utilized by the enemy for the purpose of offsetting the efforts of the organization committee and to make its work harder, more expensive and requiring explanation at times, which was certainly an aid and comfort to the enemy, as about the only effective ammunition it has had has been thus procured.

Beginning with November 9, 1904, when the council seems to have passed from the stage of passive obstruction to aggressive hostility, the fight has been made harder, compelling us to fight to hold the advantage already gained. More expensive, causing a recanvass to be necessary and work to be done over which has been well done. In view of the facts shown, and on the evidence produced, the board believes that while the language used in the paragraphs complained of, standing alone and interpreted literally, could not be justified, yet when taken in connection with the whole matter, are no violation of section 81, general laws, and that the charges are not sustained. The board distinctly does not mean by this that the executive council, or any member of it, is in actual league with rats or is intentionally aiding or abetting them, and such actual meaning was disclaimed by the defendant. On March 29, 1905, in the editorial column of the Evening Telegraph of this city, in speaking of the effect of bad cooking, this quotation of a scientist is used: "The bad cook is in league with the saloonkeeper." No one supposed that the two persons cited are in actual league, but that the work of one aids the other. This explains the present situation. The repeated publications of the council have certainly been an aid to the paper which we are engaged in fighting. And such was the meaning intended by defendant. He used an ax, he might have used a stiletto, either being equally effective. In November our fight was at its best, and had we been able to keep it up, and not suffered the unexpected desertion and hostility of the council, just when the battle was hottest, it is well within the range of probabilities that the fight would have been concluded before this.

The board believes that, despite the statement of the council that the results did not warrant the spending of so much money, that like loss of circulation and such inroads as can be shown in the small want ad business of the paper, can not be shown to have been accomplished in any other city by any other union, within the same time and with the expenditure of the same amount of money.

The board holds that the executive council is responsible for the results of its acts, however good their intention, particularly when action was continued after its results had been pointed out.

We desire to make it clear that the fight in Philadelphia is progressing favorably, and that good results are being accomplished. We believe it will be won—a little longer, a little harder than it looked last November.

Philadelphia's position in relation to the eight-hour day is as favorable as any city along the Atlantic coast, all its agreements being made with that end in view. But the way to organization and to the eight-hour day is through a victory in the contest already inaugurated.

There has been quite a volume of matter submitted to the board in reference to what is popularly spoken of as the "inside;" the board recognizes the importance of this subject and also the significance of some of the evidence presented. It thinks, however, that as that subject is not specially before it, the evidence, some of which is of so recent date as February, 1905, should be impounded and retained by No. 2 for use at Toronto, should it be needed. It may, as has been contended, furnish a motive for the inexplicable action of certain officials, but in the present case, where we have facts supported by documents, we do not have to and do not assign any motive. If you go out in the street and see one man shoot another, you do not have to search for a motive. The fact stands by itself. It is only in cases of suspicion and circumstantial evidence that motives must be produced.

Your board knows little and cares nothing for the exigencies of International Union politics, but does earnestly protest against Typographical Union No. 2 being made to suffer in consequence thereof. It does know, however, that we are engaged in a desperate and well-conducted fight for unionism in Philadelphia, and insists that if the council will not, or conscientiously can not, assist, it shall no

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longer make the way more difficult. We need our energy, our money and our time for the fight in hand, and have not an international journal in which to present our side of the controversy.

Your board believes that the officials of No. 2 have ceased expecting or even hoping for further financial aid from the executive council of its own volition, but contends that it has the right to expect the hearty and earnest moral support of its International officers. It has been deprived of assistance of both kinds—financial and moral—for the last six months.

The board is of opinion that the trouble would not have arisen had the executive council come to Philadelphia, as requested, and investigated affairs for itself. Full reports have been sent, but much can be explained and understood with the evidence in sight in addition, which can not be properly conveyed in a report, and we would suggest that no set of men at a distance of 800 miles can consistently set themselves up as infallible, and fall back on "We reaffirm our former decision."

TO SUM UP.

We find the defendant not guilty and the charges not sustained, inasmuch as the articles complained of are, in the minds of your committee, neither malicious nor untrue.

That there was no malice is shown by the fact that the defendant refrained from commenting on the various hostile acts of the council until that body refused to allow the publication of No. 2's answer to its misleading statement of the Philadelphia situation, published in the TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL of January, 1905.

Both the manner and the matter of the publication complained of by the executive council was, in the opinion of the committee, intended to defend the local union and its membership from unwarranted attacks and to place before the membership at large the other side of the points at issue. If the language was somewhat strong, the provocation was great.

The publication was not untrue for the reasons set forth at length in this report, showing the persistent hostility of the executive council and its constant interference with the successful carrying on of the fight, beginning with its inexcusable withholding of funds in July, 1904, up to and including its latest refusal to in any way assist the fight against the Inquirer. The actions of the council in this respect have been such as to lead the Inquirer and the enemies of the union to believe at all times that the fight would collapse within a few weeks through the inability of the local union to carry it on alone and the probability of the International Union refusing further support.

In conclusion, we hope this long-range discussion will close, and if Mahomet will not come to the mountain, the mountain may go to Mahomet and settle the matter, face to face, at Toronto.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WALTER FARIES,
T. GEORGE MIDDLETON,
WILLIAM B. FITZPATRICK,
ALBERT K. VOORHEES,
WINFIELD S. DONAT,
Committee.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT OF REPORT.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., April 19, 1905.

C. S. Clayton, Secretary No. 2, Philadelphia, Pa.:

DEAR MR. CLAYTON—Your letter of April 17 is before me. In response I have to thank you for forwarding me a copy of the report of the committee appointed to hear the charges against Shelby Smith. The document will be called to the attention of the executive council. Fraternally yours,

J. W. BRAMWOOD,
Secretary Executive Council.

PUBLICATION OF REPORT IN THE JOURNAL REQUESTED.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17, 1905.

Mr. J. W. Bramwood, Editor TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL, Indianapolis, Ind.:

DEAR SIR—A motion was made and adopted at the regular meeting of Typographical Union No. 2, held Saturday evening, April 15, instructing the president and secretary to forward to you, under seal of the union, the report of the trial committee appointed to hear the charges against Shelby Smith; and to request you, under seal of the union, to publish this report in THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

In accordance with this motion the report is herewith enclosed and this request made of you.

Thanking you for your compliance therewith, I am

Fraternally yours,
ALFRED D. CALVERT,
President Typographical Union No. 2.
Attest: C. S. CLAYTON, Secretary.

(The report referred to in Mr. Calvert's letter was similar to that reproduced above.)

REPLIES TO REQUEST FOR PUBLICATION.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., April 19, 1905.

A. D. Calvert, President No. 2, Philadelphia, Pa.:

DEAR MR. CALVERT—I have your favor of April 17, and accompanying copy of the report of the trial committee appointed to hear the charges against Shelby Smith. In response, permit me to say that your request that the report of the committee be given space in THE JOURNAL is under consideration. I will advise you as to the decision reached as early as possible. Fraternally yours,

J. W. BRAMWOOD.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., April 26, 1905.

A. D. Calvert, President No. 2, Philadelphia, Pa.:

MY DEAR CALVERT—Supplementing my letter of April 19, permit me to say that, acting under instructions from the executive council, I have written Secretary Clayton, of your union, for the necessary papers to complete the record of the trial of Shelby Smith. These documents, when received, will be laid before the executive council.

The papers relating to the case in question are so bulky that there is some doubt as to the advisability of publishing the documents in THE JOURNAL. The council has, however, decided to give this matter publicity, but the manner and time of publication has not as yet been determined. Fraternally yours,

J. W. BRAMWOOD,
Secretary Executive Council.

COUNCIL ASKS FOR COPIES OF DOCUMENTS, RECORDS, ETC., IN CASE.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., April 24, 1905.

C. S. Clayton, Secretary No. 2, Philadelphia, Pa.:

DEAR MR. CLAYTON—The executive council has instructed me to call your attention to the fact that the report of the trial of Shelby Smith, as filed by you, does not include a copy of the minutes of the trial committee, the testimony taken, or the minutes of the meeting of No. 2 at which the report was acted upon. You also failed to forward a copy of the records of the executive committee, showing its investigations and prosecution of this case. The council desires these documents at the earliest possible moment.

Hoping that you will forward them to me, I remain,

Fraternally yours,
J. W. BRAMWOOD,
Secretary Executive Council.

REPLY TO REQUEST FOR DOCUMENTS, ETC.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26, 1905.

Mr. J. W. Bramwood, Secretary Executive Council International Typographical Union, Indianapolis, Ind.:

DEAR MR. BRAMWOOD—Your letter of April 24 received, containing request for minutes of trial committee and other records in the case of Shelby Smith. What I forwarded you did not purport to be minutes of the trial committee, but was simply the report of the trial committee and record of action of the union thereon.

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I was instructed by the union to forward you a copy of this report, with request for its publication in THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL. This was all I had authority to do. Your request will be placed before the union at its next meeting.

Fraternally yours,
C. S. CLAYTON,
Secretary Typographical Union No. 2.

COUNCIL AGAIN REQUESTS COPIES OF DOCUMENTS, RECORDS, ETC., IN THE CASE.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., April 28, 1905.

C. S. Clayton, Secretary No. 2, Philadelphia, Pa.:

DEAR MR. CLAYTON—Your letter of April 26 is before me. In response I desire to say that the executive council has instructed me to call attention to the closing paragraph in its letter of March 23, addressed to Secretary Middleton, of the trial committee of No. 2. The paragraph reads as follows: "The council desires a copy of the minutes of the trial committee, including testimony, and of the minutes of the meeting of No. 2 at which the report of the trial committee is acted upon." President Calvert, of your union, was furnished with a copy of the communication in question, addressed to Mr. Middleton. The officers of your union were, therefore, aware of the desires of the council in this matter. Acting under instructions from the council, I therefore again desire to request that you furnish me an attested copy of the minutes of the trial committee, the testimony taken, and one of the minutes of the meeting at which the report of the committee was acted upon. The council also wishes an attested copy of the records of the executive committee showing its investigations and the prosecution in this case.

Trusting that this matter will have your prompt attention, I remain, Fraternally yours,

J. W. BRAMWOOD.

PHILADELPHIA UNION REFUSES TO COMPLY WITH REQUEST FOR DOCUMENTS, ETC.

PHILADELPHIA, May 26, 1905.

Mr. J. W. Bramwood, Secretary-Treasurer International Typographical Union, Indianapolis:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Your communication of April 28 was presented to the membership at the regular meeting of the union, held Saturday, May 20, 1905. After considerable discussion it was decided to refer the entire matter to the delegates-elect to the next convention of the International Typographical Union. Fraternally,

C. S. CLAYTON, Secretary.

ORDERED PRINTED.

On receipt of the above the executive council ordered that the history of the Smith case be printed, together with all documents, and including the editorials in THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL referring thereto and commenting thereon.

AN ANTICIPATED VERDICT.

[Editorial in THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL, May, 1905.]

Members of the organization will recall that the executive council of the International Typographical Union recently directed the attention of the officers of the Philadelphia Typographical Union to the violation of section 81 of the general laws of the International Typographical Union by Shelby Smith, a member of that organization, and editor of the Trades Union News. Mr. Smith, in the columns of the paper mentioned, charged the members of the executive council with "stabbing No. 2 in the back," "rendering aid and succor to the rats in their fight against the union," with being "in league with the rat employers and rat printers in Philadelphia," etc. A review of the case appeared in the March number, while further correspondence on the subject was given in the April issue.

The trial committee appointed by the union found "the defendant not guilty and the charges not sustained, inasmuch as the articles complained of are, in the minds of your committee, neither malicious nor untrue. * * * If the language was somewhat strong, the provocation was great." In his statement to the trial committee, Smith maintained that the "publications complained of * * * are not and do not purport to be statements of fact, but are editorial conclusions," etc. In another portion of his defense Smith avers that his statements were "a figure of speech," and maintains that his conclusions were justified by the acts of the council. The committee apparently acquiesced in Smith's view of the matter, for its report is mainly an attack upon the members of the council. Not an atom of evidence is produced—or can be, for that matter, as none exists—that the council was in any way guilty of the acts charged. The report also contains several vague references to an "inside," doubtless intended to arouse passion and prejudice, to the exclusion of consideration of the facts.

That Smith would be exonerated was expected by the members of the council. A conviction in his case would likewise have convicted the officers and members of No. 2 who are responsible for the position in which that union now finds itself, for it is unlikely that Smith printed the statements complained of without the knowledge of these parties, as his paper is their mouthpiece. The International officers are not in the least surprised at the verdict, but it is somewhat amazing that five members of any union could be found who were willing to subscribe their names to a document embracing the matter contained in this report.

In concluding its report the committee expressed the hope that "this long-range discussion will close, and if Mahomet will not come to the mountain, the mountain may go to Mahomet, and settle the matter face to face at Toronto." Yet it asked the union to request the publication of its report—about 7,000 words—in THE JOURNAL. And it will be recalled that "this long-range discussion" was initiated by No. 2 in a circular to the membership, and continued by that union when it declined to obey the laws of the parent body as construed by the council. The report of the committee was adopted by the union.

The report will be published either in THE JOURNAL or in pamphlet form, but the manner and time of its publication has not yet been determined by the council. When published the case will be in complete form.

It may be said at this time that the procedure so far has been merely with a view to presenting the case in legal form to the Toronto convention, where a hearing can be had at the hands of unprejudiced unionists. Even an appearance of justice was not expected from the rulers of No. 2.

In view of the methods pursued by No. 2, as evidenced by the report of its trial committee, is it any wonder that "there are thousands of nonunionists in Philadelphia," as claimed by the president of that union?

And in the meantime the members of the executive council will continue to work for the inauguration of the shorter workday, fully convinced of its ultimate success, in spite of the petty hindrances that have been thrown in the way. As far as THE JOURNAL is concerned, this issue terminates its use as a vehicle for the discussion of the Philadelphia incident. Correspondents will kindly comply with this notice.

Referred to committee on appeals.

Proposition No. 2—By Delegate Kennedy (Minneapolis):

Amend article 1, constitution—"Jurisdiction," as follows:

Section 1. This body * * *. In it * * * printers (proofreaders who are practical printers, *or who have served an apprenticeship of four years as copy holders in a union printing office*, machine tenders * * *.

Referred to committee on laws.

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Proposition No. 3—By Delegate Kipp (Columbus Newspaper Writers):

Amend section 1, article i, of the constitution, and all other sections of the book of laws containing the name "International Typographical Union of North America," by striking out the words "of North America."

Note—The International Typographical Union is fast becoming a world power. Its jurisdiction is no longer restricted to the confines of North America. It has spread to the Orient, and is destined soon to assume jurisdiction of much wider scope. The name, as it now stands, is a misnomer. With the restriction removed, the name would convey a much more adequate idea of the strength of the organization. Cut it out and see us grow.

Referred to committee on laws.

Proposition No. 4—By Delegate Kipp (Columbus Newspaper Writers):

Amend section 4, article i of the constitution, so as to read as follows:

"Section 4. The distinctive names of the several subordinate branches shall be: Of the printers, Typographical Union; of the stereotypers and electrotypers, the Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union; of the mailers, Mailers' Union; of the writers, Newspaper Writers' Union; of the typefounders, Typefounders' Union; of the allied crafts, Allied Printing Trades Council, and of other allied crafts or trades, if such there be, the distinctive name of each branch."

Note—It's a queer mother who mentions her children as "Willie, my firstborn, and the rest of the bunch." Mother International Typographical Union has named all her children, and should not be ashamed to print the names.

Referred to committee on laws.

Proposition No. 5—By Delegate Dirks (St. Louis):

Amend section 6, article vi, "The Executive Council," to read as follows:

Section 6. There shall be an executive council, consisting of the president, the first vice-president and secretary-treasurer, which body shall have general supervision of the business of the International Union and of subordinate unions.

Amend article vi, section 6, constitution, "The Executive Council," by adding to bottom of section the words:

"The president shall be disqualified to sit with the council in the consideration of appeals from his decisions. In such cases the second vice-president shall constitute the third member."

Referred to committee on laws.

Proposition No. 6—By Delegate Kennedy (Minneapolis):

Amend article viii, constitution—"Salaries and Expenses," as follows:

Section 1. The salary of * * *
For the president, $2,500 per annum *.
Secretary-treasurer, $2,500 per annum.

Referred to committee on laws.

Proposition No. 7—By Delegate Kipp (Columbus Newspaper Writers):

Amend section 1, article viii, constitution, by inserting the words "fourth vice-president $50 per annum" in the next to the last line of the section after the words "per annum."

Note—I intend to make an effort at Toronto to form a temporary organization for a newspaper writers' trade district. Recognition such as is contemplated by the above amendment would be of great assistance in the organization of local newspaper writers' unions. It would emphasize the importance of the organization. I feel that the time is now ripe for pushing the organization of the writers.

Referred to committee on laws.

Proposition No. 8—By Delegate Dirks (St. Louis):

Amend article xvii, section 3, constitution, by adding to bottom of section the words:

"This section contemplates the exercise of the principles of initiative and referendum absolutely and unrestricted."

Referred to committee on laws.

Proposition No. 9—By Delegate Dirks (St. Louis):

Resolved, That the president is hereby requested to appoint a committee of three, who shall thoroughly investigate and report to the next convention a plan for the inauguration of a system of pensions and relief for aged and sick members.

Referred to committee on laws.

Proposition No. 10—By Delegate Kennedy (Minneapolis):

Resolved, That the executive council be prepared to present a plan of compulsory life insurance of the members at the convention of the International Typographical Union to be held in 1906.

Referred to committee on laws.

Proposition No. 11—By Delegate Lovett (Charleston, W. Va.):

A resolution to make provision for the establishment of a protective or insurance society for printers, to be under the direction of the president and secretary of the International Typographical Union. The object of this society to be for the benefit of those printers who are desirous of making provisions for old age. No member to be entitled to benefits until he shall have been a member of such society at least three years. The object of this provision is to prevent any one from drawing benefits until he shall have paid in for a reasonable time. Benefits to commence after the member shall have reached the age of forty-five years, and not to exceed the sum of $10 per week. That a committee be appointed looking toward the devising of ways and means to launch this society and the necessary help to be secured for this system to be conducted properly; that the president and secretary be made the president and secretary of this society, and that said committee have power to modify and amend as in their judgment seems best for the success, and that the matter be referred to a vote as are other amendments should it prevail in the convention.

Referred to committee on laws.

Proposition No. 12—By Delegate Sullivan (Nashville):

Amend section 10, general laws, by striking out the words "for the three (3) months ending July 31, October 31, January 31, April 30," and substitute therefor the words "once a year, ending July 31;" the amended section to read:

Section 10. Subordinate unions are required to elect three (3) auditors whose duty it shall be to examine all the books and records of the financial officers once a year, ending July 31, and report," etc.

Add new section to general laws as follows:

Section —. Secretaries of all subordinate unions shall compile a report for the three (3) months

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ending October 31, January 31, April 30, and submit to the secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union within fifteen (15) days thereafter a statement of the condition of the funds and accounts, the members in good standing, members initiated, admitted or withdrawn by cards for each month, together with such other information as the executive council may deem necessary.

Referred to committee on laws.

Proposition No. 13—By Delegate Moore (Shreveport):

Amend section 32, general laws, by substituting $5 in place of $2, so as to read:

"* * * Each application shall be accompanied by an initiation fee of $5. * * *"

Referred to committee on laws.

Proposition No. 14—By Delegate Moore (Shreveport):

Amend section 36, general laws, by striking out the proviso now in force and substituting the following:

"Provided, That bona fide proprietors, who are members of the union, shall be required to pay International Typographical Union dues only, and shall be eligible to International Typographical Union benefits only."

Referred to committee on laws.

Proposition No. 15—By Delegate Sullivan (Lafayette):

Amend section 36 of the general laws to read as follows:

"Section 36. All persons performing the work of a foreman or journeyman, at any branch of the printing trade, in offices under the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union, must be active members of the local union of their craft and entitled to all the privileges and benefits of membership: Provided, Any member becoming a proprietor after the time of his initiation into the union shall be transferred to the honorary list unless he is employed daily at the case or similar work."

Referred to committee on laws.

Proposition No. 16—By Delegate Dawson (New Kensington):

Amend section 35, general laws, by striking out all after the word "provided" in the sixth line, and substituting therefor the words:

"Employers who do not work more than eight (8) hours in one week shall not be required to become members of a local union, but shall be entitled to the use of the label upon signing the contracts as approved by the local and International Union."

making the section read:

"Section 36. All persons performing the work of a foreman or journeyman, at any branch of the printing trade, in offices under the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union, must be active members of the local union of their craft and entitled to all the privileges and benefits of membership; Provided, Employers who do not work more than eight (8) hours in one week shall not be required to become members of a local union, but shall be entitled to the use of the label upon signing the contracts as approved by the local and International Union."

Referred to committee on laws.

Proposition No. 17—By Delegate Woody (Richmond, Va.):

Substitute for section 65, general laws, the following:

Section 65. Machine operators may accept a bonus, based on setting so many thousand ems over a prescribed amount, provided such bonus be mutually agreed on by employer and employe, and such agreement is not made to operate to the detriment of any operator or is not in conflict with the scale of prices of the union under whose jurisdiction such agreement is made.

Referred to committee on laws.

Proposition No. 18—By Delegate Buehler (Milwaukee):

Amend section 71 of the general laws to read as follows:

"Section 71. In cities and towns where more than one craft is organized, labels shall be loaned to offices by the allied printing trades council, acting as the agent of the International Typographical Union, and it is imperatively ordered that no office shall be permitted to use labels unless the rules and regulations of the respective unions, subordinate or affiliated, are complied with:

Provided, That all propositions looking toward the revoking the right of use of such label be first submitted to a referendum vote of the crafts allied under and with the allied printing trades council in any city or town.

Provided further, That in cities where the German label has been in use heretofore and is known as the eight-hour label, the German unions shall have the right to use this label on all work done under the eight-hour system, subject to the discretion of the executive council."

Note—The fact that in many instances labels have been withdrawn from various offices connected with the allied printing trades council without sufficient cause, both in Milwaukee, and, as I understand, in many other cities under the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union, prompts me to present the above amendment.

Referred to committee on laws.

Proposition No. 19—By Delegate Seaman (Cincinnati):

Amend section 80, general laws, to read as follows:

Section 80. Not more than fifty-four hours shall constitute a week's work. No member of a subordinate union shall work more than six days in any one week, nor more than the number of hours constituting a day's work in any jurisdiction multiplied by six, where a substitute can be obtained. Should any member holding a regular six or seven-day situation work, through inability to secure a substitute, a greater number than six days in any one week, or more than the number of hours specified in this section, said member must give to the first available substitute all such extra days (or hours, to be specified by the local union) and shall work a correspondingly less number of days in the succeeding week, so as to bring the average number of days within a maximum of six days per week. All violations or evasions of this law shall be punished by a fine of not less than one day's minimum pay for each violation. And it shall be obligatory upon the part of the local union in whose jurisdiction said violation occurs to impose and collect such fine. Six-day papers publishing Sunday editions shall be classed in the category of seven-day morning papers.

Referred to committee on laws.

Proposition No. 20—By Delegate Knapp (Washington, D. C.):

Amend section 80, general laws, by inserting after the word "union," in the second line, the words "holding a regular situation."

Referred to committee on laws.

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Proposition No. 21—By Delegate Bandlow (Cleveland German-American):

Add to section 87 of the general laws the following:

"Nor shall German composition in English offices be done at a lesser rate or longer hours than in vogue in offices under jurisdiction of the Typographia."

Referred to committee on laws.

Proposition No. 22—By Delegate Bandlow (Cleveland German-American):

Add preamble to the constitution as follows:

DECLARATORY.

The International Typographical Union, being distinctly a class organization, embracing workers following kindred crafts in the printing industry, which seeks to improve the economic and social condition of its members, emphasizes the necessity of concerted action upon the industrial as well as political field. To accomplish the purpose for which it has been called into existence its members must keep in mind that private ownership of the tools and machinery required in their calling is inimical to the interest of the organization, as the antagonism of the employers ever manifests when demands for better conditions, higher wages or less hours of labor per day are presented, and the aim and object of the International Typographical Union therefore is, in common with all industrial combinations of the working class, to wrest from the exploiting class the power to oppress. We therefore declare it consistent with the ethics of unionism and the sacred duty of every honorable member of this union to sever his or her affiliation with all political parties upholding capitalism, whose representatives are using the powers of government to encroach upon the liberties of the working class, thus annulling all the advantages that are momentarily gained upon the industrial field by organized labor and thwarting all the efforts for the emancipation of the wealth producers.

This proposition was endorsed by German-American Union No. 6 at its meeting, July 10, 1905.

Referred to committee on laws.

Proposition No. 23—By Delegate Croft (Boston):

Amend section 94, general laws, to read as follows:

Section 94. Foremen of printing offices have the right to employ help, and may discharge (1) for incompetency, (2) for neglect of duty, (3) for violation of office rules (which shall be conspicuously posted) or of rules of the chapel or union, and (4) to decrease the force, such decrease to be accomplished by discharging first the person or persons last employed, either as regular employes or as extra employes, as the exigencies of the matter may require. Should there be an increase in the force, the person or persons displaced through such cause shall be reinstated in the order in which they were discharged, before other help may be employed. Upon demand, the foreman shall give the reason for discharge in writing. Persons considered capable as substitutes by foremen shall be deemed competent to fill regular situations, and shall be given preference in the filling of vacancies in the regular force. This section shall apply to incoming, as well as outgoing foremen.

NOTE—The words "within sixty days after a decrease" are stricken out.

Referred to committee on laws.

Proposition No. 24—By Delegate Cahill (St. Paul):

Amend section 95, general laws, by inserting the following sentence after the word "force," in the second last line:

"The importing of help by foremen, when competent members of a local union are obtainable, is strictly prohibited."

Referred to committee on laws.

Proposition No. 25—By Delegate Nock (Birmingham):

Amend section 96, general laws, to read:

"Section 96. The selection by foremen of their forces from day to day, or not having any regular situation in an office, is prohibited. Foremen must give out such minimum number of situations as are needed to meet office requirements. Employment other than a regular situation shall be classed as extra work."

Referred to committee on laws.

Proposition No. 26—By Delegate Barnes (Chattanooga):

Amend the general laws as follows:

Section 96. Subordinate unions shall set a degree of competency for machine operators. Foremen demanding of operators more than this amount shall be fined $25 for each offense.

Referred to committee on laws.

Proposition No. 27—By Delegate Barnes (Chattanooga):

Amend the general laws as follows:

Section 97. Foremen shall confine themselves to hours regulated by law. Violators of this section shall be fined $25 for each offense.

Referred to committee on laws.

Proposition No. 28—By Delegate Barnes (Chattanooga):

Amend the general laws as follows:

Section 98. A foreman shall not fill the place of a regular machine operator: Provided, That where a machine is unavoidably idle, the foreman may operate it until a regular operator can be secured.

Referred to committee on laws.

Proposition No. 29—By Delegate Nock (Birmingham):

Amend section 100, general laws, to read:

Section 100. Phalanxing by foremen, or giving out six-day situations on seven-day papers, thereby controlling extra work, constitutes a sub-list. Any member in an office, seven-day paper or otherwise, is entitled to employ in his stead, whenever so disposed, any competent member of the International Typographical Union, without consultation or approval of the foreman of said office. A fine of $25 shall be imposed upon foremen for violation or evasion of this law. Any chairman failing to report the violation of this section shall be fined $25.

Referred to committee on laws.

Proposition No. 30—By Delegate Nock (Birmingham):

Amend section 136, general laws, to read:

Section 136. The interchanging, exchanging, borrowing, lending or buying of matter previously used, either in the form of type or matrices, between newspapers or job offices, not owned by the same individual, firm or corporation and published in the same establishment is unlawful, and shall not be allowed: Provided, That the reproduction of such type or matrices shall be deemed a compliance with this law.

Referred to committee on laws.

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Proposition No. 31—By Delegate Kennedy (Minneapolis):

Amend section 136, general laws, "Plate Matter and Matrices," by adding after the words "same establishment," the following: * * * "or transferring to another newspaper or job office composition on legal advertising by the newspaper firm to whom contract for publishing same has been awarded," is unlawful * * *.

Referred to committee on laws.

Proposition No. 32—By Delegate Kennedy (Minneapolis):

Amend section 136, general laws, "Plate Matter and Matrices," by striking out the words "previously used" in the second line, making section read:

Section 136. The practice of interchanging, exchanging, borrowing, lending or buying of matter, either in the form of type or matrices, between newspapers or job offices, not owned by the same individual, firm or corporation and published in the same establishment, is unlawful, and shall not be allowed. Provided, That the reproduction of such type or matrices shall be deemed a compliance with this law.

Referred to committee on laws.

Proposition No. 33—By Delegate West (Brockton):

Substitute for section 149, page 79, under "Recommendations," the following:

Section 149. All apprentices employed on daily or weekly newspapers, magazines or publications of any description, under the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union, where machine or typesetting devices are in use, must be employed the last two years of their apprenticeship on the case, and at all the intricate handiwork of the craft, excepting the last three months of said apprenticeship, which time must be devoted exclusively to work on linotype or typesetting devices in use in the office where said apprentice is employed. Any violation of this law will be punished by a fine of one hundred dollars ($100) or forfeiture of charter. Four years to constitute an apprenticeship term.

Strike out section 165, page 81, as follows:

Section 165. Subordinate unions are requested to use all means within their power to secure the privilege of governing apprentices; and they are especially enjoined to enter into negotiations with employers to the end that a person's application for apprenticeship, after serving six months in the composing room, shall be contingent upon a satisfactory report from a committee of the union relative to such person's educational qualifications.

Referred to committee on laws.

Proposition No. 34—By Delegate Croft (Galveston):

Add new section to general laws under the head of "Typesetting Machines," as follows:

Section —. Any member of any subordinate union who shall "jump" a machine, or quit work without the consent of the foreman in charge, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and fined not less than $10, nor more than $25.

Referred to committee on laws.

Proposition No. 35—By Delegate West (Brockton):

Add new section to general laws as follows:

Section —. No machinist employed in any linotype or machine typesetting plant, not a practical compositor, shall have any control over operators. No machinist, not a practical compositor, shall be employed as foreman over operators in any linotype or machine typesetting plant under the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union. A subordinate union not enforcing the above law shall be punished by forfeiture of its charter.

Referred to committee on laws.

Proposition No. 36—By Delegate West (Brockton):

Add new section to general laws as follows:

Section —. Any linotype operator who can furnish an output per hour of 4,000 nonpareil, 3,500 minion or 3,200 brevier (corrected matter) is deemed a competent workman by the International Typographical Union, and is entitled to a situation according to his or her priority standing. Other styles of type to be agreed on by the chairman and foreman. Any foreman or superintendent violating the above law will be subject to a fine of $25. Any subordinate union not enforcing this law will be fined $100, said fine to go to the defense fund of the International Typographical Union.

Referred to committee on laws.

Proposition No. 37—By Delegate Lovett (Charleston, W. Va.):

A resolution to amend the by-laws so as to increase the per capita 5 cents per month per member, the increase to be devoted to THE JOURNAL, to make it more of an instructor in the branches of the trades under our jurisdiction and to promulgate the system of education of the membership upon the vital questions before us at this time, and upon which the International officers have done their utmost to enlighten the readers. Valuable suggestions as to the best methods of doing various kinds of work could be given in the increased space at the disposal of the members, repaying many times the small increase in per capita.

Referred to committee on laws.

Proposition No. 38—By Mr. Johnston (Houston):

Add the following to the general laws under head of "The Label":

Section —. In towns or cities where there are no unions of the printing trades, persons so desiring may be allowed to use the provisional union label of the International Typographical Union under the following conditions: They shall sign an agreement with the officers of the International Typographical Union that they will employ no printers except such as are members of the International Typographical Union and at a scale of wages which shall not be less than $10 per week in any case for such hours as the executive council may stipulate; where such town is located within fifty miles of any subordinate union of the International Typographical Union, the scale to be paid shall be not less than the scale of the subordinate union nearest thereto; they shall employ not to exceed one apprentice; they shall comply with such laws of the International Typographical Union as the executive council may deem it necessary to require for the protection of the label in the section of the country in which they may be located, and they shall be required to surrender said labels at any time on demand of the executive council. The executive council may refuse to issue the provisional union label in towns or cities where there are enough printers to organize a union or where for any reason it is deemed inadvisable to do so.

Section —. Persons desiring to use the union label under the provisions of section — of these laws shall make application for loan of the same to the secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union. They shall be required to pay for the use thereof the same price as is paid for labels by subordinate unions, and, in addition, shall deposit with the secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union a bond in the sum of $50, with two endorsers, as good and suf-

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ficient security, for the faithful and prompt return of said labels to the International Typographical Union officer by whom the labels shall be issued.

Section —. Should it become necessary for the Typographical Union to send a representative to collect the labels issued, for return to the secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union, the publisher holding said labels shall pay traveling and per diem expense of said representative, in a sum not to exceed the amount of the bond furnished. Otherwise the bond to be held as void upon return of labels.

Referred to committee on laws.

Proposition No. 39—By Clinton (Iowa) Union:

Whereas, It is impossible for a large number of the smaller unions to send delegates to the annual convention of the International Typographical Union on account of the expense attached thereto; therefore, be it

Resolved, By Clinton Typographical Union No. 334, That we request the delegates at the coming convention at Toronto to amend our laws by increasing the per capita tax 5 cents per month, the money so raised to be used in defraying expenses of delegates from unions having a membership of less than fifty.

Referred to committee on laws.

Proposition No. 40—By Mr. Martin (Denver):

The following is submitted as an amendment to the constitution and by-laws of the International Typographical Union:

That members fifty years old may work for 15 per cent less than the regular scale for time work, and that members fifty-five years old may work for 25 per cent less than the regular scale for time work: Provided, That not more than one can work under the scale in any one office unless such takes the place of an apprentice.

Referred to committee on laws.

Proposition No. 41—By Mr. Martin (Denver):

The following is submitted as an amendment to the constitution and by-laws of the International Typographical Union:

(1) That each union shall take steps to initiate all non-union printers in its jurisdiction who have never worked against unionism. Those who have done so, or held previous membership, to be admitted according to terms agreed upon by the union.

Also, that apprentices be admitted, as apprentices, free of initiation money after serving three years, paying 10 cents per month to the local union. When they are eligible to become journeymen, they shall be granted a card of membership free, if they enroll in their fourth year; be charged $2 if they enroll at the beginning of their fifth year, and $3 if they enroll the last six months of their apprenticeship, after which, if they neglect to enroll, they will have to pay the regular initiation fee. All apprentice members to receive a copy of THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL regularly, for which the local union will pay 5 cents to the International Typographical Union.

(2) I would suggest that no admission fee be charged non-union out-of-town printers.

(3) Dues—25 cents per month (20 cents to the International Typographical Union and 5 cents to the local union) to continue until a union is formed in that locality, or he becomes a regular member of a subordinate union.

(4) Benefits—The regular death benefit of the International Typographical Union, a copy of THE JOURNAL regularly and a traveling card on leaving, entitling him to admission into any union he may wish to enter.

(5) That each subordinate union shall submit a monthly report of the condition of its jurisdiction to the officers of the International Typographical Union. Penalty for neglect, $1, to be published in THE JOURNAL.

Referred to committee on laws.

Proposition No. 42—By Delegate Draper (Ottawa, Ont.):

Amend sub-section (b) "Funds," of section 3, by-laws, "Duties of Secretary-Treasurer," in the last line by adding the words "and the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada."

The section now reads, "He is authorized to pay the assessments of the American Federation of Labor as they fall due." The proposed amendment will make the section read, "He is authorized to pay the assessments of the American Federation of Labor and the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada as they fall due."

Referred to committee on laws.

Proposition No. 43—By Delegate Harris (Washington, Ind.):

Amend section 6, article vi, by-laws, lines 11 and 12, to read:

For the burial expenses of the deceased, the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars ($150).

Referred to committee on laws.

Proposition No. 44—By Delegate Needham (Des Moines):

Strike out section 12, article v, of the by-laws.

Amend the general laws by inserting under the heading "Recommendations" the following:

Section —. The International Union, in convention assembled, calls to the attention of the executive the importance of giving to the smaller unions a fair and equitable apportionment in the appointment of committees.

Referred to committee on laws.

Proposition No. 45—By Rutland Union:

RUTLAND, VT., June 22, 1905.

J. W. Bramwood, Secretary International Typographical Union, Indianapolis, Ind.:

DEAR SIR—I am authorized by No. 326 to appeal the case of Samuel D. Daniels from the decision of the board of trustees to the convention of the International Typographical Union at Toronto. Will you please bring the papers in the case before the convention? Yours fraternally,

G. A. SMITH, President.

The papers in this case constitute a part of the records of the board of trustees of the Union Printers' Home. They will be at the disposal of the committee to which this appeal is referred.

Referred to committee on Union Printers' Home.

Proposition No. 46—By Delegate West (Brockton):

Resolved, That it is the urgent request of the International Typographical Union that the allied printing trades councils of the United States and Canada insist that all theatrical, seashore, mountain and pleasure resort printing of every description bear the label of the allied printing trades council.

Referred to committee on label.

Proposition No. 47—By Delegate West (Brockton):

Resolved, That it is the sense of the International Typographical Union that it is the duty of all union printers to demand the label of the

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Boot and Shoe Workers' Union on all footwear purchased by them.

Also, That the box or carton containing the purchase must bear the label of the allied printing craft.

Referred to committee on label.

Proposition No. 48—By Delegate Crosman (Boston):

Resolved, That the executive council be and is hereby instructed to take such steps as may be necessary to have all book and job scales within the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union terminate at the same date.

Referred to committee on subordinate unions.

Proposition No. 49—By Delegate Crosman (Boston):

Whereas, The plank on land monopoly in the platform of the American Federation of Labor declares that occupancy and use should be the only title to land; and,

Whereas, Such an arrangement would be a denial of equality in the right of all persons to the use of the earth;

Resolved, That the delegates from the International Typographical Union to the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, be instructed to propose and support the following change in plank 10 of the platform of the American Federation of Labor: "The abolition of the monopoly system of land holding by taxing all land according to its value."

Referred to committee on resolutions.

Proposition No. 50—By the Boston delegation:

At the monthly meeting of Boston Typographical Union No. 13, on June 25, 1905, the following was adopted:

Resolved, That the delegates from Boston Typographical Union No. 13 to the Toronto convention of the International Typographical Union to be held in August of the present year, are hereby instructed to bring to the notice of said convention the necessity of a government parcels post service, so that said convention may devise ways and means for the agitation and consummation of such service before the various trade organizations of the United States.

Referred to committee on miscellaneous business.

Proposition No. 51—By Delegate Blain (Seattle):

Amend section 41, general laws, by inserting in the fourth line, after the word "applies":

"Unions not having a local defense fund equal to $10 per capita, shall immediately establish such fund, which must be provided at a rate of not less than $1 per annum."

Strike out standing resolution No. 8, page 78.

Referred to committee on laws.

Proposition No. 52—By Mr. Goodkey (Washington, D. C.):

Amend section 59 of the general laws to read as follows:

WITHDRAWAL CARD.

Section 59. Members in good standing who cease to work at the business, or remove from the jurisdiction of a subordinate union, shall be entitled to the Withdrawal Card issued by this union, which exempts them from the payment of all dues, and deprives them of all offices and benefits whatsoever.

Section 60. The Withdrawal Card shall contain on its obverse side the following words:

International Typographical Union.

.....19....

This certifies that.....the holder hereof, is at this day and date a member in good standing of.....Typographical Union No.... of the.....of.....and is granted this Honorable Withdrawal Card, which exempts him (her) from all dues or taxes whatsoever, and acquits him (her) of all rights to benefits of any kind whatsoever in said organization; and he (she) is required to deposit same with the proper officer before seeking work under the jurisdiction of any subordinate union; and he (she) promises not to violate any trade requirement of the said International Typographical Union, or its subordinate bodies, while holding this card.

Witness our hands and the seal of the union, the day and year first above written.

.....President.

.....Secretary.

Countersigned.....Sec.-Treas. I. T. U.

The reverse of the card shall contain the following, which must be subscribed to when the holder deposits same for the purpose of resuming active membership:

I hereby affirm, on my honor as a man (woman), that since receiving this card I have not been guilty of violating any regulation of the International Typographical Union, or any union subordinate thereto; and this declaration is made with the full knowledge that any wilful misrepresentation renders me liable to discipline.

.....Signature.

The Withdrawal Card issued by trade district unions shall be similar to the above, with such changes and additions as may be necessary.

Section 61. Immediately on returning to the business or coming within the jurisdiction of a subordinate union the holder of a Withdrawal Card shall deposit the same, subject to the approval of the subordinate union issuing it, and shall be placed on the active list.

Section 62. A member of a subordinate union working regularly at the business can not demand the right of withdrawing from the union on the plea of economizing expenses or of inability to pay his (her) dues; and the union, in such a case, is justified in refusing a card.

Referred to committee on laws.

Proposition No. 53—By Delegate Sullivan (Cincinnati):

Amend the general laws by adding the following:

Section 94. Any printer who has maintained a continuous membership in the International Typographical Union for thirty years or more, and who, by reason of old age, illness, or other circumstances beyond his control, is rendered incapable of earning a livelihood, shall, upon satisfactory proofs of such total disability, have the option either of entrance to the Union Printers' Home or of receiving a sum per month equivalent to the per capita cost of maintenance of members at the said Home, subject to all conditions governing entrance to said Home of ordinary cases, such amount so to be paid to be computed monthly. Nothing in the foregoing part of this section is to be so construed as to limit the entrance of printers to said Home who have maintained a membership in the International Typographical Union for a lesser number of years, the object being to set the stamp of approval on his or her effort for continuous membership.

Referred to committee on laws.

Proposition No. 54—By Delegate Sullivan (Cincinnati):

Amend article v, "Admission of Inmates," of the by-laws of Union Printers' Home, by adding the following:

Section 3. Any member suffering from an in-

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curable disease, and by such disease rendered incapable of earning a livelihood, and whose application for admission has been denied by the proper officers, shall, upon satisfactory proofs of such total disability, be paid a sum equal to the per capita cost of maintenance of members at the Union Printers' Home, such amount to be computed monthly.

Referred to committee on laws.

Proposition No. 55—By Mr. Arnold (Milwaukee):

Amend section 72, general laws, to read as follows:

Section 72. Subordinate unions shall not allow proprietors who work at the trade, and who are not active members, to use the union label on any work performed in the office of such proprietors. Provided, That in cities where local unions prohibit or discourage proprietor membership, the label can be granted to such offices that are otherwise union, to be used on work performed by union men. Local unions shall have the right to grant the use of the label to any proprietor who is an active member when he wishes to do his own work, and where union help can be obtained, works not more than the established number of hours per day in any week.

Referred to committee on laws.

Proposition No. 56—By Delegate Gude (Springfield, Ill.):

Amend section 133, general laws, under subheading "Standard of Type," by striking out all of the words in the last sentence as follows:

"This section shall only apply to hand-set type."

Referred to committee on laws.

Proposition No. 57—By Delegate Cantwell (Montreal):

Amend general laws as follows, either by adding to section 123, or making a new section:

"For the purpose of carrying out the eight-hour day, the International Typographical Union shall make unlimited the number of weeks in which members of subordinate unions shall receive benefits, who are on strike to enforce the eight-hour day. Provided, That the allowance shall be $7 per week for married men, and $5 per week for single men. And further provided, That the executive council shall have power to call off the strike if it is deemed prudent to do so."

Referred to committee on laws.

Proposition No. 58—By Delegate Dirks (St. Louis):

Amend section 6, article vi, constitution, "the executive council," by changing "second vice-president," in second line, to read "first vice-president."

Referred to committee on laws.

Proposition No. 59—By Delegate Condon (Des Moines):

Amend section 47 of the general laws to read as follows:

Section 47. Any member depositing a certificate of membership in any subordinate union of the International Typographical Union, shown by publication in the Typographical Journal to be one month or more in arrears for per capita tax, may require of the local secretary a statement of such deposit of said certificate, under seal of such union, and upon forwarding the amount of per capita due on said certificate, together with said statement to the International secretary-treasurer, shall be entitled to receive the International dues stamps, and shall not be deprived of International benefits by reason of the delinquency of such subordinate union.

Referred to committee on laws.

Proposition No. 60—By Delegate Condon (Des Moines):

Whereas, The prosperity of the International Typographical Union is due in no small measure to the loyalty and unswerving fidelity to union principles of the many members now beyond the meridian of life, therefore be it

Resolved, That foremen should use judicious care in the employment of help, to the end that no injustice be done through prejudice on account of an age limit; keeping in mind that the scale of the typographical union always represents the minimum rate of wages.

Referred to committee on resolutions.

Proposition No. 61—By Delegate Berger (Milwaukee Newspaper Writers):

Whereas, Experience has proven that the militia can be used by capitalists as an engine of destruction in the subjugation of the working people, workmen have been arrayed thus against workmen, and ordered to shoot down their comrades; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the fifty-first annual convention of the International Typographical Union, That we declare our intention, and hereby instruct all affiliated bodies to hold absolutely aloof from all connection with the militia, until the militia system in vogue in Switzerland, or a similar system, is adopted in the United States.

Referred to committee on resolutions.

Proposition No. 62—By Delegate Berger (Milwaukee Newspaper Writers):

Whereas, Labor creates all values or makes them useful and accessible to mankind, but the present economic system is such that it is impossible for the great mass of wageworkers to save up a sufficient amount of money or property to secure them against want and misery and the indignities of capitalistic charity in their old age; and

Whereas, It is the prime object of the trade union movement to improve and elevate the standard of living of the working class everywhere and in every way possible; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the executive board of the International Typographical Union be instructed to use its best efforts to induce the congress of the United States to pass a bill which will secure to every wageworker in the United States who has earned no more than $1,000 average wage per year, a pension of not less than $12.00 per month at the age of sixty, and thereafter for the rest of his or her natural life; provided, however, that such wageworker is a citizen of the United States and has lived in this country for at least twenty-one years continuously at the time when the application is made.

Referred to committee on resolutions.

Proposition No. 63—By Delegate Berger (Milwaukee Newspaper Writers):

Whereas, No matter how manifold are the tasks of trade unionism, its main purpose must be the betterment of the wages and of working conditions, and in order to accomplish this aim, every trade union must therefore try to weld together all the available fellow workmen into the organization, and

Whereas, It is well known by dire experience that two trade unions of the same craft that oppose each other are worse than none, and

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especially the experiment of the now defunct Socialistic Trade and Labor Alliance has clearly proven that such dual organizations lead to organized scabbery and to the poisoning of the labor movement, and

Whereas, It is clear to every thinking workingman that the trade union movement must work out its own salvation, and must bring about such reforms in its tactics, methods and organization, as are made necessary by the progress of the time, and are the result of the understanding of the rank and file, and that especially the question of organization by industrial groups must be solved by the trade unions themselves, and can not be solved for them by outsiders, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we consider the recent formation of the so-called Industrial Workers of the World, formed by outsiders under the pretext of "industrialism" as a slightly disguised effort to revive the treacherous and scabby Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance and as an hostile act against bona fide trade unions, calculated to split up and ruin the forces of labor; furthermore, be it

Resolved, That the delegates of the fifty-first annual convention of the International Typographical Union hereby warn all the trade unions affiliated with our body and every honest union man in the country, that the giving of any help, aid or comfort to the so-called "Industrial Workers of the World" means giving help, aid or comfort to the enemies of organized labor, and whether done with good intention or not, can only result in great damage to the general labor movement of America.

Referred to committee on resolutions.

Proposition No. 66—By Delegates Tardif and Vauthier (Jacques-Cartier):

That a new section be added to the general laws to read as follows:

Foremen becoming interested as partners in a firm shall not have the right to belong to employers' association. Violation of this section shall be punished by expulsion.

Referred to committee on laws.

Proposition No. 67—By Delegates Tardif and Vauthier (Jacques-Cartier):

Add a new section to the general laws to read as follows:

A foreman shall not have the right to represent his employer in a conference of joint committee of local union and employers for the purpose of changing the scale of wages.

Referred to committee on laws.

Proposition No. 68—By Delegates Tardif and Vauthier (Jacques-Cartier):

Amend the last sentence of section 36, general laws, to read as follows:

Provided, local unions can prohibit employers and foremen interested as partners in a firm from being active members of their organizations if they so desire.

Referred to committee on laws.

Proposition No. 69—By Delegates Tardif and Vauthier (Jacques-Cartier):

Amend the second sentence of section 72, general laws, to read as follows:

Local unions shall have the right to grant the use of the label to any proprietor who is an active member, and working at the trade, and who employs at least one journeyman. International general laws to prevail in such office.

Referred to committee on laws.

Proposition No. 70—By Delegate Coffey (Lincoln):

Strike out all of section 64, general laws, under the head of "Typesetting Machines," and substitute the following:

Section 64. In machine offices under the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union, no person shall be eligible as a "learner" on machines who is not a member of the International Typographical Union, or an applicant for membership working under a permit. The time and compensation of "learners" shall be regulated by local unions: Provided, Regularly employed apprentices in machine offices, having had one year's experience at actual hand composition in said office, shall be privileged to work on machines during all of the last three months of their apprenticeship, and the learners' scale shall apply to such apprentices.

Referred to committee on laws.

Proposition No. 71—By Delegate Coffey (Lincoln):

Add to general laws under the head of "Membership," the following new section:

Section 62a. For the purpose of recognition of courtesies and valuable services rendered a local union may grant an honorary membership card, such honorary membership not being subject to transfer to the active list.

The honorary membership card shall contain on its obverse side the following:

INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

.....19..

This certifies that ..... the holder hereof, is at this day and date an honorary member in good standing of ..... Typographical Union No. ...., of ....., and for courtesies and valuable services rendered is granted this honorary membership card, which exempts him from all dues or taxes whatsoever, and acquits him of all rights to benefits of any kind whatsoever in said organization:

Witness our hand and the seal of the union, the day and year first above written.

....., President.
....., Secretary.
Countersigned ....., Secretary-Treasurer International Typographical Union.

The reverse of the card shall contain the following:

This honorary membership card is granted for courtesies and valuable services rendered, and is subject to recall by the local union granting same, and is of no value unless countersigned by the International Typographical Union secretary-treasurer.

Referred to committee on laws.

Proposition No. 72—By Delegate Coffey (Lincoln):

Amend article ii, constitution, under the head of "appeals," adding the following new sections:

Section 3. An appeal by either party from the decision of a subordinate union to the International president, or an appeal by either party from the decision of the International president to the executive council, or an appeal from the decision of the executive council to the International convention, in no case shall be allowed unless a copy of all argument and papers filed in said appeal shall be served on the opposite party to the appeal, and all papers filed in the case must be authenticated by the seal of the subordinate union where said case originally originated.

Section 4. The appellant or appellee shall have the right to file such argument or papers as he or she deems advisable in any case before the International president, the executive council or the International convention; but in all cases all papers or argument filed must bear the seal of the subordinate union where said case originated. In

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all cases papers or argument not properly authenticated shall be rejected and not considered.

Referred to committee on laws.

Proposition No. 73—By Delegate Coffey (Lincoln):

Strike out all of sections 1 and 2, article iv, of the constitution, and substitute the following new sections:

Section 1. Subordinate unions are entitled to representation in conventions of the International Union according to the following apportionment: Unions with 100 members or less, one delegate; more than 100 and less than 500 members, two delegates; more than 500 and less than 1,000 members, three delegates, and 1,000 or any greater number of members, four delegates. Each delegate shall be paid out of the treasury of the International a sum equal to 4 (four) cents per mile from place of location of the subordinate he or she represents to the convention meeting place, to be computed on the basis of the quickest traveled route. Two or more subordinate unions, having a membership of less than 100 members each, may combine and elect one delegate, the certificate of a delegate so chosen to be signed by the president and secretary of each of the unions he or she represents.

Section 2. In computing mileage, railroad mileage books and steamer estimates shall be conclusive evidence as to distance traveled.

Section 3. Each delegate shall be entitled to one vote, and no proxies shall be allowed.

Referred to committee on laws.

Proposition No. 74—By Delegate Coffey (Lincoln):

Add the following new section to article x, constitution, under the head of Penalties:

Section 4. Any member in good standing of a subordinate union under suspension by the executive council, shall, upon demand, receive a traveling card from said subordinate union, provided the cause of suspension of the subordinate union was the making of an illegal contract or an illegal scale of prices or an illegal change in the scale of prices, upon which action of the suspended union the member claiming benefits under this section is prohibited from participation under the provisions of section 138, general laws.

Referred to committee on laws.

Proposition No. 75—By Delegate Coffey (Lincoln):

Strike out all of section 9, article ix, under the head "Revenue and Funds," of the constitution, and substitute the following:

Section 9. The executive council shall have the power and authority to transfer the moneys of this union from one fund to another whenever deemed necessary to maintain the integrity of this organization, except the burial fund, which fund can only be transferred by action of international convention.

Referred to committee on laws.

Proposition No. 76—By Delegate Coffey (Lincoln):

Strike out all of section 32 of general laws and substitute the following:

Section 32. In towns where there are not a sufficient number of printers employed to hold a charter from this body, the organizer shall furnish application blanks to such as are there and wish to become members of the International Typographical Union, and such blanks, when filled out, shall be forwarded by him to the secretary-treasurer, who shall cause the names of the applicants to be published in the Typographical Journal; and if, after the lapse of thirty days after such publication, no valid objection is received, the secretary-treasurer shall, upon applicant subscribing to oath, as provided in section 31, issue a certificate of membership, which shall entitle the holder to all rights and privileges of a member of the International Union. Each application shall be accompanied by an initiation fee of $10, and such member shall be liable for the regular International Typographical Union per capita tax and assessments. Provided, That all applications under the provisions of this section shall be accompanied by the recommendation of the organizer forwarding same, as to competency, eligibility, etc., of said applicant.

Referred to committee on laws.

Proposition No. 77—By Delegate Coffey (Lincoln):

Strike out all of article xiv, section 1, under the head of "Certificate of Membership and Withdrawal Card," and substitute the following:

Section 1. The International Union shall issue, in blank form, cards with appropriate designs, to be known as the certificate of membership, withdrawal card and the honorary membership card, which shall be furnished subordinate unions, except district trade unions, at prices fixed by law, on proper application being made therefor.

Referred to committee on laws.

Proposition No. 78—By Delegate Coffey (Lincoln):

Strike out all of section 7, article ix, under the head "Revenue and Funds," of the constitution, and substitute the following:

Section 7. The burial fund shall be used to pay the burial expenses of members in good standing at time of death, and the amount of benefit in each case shall be $80 (eighty dollars).

Referred to committee on laws.

Proposition No. 79—By Delegate Coffey (Lincoln):

Strike out all of section 38 under the head of "Membership," general laws, and substitute the following:

Section 38. Every member must demand, and shall receive within a reasonable time thereafter, on payment of the proper sum, due stamps or a working card for each month's dues paid. It shall be optional with subordinate unions to choose either the adhesive stamps or working cards hereinbefore mentioned, except to show the payment of arrearages of dues, which shall be indicated by the attachment to the member's current working card of an adhesive stamp for each month's dues paid.

Referred to committee on laws.

Proposition No. 80—By Delegate Coffey (Lincoln):

Strike out all of section 80, general laws, under the head "General Discipline," and substitute the following:

Section 80. Not more than forty-eight hours shall constitute a week's work. No member of a subordinate union shall work more than six days in a week, nor more than the number of hours constituting a day's work in any jurisdiction multiplied by six, where a substitute can be obtained. Should any member work, through inability to secure a substitute, a greater number than six days in any one week, or more than the number of hours specified in this section, said member must give to the first available substitute all such extra days (or hours, to be specified by the local union), and shall work a correspondingly less number of days in the succeeding week, so as to bring the

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average number of days within a maximum of six days per week. All violations or evasions of this law shall be punished by a fine of not less than one day's minimum pay for each violation. And it shall be obligatory upon the part of the local union in whose jurisdiction said violation occurs to impose and collect such fine. Six-day papers publishing Sunday editions shall be classed in the category of seven-day morning papers.

Referred to committee on laws.

Proposition No. 81—By Delegate Coffey (Lincoln):

Add to general laws the following new section:

Section 70a. Journeymen members shall be allowed to show up for and accept employment as substitutes at the scale. This shall not be interpreted to mean that a journeyman can apply for a situation at less than the situation regularly pays.

Referred to committee on laws.

Proposition No. 82—By Delegate Coffey (Lincoln):

Strike out all of section 64, under the head "Typesetting Machines," general laws, and substitute the following:

Section 64. In machine offices under the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union, no person shall be eligible as a "learner" on machines who is not a member of the International Typographical Union, or an applicant for membership working under a permit. The time and compensation of "learners" shall be regulated by local unions.

Referred to committee on laws.

Proposition No. 83—By Delegate Coffey (Lincoln):

Add to general laws, under the head "Miscellaneous," the following new section:

Section 158a. The last Sunday in the month of May of each year shall be known as Typographical Union Memorial day. Subordinate unions are urged to observe the same with suitable ceremonies and to decorate the graves of all departed union printers, and to hold such other services as may be appropriate to the occasion.

Referred to committee on laws.

Proposition No. 84—By Delegate Coffey (Lincoln):

Amend general laws under the head of "Membership" by adding the following new section:

Section 28a. No subordinate union shall exact more nor less than $10 (ten dollars) as an initiation fee. Provided, Any subordinate union may proceed as set out in section 28, general laws.

Referred to committee on laws.

Proposition No. 85—By Delegate Coffey (Lincoln):

Add to general laws, under the head of "Membership," the following new section:

Section 32a. For the purpose of a thorough organization of organized territory the organizer shall proceed as provided in section 32. Provided, That if in his judgment the occasion demands he shall apply to the nearest local union to said organized territory for dispensation, and upon same being granted, can accept applications for membership at a minimum initiation fee of $2. But in all cases the time limit shall be set out in the application of the organizer.

Referred to committee on laws.

Proposition No. 86—By Delegate Coffey (Lincoln):

Add the following new section under the head "Typesetting Machines," general laws:

In offices operating two or less linotype machines an operator-machinist may be employed, but where three or more machines are in operation in any office a machinist shall be employed, at a salary to be fixed by the local union. Provided, That where more than one shift is worked the employment of a machinist on one shift and a machinist-operator on the other shift (or shifts) shall be deemed a compliance with the law.

Referred to committee on laws.

Proposition No. 87—By Mr. Wynne (Chicago):

Amend section 131 of the general laws by adding the following:

No member holding active membership in any local union shall sign an individual or private contract, with any employer, agreeing to work for any stated length of time, wages or conditions. The union alone has the power to contract for conditions, wages and hours.

Referred to committee on laws.

Proposition No. 88—By Delegate Barnes (Chattanooga):

Amend section 60, page 54, general laws, as follows:

Members who are proprietors, wholly or in part, of printing offices shall take out withdrawal cards. Provided, This shall not apply to publishers of labor publications.

Referred to committee on laws.

Proposition No. 89—By Members of Joliet Union:

To the Convention and Laws Committee of the International Typographical Union:

GENTLEMEN—The undersigned members of the Joliet Typographical Union No. 194 desire to present to you for your consideration the following amendment, with the hope that you will give it your endorsement and favorable recommendation before the convention for adoption:

"No person shall be admitted to membership in any local who holds a card in any other allied printing trades craft, except upon surrender of same to the local in which he seeks membership."

The object of the above is to do away with the two-card membership, which is a detriment and drawback to any union practicing it. Joliet has been struggling with the problem for several years, but the situation has been growing steadily worse until at our last regular meeting an amendment similar to the above was presented for adoption. An effort is being made to knock it out, and, knowing that the membership have a wholesome respect for the International Typographical Union, we desire that this amendment be adopted by the convention, thereby giving us the necessary leverage to adopt the same here.

We can see no reason why the International Typographical Union should not protect its locals the same as the International Printing Pressmen's Union does in this respect, as you will note in the

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following laws quoted from the constitution and by-laws of the International Printing Pressmen's Union:

"Section 10. Any person making application for membership in a subordinate union who holds a card in any other organization claiming jurisdiction in pressrooms shall surrender said card to the union in which he seeks to become a member before being admitted; and said card shall become the property of the union where deposited."

"Section 15. No man shall be allowed to operate a press or assume charge of any office under the jurisdiction of the international union who is not at the time a member in good standing of a subordinate union; and any subordinate union that accepts as a member any man who has ever been a journeyman at any other trade shall be fined $500 for the first offense, and their charter revoked on second offense."

When the pressmen's union was organized here in Joliet, No. 194 sought to help them out by taking a number of their members into our union. This practice was kept up until now we have eight or nine members holding two cards and in the smaller offices two situations.

The local pressmen's union, acting under the laws above quoted, refuse to admit our members to their union, but are continually proposing their members for admission into our union. These two-card members, and especially the secretary of the local pressmen's union, take an active part in the affairs of our union, always looking to the best interests of the pressmen's local, carrying back to them all business transacted by us. This condition of affairs is manifestly unfair to No. 194. We therefore urge upon you the necessity of prompt action by the International Typographical Union at the coming convention, thereby putting a stop to the two-card practice in all locals, and permitting us to adopt similar laws that will exclude from our councils the members of the pressmen's union, who are continually proposing legislation for their benefit and using No. 194 as a catspaw to pull their chestnuts out of the fire. A union, such as the local pressmen, whose officers and members have not the moral courage to formulate and adopt a regular scale of wages and have it signed, but permits its members to work under individual arrangements, is not the kind of a union to be upheld by the typographical union. Fraternally yours,

M. J. Milhouse,
Chairman Executive Board.
F. I. Weishaar,
Member Executive Board.
H. E. Wiers,
Ex-President No. 194.

Referred to committee on laws.

Proposition No. 90—By Delegate O'Connor (Louisville):

Whereas, The International Typographical Union is at present conducting an aggressive organizing campaign in Louisville, and this campaign is meeting with considerable success, holding forth promise of complete returns within a very short time, thus placing Louisville again in the ranks of the thoroughly organized cities; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the International president be instructed to continue the work in Louisville until such time as in his judgment No. 10 is again in control or further effort is unnecessary.

Referred to committee on organization.

Proposition No. 91—By Delegate Sherman (Denver):

Resolved, That the secretary-treasurer shall send a circular letter to the secretary of each local union embodying the following extract from the International Typographical Union laws of 1905, page 58, section 76: "All local unions must pass laws defining the grade and classes of work apprentices must be taught from year to year of their apprenticeship, with the aim in view that they may have the opportunity of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the printing trade."

Also the following from page 73, section 139: "It is the sense of the International Union that subordinate unions shall make every effort possible to secure the proper training and instruction of apprentices in offices under their jurisdiction to the intent that they may become competent workmen."

Referred to committee on miscellaneous business.

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SECOND DAY.

MORNING SESSION.

LABOR TEMPLE, TORONTO, CANADA,
TUESDAY, August 15, 1905.

President Lynch called the convention to order at 9:30 o'clock.

The following delegates were present at roll call:

Abraham,
Aide,
Alberts, C. H.,
Alberts, O. E.,
Alford, Eli,
Alford, J. R.,
Alter,
Ames,
Austin,
Bair,
Baker,
Ball, Edward,
Bandlow,
Barnes,
Barnum,
Bastian,
Bennetto,
Berger,
Beyer,
Birkedahl,
Biwer,
Black,
Blain,
Bowers,
Brady,
Brewer,
Brown,
Bryan,
Buehler,
Bulcock,
Burlington,
Cahill,
Cantwell,
Carlin, W. S.,
Carpenter, W. P.,
Carter,
Casey,
Cherry,
Coffey,
Colburne,
Collier,
Comerford,
Condon,
Conway,
Corcoran,
Corning,
Crammond,
Creager,
Croft, J. P.,
Croft, T. G.,
Cronin,
Crosman,
Crowe,
Crowley,
Damer,
Davey, L. J.,
Davy, W. W.,
Dechend,
DeGour,
Dill,
Dirks,
Donnell,
Dorsey,
Draper,
Dwyer,
Eby,
Edwards,
Esty,
Evans,
Everett,
Fahey,
Faries,
Feckey,
Ferguson,
Finley,
Flaherty,
Flynn,
Forbes,
Frazier,
Freeman, H. R.,
Freeman, J. F.,
Garrison,
Geng,
Gibbons,
Gleason,
Godkin,
Golds,
Gray, Ida,
Gray, M. R.,
Green,
Gude,
Habecker,
Hanley,
Hansen,
Harris,
Harrison,
Hartman,
Hartnett,
Hawley,
Hayes,
Hearns,
Henderson, H. D.,
Henderson, U. T.,
Hendrick,
Hertenstein,
Heuston,
Hinman,
Holderby,
Hollingsworth,
Holm,
Hughes,
James, W. R.,
Jerrard,
Johndrew,
Johnson, Horace,
Johnson, J. M.,
Johnson, R. M.,
Jordan,
Kane,
Kay,
Kennedy, E. F.,
Kennedy, J. P.,
Kinner,
Kipp,
Klaus,
Klein,
Knapp,
Kreft,
Kuhnholz,
Kupke,
Larson,
Leader,
Lee,
Leigh, J. E.,
Lovett,
Lyon,
Marcy,
Markey,
Marshall, David,
Marshall, W. A.,
Martin, Albert,
Maydwell,
Mayer,
McCahill,
McCallum,
McCracken,
McCullagh,
McCurdy,
McInerney,
McKee,
McKibbin,
McKinstry,
McLogan,
McWilliams,
Meade,
Millard,
Miller, Hugo,
Moore, A. B.,
Moore, R. P.,
Moore, W. J.,
Morehouse,
Morse,
Mowbray,
Mullen,
Mulvihill,
Neary,
Needham,
Neff,
Nelis,
Nock,
O'Brien, J. M.,
O'Brien, T. J.,
O'Connor,
O'Donnell,
O'Neal,
Orser,
O'Sullivan,
Parker,
Parsell,
Pennington,
Plambeck,
Porter,
Purnett,
Quigley,
Quirk,
Reilly,
Rhoades, J. F.,
Rhodes, W. H.,
Ripley, R. L.,
Ripley, W. S.,
Robbins,
Robinson, B. C.,
Robinson, W. J.,
Rogers,
Ryan,
Saltus,
Sandow,
Sayers,
Sayles,
Scanlon,
Schleif,
Schultz, W. A.,
Scott,
Seaman,
Seffing,
Selden,
Senker,
Shaffer,
Shepard,
Sherer,
Sherman,
Shrope,
Shultz, M. J.,
Slemons,
Smith, H. W.,
Smith, Shelby,
Snyder,
Soverino,
Spead,
Steele,
Steffen,
Stubbs,
Sullivan, E. D.,
Sullivan, George,
Sullivan, Jerry,
Sutch,
Tardif,
Thompson,
Throssell,
Tolan,
Turner,
Vander Perel,
Van Doren,
Varley,
Vauthier,
Watters,
Webber,
West,
Whealan,
White,
Whiteley,
Wigg,
Wilcox,
Witchall,
Wolber,
Wolfe,
Woody,
Wright.

The president announced that those who presented their cards at the secretary's desk within five minutes after roll call would be recorded as present.

REPORT OF CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

GENTLEMEN—Your committee on credentials respectfully submits the following report:

The delegates named below have been irregularly elected as to the day of election; upon hearing the evidence we find the objections to be of a purely technical nature, and we feel bound by precedents established by former conventions to recommend that the following be regularly accredited delegates

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to the fifty-first convention of the International Typographical Union, and be seated:

174. Los Angeles, Cal.—T. D. Fennessy.
152, Manchester, N. H.—F. T. Irwin.
424, Orange, N. J.—Thomas F. Nihill.
452, New Kensington-Tarentum—B. C. Dawson.
93, Macon, Ga.—W. T. Anderson.

Your committee finds the credentials of R. J. Birch, of Union No. 460, Chatham, Ont., in due form, but the union delinquent, and recommends that he be not seated.

We also recommend that William R. Lucas, of Batavia (N. Y.) No. 511, and J. Neven Huber, of Greensburg (Pa.) No. 575, regularly elected delegates, be seated. Respectfully submitted,

W. H. Comerford, Chairman,
James H. Godkin,
O. N. Marcy,
William Birkedahl,
Committee on Credentials.

The report of the committee on credentials was received and recommendations concurred in.

The delegates thus seated were then obligated.

The committee on eight-hour day submitted the following:

REPORT OF EIGHT-HOUR COMMITTEE.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

Ladies and Gentlemen—In compliance with a request made, your eight-hour committee, on August 14, 1905, met a committee representing the United Typothetæ of America, composed of President Ellis, of Boston; Secretary Macintyre, of New York, and Messrs. Green, of New York, Donnelley, of Chicago, and Nunemacher, of Louisville, members of the executive board of the United Typothetæ of America, and after a thorough discussion of the eight-hour question, received the following proposition from the representatives of the United Typothetæ:

August 14, 1905.

Mr. Max S. Hayes, Rossin House, City:

Dear Sir—As agreed at the joint committee meeting held today, I herewith send you the suggestions as outlined.

The committee from the United Typothetæ of America suggests to the eight-hour committee from the International Typographical Union that it recommend to the International Typographical Union convention, now in session, that it vote in favor of a reconsideration of the referendum vote taken last fall on the eight-hour day, and authorize a new referendum vote to be taken with the object of rescinding the resolution to make the eight-hour day effective January 1, 1906; or if the convention is unwilling to vote affirmatively on the above, that the convention shall empower the executive council to call for such referendum vote if, at any time between now and January 1, 1906, the executive council shall consider it advisable. Sincerely yours,

John Macintyre, Secretary.

We would request that the matter be recommitted to the committee for further consideration.

Fraternally yours, Max Hayes, Chairman.

The request of the committee was granted.

President Lynch announced that George H. Ellis, president of the United Typothetæ of America, and William Green, chairman of the executive committee, were in waiting and ready to address the convention. There being no objection, the gentlemen were escorted to the platform. The president of the United Typothetæ of America then addressed the convention as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen—I wish to thank your executive council for the invitation to speak to you this morning on behalf of the United Typothetæ of America, to present as best I may the employer's side of the eight-hour question.

Before doing so I wish to say a personal word. In the last number of The Typographical Journal is a report of a meeting of employing printers, held a short time since in Milwaukee, at which I am credited with the following:

"Mr. Ellis said it was a crime and against the constitution to make a contract with organized labor. It was detrimental to the willing non-union workers, and tended to deprive them of making a living. That he hoped they would never be under obligation to sign any agreement in the future."

This is absolutely and unequivocally false, and such meaning could not be twisted out of anything that I said. To those of you who know me I hardly need to say that I not only said no such thing, but that I hold no such views.

I wish also to correct another misstatement. It has been repeatedly stated in print and in various public meetings that the officers of the United Typothetæ of America have refused to confer with your officers on the eight-hour question. This is not true. The officers of the United Typothetæ of America have not received, directly or indirectly, any request for a conference until within the last week, since the meeting of the United Typothetæ of America in St. Louis in June of last year. At that time a conference was held, and the result of the discussion in our convention, as embodied in its preamble and resolutions, was reported to your committee. It is true that the stand taken by the United Typothetæ of America in these resolutions was so decided as to lead your president to remark that he supposed there was no use in further conference, but I think those resolutions have not been fully understood, and I would like to read them here.

"Whereas, The International Typographical Union has asked the United Typothetæ of America to declare its position upon the proposed eight-hour day; and,

"Whereas, Under existing conditions any attempt to reduce the hours of labor in the printing trade would be disastrous to the employer and employe alike; be it

"Resolved, That the United Typothetæ of America declares that it is opposed to any reduction of the fifty-four-hour week; and be it further

"Resolved, That the United Typothetæ of America will resist any attempt on the part of the International Typographical Union to reduce the present hours of labor."

That the typothetæ is not opposed to conferences is, I think, fully proved by the action of the local typothetæ of Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis and Detroit, who themselves proposed the so-called Detroit conference, at which, beside the local committee, your executive council and the committee of the United Typothetæ of America were present.

As president of the United Typothetæ of America it has been my duty, with other members of the executive committee, to attend the meetings of employing printers held to consider this question during the past few months in different parts of the country; not, as has been frequently stated, to stir up opposition to the ultimatum of the International Typographical Union, but to learn the sentiment of the employing printers on this question, and of course to assist in organizing such opposition if it existed; and almost without exception we found the conviction expressed that it would be ruinous to undertake to put the printing offices on an eight-hour basis in the immediate future.

This is not guess work on the part of the employers, for they had an experience with the reduction from ten hours to nine. This reduction, as many of you will remember, was advocated by

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members of the Boston Typothetæ, to which I happened to belong, for several years before it was brought about by the Syracuse conference; and yet today, not only is every member of the Boston Typothetæ opposed to this further reduction of hours, but every man will stand out against it; and while they now have no less sympathy with their employes and would be glad to meet their wishes if possible, they are convinced through experience that the reduction is not so simple a matter as appears on the surface; that its effects are far reaching.

The theory that about as much would be accomplished in nine hours as in ten was a delusion. Not only is no more work done per hour, but the better work which it was prophesied would result has not been forthcoming, while the reduction was not merely one hour in ten, but the actual working time on a ten-hour basis being not more than nine and one-half hours on the average, with the shorter day the whole hour comes off the working time.

The claim that the introduction of machinery into the composing room makes the shorter day possible is fallacious. Not only is it impossible to do a large part of the work coming to the general office today on machines, but even on such work as can be done on them it must be remembered that the work of operatives on machines is but a part of the necessary cost of the completed composition; proofreading, make-up and general expenses are not reduced by them, while every department of the business will be affected.

The claim that the nine-hour day is excessive on sanitary grounds is hardly worthy of consideration; the physical condition of our employes is sufficient answer to that.

The decrease in hours and increase in wages since 1898 amount on the average to at least an increase of 33⅓ per cent in wages per hour, and the increased cost of a further reduction to eight hours will result in an additional increased labor cost of from 18 to 25 per cent, depending upon conditions and locality. For it should be remembered that this reduction must be followed either by increasing the size and cost of plant, with attendant increase in rents, etc., or the work must be done on overtime and at overtime prices—elements too often overlooked in the computation.

The building trades, so often cited as on eight hours, form no basis for comparison, as the invested capital per employe is but a small percentage of that in the printing business, and their work must be done on the premises, while much printing can be done anywhere; and such an increase in cost as is contemplated, which must inevitably be borne by the customer, will result in driving no inconsiderable amount of work out of the country. This is no idle dream, it is a cold fact as stated by reputable publishers in the city of New York.

The increase in cost will inevitably result in a reduction of the total amount of work to be done, for the large purchasers of printing are counting the cost as never before, and competition is not alone between men, but between methods as well, and any considerable increase in cost will change the current, which has been for some years so largely in the direction of catalogue work and other printing, into other channels.

Comparison is sometimes made between the working hours in newspaper and in book and job offices. I do not need in this assembly to call attention to the difference in conditions. In the newspaper offices the demand is for the greatest possible output in the shortest possible time, and the nervous strain to which a newspaper man is subjected when compared to that of the book and job man is, I believe, even now disproportionate to the difference in working time. Then the work must be done, not only in a specified time, but in a specified place, and is not in any sense a subject of competition.

Gentlemen, if you carry out your program and insist on eight hours or a strike next January, sorry as we shall all be (and we shall be sorry, as we always are at any differences between employers and employes), there is no alternative for us. We must meet you in a fight which will mean much to both of us, but in which WE are fighting with our all at stake, and we MUST fight to win.

This is not a matter of principle, but a practical question of dollars and cents. In our convention, in the many meetings of employing printers throughout the country, and during the year in constant interviews and correspondence with the employing printers of the country, I find there is an almost unanimous feeling that it is impossible for them to increase the price of their product to their customers; and under these circumstances it means, should they accept the eight-hour day, certain ruin.

By your demand you are presenting to the employing printers of the country the two horns of a dilemma: Either to accept the eight-hour day and face certain ruin, or to fight your demand to the very limit of their resources. I recognize that both your officers and many of your rank and file honestly differ with the belief of the employing printers that the eight-hour day would bring to them ruin. Yet you must accept their honesty of mind in believing the contrary, and give due weight to their experience in the conduct of their business.

The situation then narrows itself down to the following: If you insist upon the eight-hour day the printers of America must fight you. We have no idea that in every place we will be successful, but we are confident that in the majority of cases we will win, and that the present relationship between your union and the United Typothetæ of America will be broken up—a relationship which has been to the benefit of both parties—and that, from now on, throughout this country most of the large book and job offices will operate in disregard of your organization, if not in hostile opposition to it.

The insistence on the eight-hour day on January 1, 1906, will result in a disastrous warfare; and the object of my presence here today is to assure you, gentlemen, in spite of the many reports to the contrary, that the employing printers of the United States are sincere in their opposition to this movement and will resist it to the last ditch.

One thing more: It has been stated that if there is a strike, we, the employers, will be held responsible. We deny this responsibility. Employing printers as a class were never more anxious for co-operation with their employes than now. Never did they realize more fully that their interests are largely identical, that prosperity for one means prosperity for both—look back over the past few years and see how fairly your demands have been met—but when their business sense and experience tell them that you are asking what can not be granted, they must refuse at any cost.

I sincerely hope that your more mature judgment will rescind a resolution, which, if acceded to by your employers, will mean ruin to many of them and no financial advantage to yourselves.

William Green, chairman of the executive committee of the United Typothetæ of America, said he had nothing to add to President Ellis's address, he assuming the position of the fifth wheel.

The gentlemen then retired amid great applause.

President Lynch announced that if there was no objection the address of President Ellis would be made a part of the records and referred to the eight-hour committee. There being no objection, it was so ordered.

The following telegrams were received and ordered made a part of the records:

CHICAGO, August 14, 1905.

International Typographical Union, Toronto, Ont.:

The International Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union, in convention assembled in the city of Chicago, Ill., sends greetings and congratulations to the International Typographical Union, now in annual session in the city of Toronto, Canada. We sincerely hope that the great economic reform which you are advertising will be success-

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fully inaugurated on January 1 next. We further congratulate the International Typographical Union on the prompt action recently taken by Detroit Typographical Union when the local typothetæ made an unwarranted attack upon existing union conditions. GEORGE W. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., August 14, 1905.

James M. Lynch, International Typographical Union Convention Hall, Toronto, Ont.:

No. 42 extends greetings, and hopes that this most important convention will end pleasantly and profitably. We are fully prepared here. Stand pat for eight hours January 1.

F. N. GOULD, President.

N. C. O'CONNOR, Secretary.

The president announced the following changes in the committees, caused by non-attendance of delegates previously appointed:

Committee on credentials—Esty (Paterson, N. J.) instead of Eagledon (Windsor).

Committee on Typographical Journal—Anderson (Macon) instead of Lavery (Poughkeepsie).

Committee on arbitration—Parsell (Kansas City), to fill vacancy.

Committee on organization—Baker (Fresno) instead of Maulsby (Tacoma).

Committee on allied trades—Harris (Washington, Ind.) instead of Buchanan (New York Newspaper Writers).

Committee on press—Sutch (East Liverpool) instead of Doyle (Boston Newspaper Writers).

Committee on label—Hollingsworth (Jacksonville, Fla.) instead of Conklin (Charleston, S. C.).

Committee on report of federation delegates—Casey (Erie) instead of Bender (Roanoke).

Committee on miscellaneous business—Edwards (Clinton) instead of Grier (Wilmington).

Committee on copyright—Colburn (Superior) instead of Pierce (Muncie).

It was ordered that all resolutions, propositions and similar documents submitted for the consideration of the convention shall be prepared and presented in duplicate.

Delegate Sherman (Denver) moved that the time limit for presenting resolutions, etc., be fixed at 12 (noon) Wednesday.

Delegate Seaman (Cincinnati) moved to amend by inserting "Thursday" instead of "Wednesday."

The amendment was lost.

The original motion was adopted.

Delegate West (Brockton) moved that smoking be prohibited during the sessions of the convention.

The motion was lost.

Delegate Anderson (Macon) expressed regret at the action of the convention.

Delegate Green (Atlanta) declared that he had voted in the affirmative, and moved for a reconsideration.

The motion to reconsider prevailed.

A motion to prohibit smoking during the sessions was then adopted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LAWS.

TORONTO, CANADA, August 14, 1905.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

GENTLEMEN—Your committee on laws, having given due consideration to the various propositions submitted to it, presents the following report:

Proposition No. 65—By Delegate Smith (Philadelphia):

Insert before the word "shall," in line 2, section 4, article i of the by-laws, the words: "Officers and officers-elect of the International Typographical Union, ex-presidents and ex-vice-presidents of the International Typographical Union and organizers commissioned by the president of the International Typographical Union."

Your committee recommends the following substitute:

Section 4. No persons other than duly elected delegates and officers shall be accorded the privileges of the floor during the sessions of the International Union, except by unanimous consent of the convention; but, when requested, a representative of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association or the United Typothetæ shall be heard on important changes in the laws affecting their interests.

The substitute recommended by the committee was adopted.

Delegate Steele (Washington) moved the immediate consideration of Proposition No. 22.

The motion was lost.

Proposition No. 2—By Delegate Kennedy (Minneapolis):

Amend article i, constitution, "Jurisdiction," as follows:

Section 1. This body * * *. In it * * * printers (proofreaders who are practical printers or who have served an apprenticeship of four years as copy holders in a union printing office) machine tenders * * *.

Committee reports unfavorably.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 3—By Delegate Kipp (Columbus Newspaper Writers):

Amend section 1, article i of the constitution, and all other sections of the book of laws containing the name "International Typographical Union of North America," by striking out the words "of North America."

Committee reports unfavorably.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 4—By Delegate Kipp (Columbus Newspaper Writers):

Amend section 4, article i of the constitution so as to read as follows:

"Section 4. The distinctive names of the several subordinate branches shall be: Of the printers, Typographical Union; of the stereotypers and electrotypers, the Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union; of the mailers, Mailers' Union; of the writers, Newspaper Writers' Union; of the typefounders, Typefounders' Union; of the allied crafts, Allied Printing Trades Council, and of other allied crafts or trades, if such there be, the distinctive name of each branch."

Committee reports unfavorably.

The report of the committee was adopted.

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Proposition No. 5—By Delegate Dirks (St. Louis):

Amend section 6, article vi, constitution, "The Executive Council," to read as follows:

Section 6. There shall be an executive council, consisting of the president, the first vice-president and secretary-treasurer, which body shall have general supervision of the business of the International Union and of subordinate unions.

Amend article vi, section 6, constitution, "The Executive Council," by adding to bottom of section the words:

"The president shall be disqualified to sit with the council in the consideration of appeals from his decisions. In such cases the second vice-president shall constitute the third member."

Committee reports unfavorably.

Delegate Dirks (St. Louis) requested permission to withdraw the proposition. The request was granted, and the proposition withdrawn.

Proposition No. 6—By Delegate Kennedy (Minneapolis):

Amend article viii, constitution, "Salaries and Expenses," as follows:

Section 1. The salary of * * *
For the President, $2,500 per annum *.
Secretary-Treasurer, $2,500 per annum.

Committee recommends the following as a substitute:

Section 1. The salary of * * *
For the President, $2,100 per annum *.
Secretary-Treasurer, $2,100 per annum.

The substitute recommended by the committee was adopted.

Delegate Johnson (Washington, D. C.) moved that the secretary-treasurer be instructed to insert an explanatory note on the ballot form, when the above proposition is submitted to the referendum, setting forth that the proposed increase in salaries will not cause an increase in dues or per capita tax.

The motion prevailed.

Proposition No. 7—By Delegate Kipp (Columbus Newspaper Writers):

Amend section 1, article viii, constitution, by inserting the words "Fourth Vice-President, $50 per annum," in the next to the last line of the section, after the words "per annum."

Committee reports unfavorably.

Delegate Kipp (Columbus Newspaper Writers) asked permission to withdraw the proposition. The request was granted.

Proposition No. 8—By Delegate Dirks (St. Louis):

Amend article xvii, section 3, constitution, by adding to bottom of section the words:

"This section contemplates the exercise of the principles of initiative and referendum absolutely and unrestricted."

Committee reports unfavorably.

Delegate Dirks (St. Louis) requested permission to withdraw the proposition. The request was granted.

Proposition No. 9—By Delegate Dirks (St. Louis):

Resolved, That the president is hereby requested to appoint a committee of three, who shall thoroughly investigate and report to the next convention a plan for the inauguration of a system of pensions and relief for aged and sick members.

Proposition No. 10—By Delegate Kennedy (Minneapolis):

Resolved, That the executive council be prepared to present a plan of compulsory life insurance of the members at the convention of the International Typographical Union to be held in 1906.

Proposition No. 11—By Delegate Lovett (Charleston, W. Va.):

A resolution to make provision for the establishment of a protective or insurance society for printers, to be under the direction of the president and secretary of the International Typographical Union. The object of this society to be for the benefit of those printers who are desirous of making provisions for old age. No member to be entitled to benefits until he shall have been a member of such society at least three years. The object of this provision is to prevent any one from drawing benefits until he shall have paid in for a reasonable time. Benefits to commence after the member shall have reached the age of forty-five years, and not to exceed the sum of ten dollars per week. That a committee be appointed looking toward the devising of ways and means to launch this society, and the necessary help to be secured for this system to be conducted properly; that the president and secretary be made the president and secretary of this society; and that said committee have power to modify and amend as in their judgment seems best for success; and that the matter be referred to a vote as are other amendments, should it prevail in the convention.

Committee considered Propositions No. 9, 10 and 11 collectively, and reports unfavorably.

Delegate Dirks (St. Louis) and others spoke in favor of increased beneficial features.

Delegate Tolan (New York) asked for division of the propositions.

The propositions were divided, and Proposition No. 9 was taken up separately.

Delegate Creager, a member of the laws committee, explained the position of the committee.

After a lengthy debate, participated in by Delegates Sherman (Denver), Barnes (Chattanooga), Green (Atlanta), Bandlow (Cleveland German-American), Hayes (Cleveland), Secretary-Treasurer Bramwood, and Kreft (Philadelphia), a call was made for the reading of the report submitted on this subject at the Washington and St. Louis conventions. The report of the special committee on the establishment of benefit features (consisting of James M. Lynch, Charles E. Hawkes, Hugo Miller, John W. Bramwood and David Hastings) was then read from the proceedings of the St. Louis session.

A vote was then taken on concurring in the adverse report of the committee on Proposition No. 9, and the report was non-concurred in.

The proposition was adopted.

Proposition No. 10 was withdrawn by unanimous consent.

The unfavorable report of the committee on Proposition No. 11 was adopted.

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Delegate Fennessy (Los Angeles) moved the appointment of a committee of three to arrange an armistice between the representatives of Colorado Springs and Pittsburg in relation to the contest for the place for holding the next convention.

The motion prevailed, and the president appointed as such committee Delegates Snyder (Colorado Springs), Klein (Pittsburg), and Fennessy (Los Angeles), as chairman.

The arrangements committee announced the postponement until Thursday of the Woman's Auxiliary car ride, on account of the inclement weather, and presented an invitation for the convention to visit O'Keefe's emporium at 3 p. m. today.

Delegate Cherry (Indianapolis) moved to accept the invitation, and that the session continue till 1 o'clock and then adjourn for the day.

The motion prevailed.

Consideration of the report of the committee on laws was resumed.

Proposition No. 12—By Delegate Sullivan (Nashville):

Amend section 10, general laws, by striking out the words "for the three (3) months ending July 31, October 31, January 31, April 30," and substituting therefor the words "once a year, ending July 31;" the amended section to read:

Section 10. Subordinate unions are required to elect three (3) auditors, whose duty it shall be to examine all the books and records of the financial officers once a year, ending July 31, and report," etc.

Add new section to general laws as follows:

Section —. Secretaries of all subordinate unions shall compile a report for the three (3) months ending October 31, January 31, April 30, and submit to the secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union, within fifteen (15) days thereafter, a statement of the condition of the funds and accounts, the members in good standing, members initiated, admitted or withdrawn by cards for each month, together with such other information as the executive council may deem necessary.

Committee reports unfavorably.

Delegate Sullivan (Nashville) asked permission to withdraw the proposition. The request was granted.

Proposition No. 13—By Delegate Moore (Shreveport):

Amend section 32, general laws, by substituting $5, in place of $2, so as to read:

"* * * Each application shall be accompanied by an initiation fee of $5. * * *"

Committee reports unfavorably.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 14—By Delegate Moore (Shreveport):

Amend section 36, general laws, by striking out the proviso now in force and substituting the following:

"Provided, That bona fide proprietors, who are members of the union, shall be required to pay International Typographical Union dues only, and shall be eligible to International Typographical Union benefits only."

Proposition No. 15—By Delegate Sullivan (Lafayette):

Amend section 36 of the general laws to read as follows:

"Section 36. All persons performing the work of a foreman or journeyman, at any branch of the printing trade, in offices under the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union, must be active members of the local union of their craft and entitled to all the privileges and benefits of membership: Provided, Any member becoming a proprietor after the time of his initiation into the union shall be transferred to the honorary list, unless he is employed daily at the case or similar work."

Proposition No. 16—By Delegate Dawson (New Kensington):

Amend section 35, general laws, by striking out all after the word "provided" in the sixth line, and substituting therefor the words:

"Employers who do not work more than eight (8) hours in one week shall not be required to become members of a local union, but shall be entitled to the use of the label upon signing the contracts as approved by the local and International Union."

Making the section read:

"Section 36. All persons performing the work of a foreman or journeyman, at any branch of the printing trade in offices under the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union, must be active members of the local union of their craft and entitled to all the privileges and benefits of membership; Provided, Employers who do not work more than eight (8) hours in one week shall not be required to become members of a local union, but shall be entitled to the use of the label upon signing the contracts as approved by the local and International Union."

Committee considered Propositions No. 14, 15 and 16 collectively, and reports unfavorably.

After considerable discussion the report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 17—By Delegate Woody (Richmond, Va.):

Substitute for section 65, general laws, the following:

Section 65. Machine operators may accept a bonus, based on setting so many thousand ems over a prescribed amount, provided such bonus be mutually agreed on by employer and employe, and such agreement is not made to operate to the detriment of any operator, or is not in conflict with the scale of prices of the union under whose jurisdiction such agreement is made.

Committee reports unfavorably.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 18—By Delegate Buehler (Milwaukee):

Amend section 71 of the general laws to read as follows:

"Section 71. In cities and towns where more than one craft is organized, labels shall be loaned to offices by the allied printing trades council, acting as the agent of the International Typographical Union, and it is imperatively ordered that no office shall be permitted to use labels unless the rules and regulations of the respective unions, subordinate or affiliated, are complied with.

"Provided, That all propositions looking toward revoking the right of use of such label be first submitted to a referendum vote of the crafts allied under and with the allied printing trades council in any city or town.

"Provided further, That in cities where the German label has been in use heretofore and is known

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as the eight-hour label, the German unions shall have the right to use this label on all work done under the eight-hour system, subject to the discretion of the executive council."

Committee reports unfavorably.

Proposition No. 18 was withdrawn, by unanimous consent.

Proposition No. 19—By Delegate Seaman (Cincinnati):

Amend section 80, general laws, to read as follows:

Section 80. Not more than fifty-four hours shall constitute a week's work. No member of a subordinate union shall work more than six days in any one week, nor more than the number of hours constituting a day's work in any jurisdiction multiplied by six, where a substitute can be obtained. Should any member holding regular six or seven-day situations work, through inability to secure a substitute, a greater number than six days in any one week, or more than the number of hours specified in this section, said member must give to the first available substitute all such extra days (or hours, to be specified by the local union) and shall work a correspondingly less number of days in the succeeding week, so as to bring the average number of days within a maximum of six days per week. All violations or evasions of this law shall be punished by a fine of not less than one day's minimum pay for each violation. And it shall be obligatory upon the part of the local union in whose jurisdiction said violation occurs to impose and collect such fine. Six-day papers publishing Sunday editions shall be classed in the category of seven-day morning papers.

Committee reports unfavorably.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 20—By Delegate Knapp (Washington, D. C.):

Amend section 80, general laws, by inserting after the word "union" in the second line, the words "holding a regular situation."

Committee reports unfavorably.

The proposition was withdrawn, by unanimous consent.

Proposition No. 21—By Delegate Bandlow (Cleveland German-American):

Add to section 87 of the general laws the following:

"Nor shall German composition in English offices be done at a lesser rate or longer hours than in vogue in offices under jurisdiction of the Typographia."

Committee reports unfavorably.

The committee asked that the proposition be recommitted to the committee. The request was granted.

Proposition No. 22—By Delegate Bandlow (Cleveland German-American):

Add preamble to the constitution as follows:

DECLARATORY.

The International Typographical Union, being distinctly a class organization, embracing workers following kindred crafts in the printing industry, which seeks to improve the economic and social condition of its members, emphasizes the necessity of concerted action upon the industrial as well as political field. To accomplish the purpose for which it has been called into existence, its members must keep in mind that private ownership of the tools and machinery required in their calling is inimical to the interest of the organization, as the antagonism of the employers ever manifests when demands for better conditions, higher wages or less hours of labor per day are presented, and the aim and object of the International Typographical Union therefore is, in common with all industrial combinations of the working class, to wrest from the exploiting class the power to oppress. We therefore declare it consistent with the ethics of unionism and the sacred duty of every honorable member of this union to sever his or her affiliation with all political parties upholding capitalism, whose representatives are using the powers of government to encroach upon the liberties of the working class, thus annulling all the advantages that are momentarily gained upon the industrial field by organized labor and thwarting all the efforts for the emancipation of the wealth producers.

This proposition was endorsed by German-American Union No. 6 at its meeting July 10, 1905.

Committee reports unfavorably.

After considerable discussion of this proposition by Delegates Bandlow, Steele, Green, Hayes and others, the hour for adjournment arrived, and further consideration of the matter was postponed till the next session.

President Lynch announced that Frederick Driscoll, commissioner of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, and Martin Higgins, president of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, would address the convention Wednesday morning.

Adjourned till Wednesday at 9 a. m.

COMMUNICATIONS AND PROPOSITIONS.

The following communications and propositions were presented and referred to the appropriate committees:

Proposition No. 92—By Delegate Donnell (Cincinnati):

Strike out that part of paragraph "C," section 3, page 27, Book of Laws, 1905, commencing with fifth line, quoted below:

"A list of all rejections, expulsions, suspensions and reinstatements made and reported by subordinate unions."

Referred to committee on laws.

Proposition No. 93—By Delegate Forbes (Jersey City):

Amend section 45, general laws, by striking out the words, "This shall not apply to unions located within five miles of each other, when the current working card of the nearest union shall hold good for thirty days," and inserting in its place: "Provided, This shall not prevent sister unions located within a radius of five miles from mutually agreeing to recognize each other's current working cards for a period of thirty days."

Referred to committee on laws.

Proposition No. 94—By Delegate Damer (Mobile):

Amend section 12 of the allied trades agreement so as to read as follows:

Section 12. In localities where there are unions chartered by two or more of the organizations parties to this agreement, a local allied printing trades

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council may be formed by common agreement of the several organizations.

Referred to committee on allied trade relations.

Proposition No. 95—By Delegate Dawson (New Kensington and Tarentum):

Add the following proviso to section 36, page 48, general laws:

Provided, Employers who do not work more than eight hours in one week shall not be required to become members of a local union, but shall be entitled to the use of the label, upon signing the agreement as approved by the local and International Typographical Union.

Referred to committee on laws.

Proposition No. 96—By Delegate Mayer (Hamilton, Ohio):

Be it Resolved, By the fifty-first convention of the International Typographical Union, That the executive officers of the International Union devise ways and means to make a permanent fight against the foreign work of the non-union offices of Hamilton, Ohio.

Referred to committee on organization.

Proposition No. 97—By Jacksonville (Fla.) Union No. 162:

Whereas, The Home for Union Printers is located in Colorado Springs, Colo., one of the healthiest and most beautiful sections of the country; and,

Whereas, The headquarters of the International Typographical Union is located at Indianapolis, Ind., a great distance from the Home; and,

Whereas, By being so located in different sections of the country, large and unnecessary expense is thereby incurred; and,

Whereas, It is believed that much money could be saved to the membership at large, and the affairs of the International Typographical Union conducted much more advantageously than at present, were the two located at the same place, especially in the matter of the publication and printing of THE JOURNAL; therefore,

Resolved, That the executive council is hereby instructed to have printed and submit the proposition to a referendum, the question of locating the headquarters of the International Typographical Union at Colorado Springs, Colo., and they are hereby instructed, if such measure should carry, to make all necessary arrangements for the transfer of the headquarters, and the printing and publication of THE JOURNAL at said Home for Union Printers, within sixty days after the passage of such measure.

Resolved, That the sum of $10,000, or so much thereof as is necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any moneys not otherwise appropriated in the general treasury, to carry into effect the provisions of this measure.

Resolved further, That the executive council is hereby authorized to levy an assessment of 25 cents per capita upon the entire membership, if the funds in the treasury are not adequate for the above purpose, the same to be used for the purpose above specified.

Referred to committee on returns and finances.

Proposition No. 98—By Delegate Seffing (Cleveland):

Resolved, That the name of A. T. Proctor, late of Cleveland, be placed upon the list of deceased members.

Referred to committee on resolutions.

Proposition No. 99—By the St. Louis Delegation:

Whereas, The Inland type foundry has locked out members of St. Louis Typographical Union No. 8 by employing a non-union man and has refused to adjust the matter; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the attention of members of this organization is hereby directed to this fact; and be it further

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor is requested to take cognizance thereof.

Referred to committee on organization.

Proposition No. 100—By Delegate Klaus (by request of St. Paul No. 30):

Resolved, That the executive council be instructed to work out a feasible scheme of having all scales of subordinate unions within the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union expire on a certain date. For example: All book and job scales to expire on the last day of December of each year; all newspaper scales to expire on the last day of June of each year; or both to expire jointly.

Referred to committee on subordinate unions.

Proposition No. 101—By Delegate McLogan (Detroit):

Whereas, The imposition upon travelers by transportation companies of requiring so-called contracts upon passage tickets to be signed by the original purchaser, and the placing upon such tickets of the description of such purchaser, for the purpose of preventing the transfer of such tickets to any other person, is causing the loss of many millions of dollars yearly to the traveling public and a like gain of millions of dollars in unearned profits to these corporations, from the forfeiture to them of such unused tickets; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the imposition and outrage of these practices has become a nuisance that should no longer be tolerated by the people, and the time is now ripe for a move to throw off this burden of graft and oppression by the enactment of national laws.

Resolved, That the International Typographical Union, in convention assembled, hereby declares in favor of an act by the United States congress, and by the Canadian parliament to make all railroad and steamboat passage tickets good to bearer, and respectfully requests all labor organizations, and all other good citizens of the United States and of Canada to join with us in petitions to our lawmakers to wipe out by appropriate legislation this infamous system of robbery.

Referred to committee on resolutions.

Proposition No. 102—By Mr. Sterling (Boston):

Resolved, That the following question be submitted to the referendum:

Do you favor an assessment of ten cents per month for the purpose of providing a pension of $10 per month for needy members of the International Typographical Union who have been in good standing for twenty-five years and who are not less than 65 years of age?

Referred to committee on returns and finances.

Proposition No. 103—By Mr. Sterling (Boston):

Resolved, That the executive council be instructed to consider and report at the next session of the International Typographical Union on the advisability and feasibility of so arranging the duration of future book and job scale agreements that at some future date they may all terminate simultaneously.

Referred to committee on subordinate unions.

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Proposition No. 104—By Delegates Kennedy and Mulvihill (Minneapolis):

We are authorized by No. 42 to appeal to the convention of the International Typographical Union from the decision of the board of trustees in the case of William Myrick, of Minneapolis No. 42.

Referred to committee on Union Printers' Home.

Proposition No. 105—By Mr. Maxwell (Omaha):

Add new section to the by-laws, as follows:

Section 7. All appeals and decisions shall be published in THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

Referred to committee on laws.

Proposition No. 106—By Delegate Johnson (Washington, D. C.):

Amend the general laws by adding new section, as follows:

Section —. Subordinate unions shall fix a time and date for regular monthly meetings that will permit members holding situations on seven-day newspapers to attend these meetings.

Referred to committee on laws.

Proposition No. 107—By Delegate Johnson (Washington, D. C.):

Amend article vi, section 7, to read as follows:

Section 7. It shall be the duty of the agent, in the event of the Union Printers' Home corporation neglecting or refusing to comply with the provisions of the deed under which the land on which the Home is situated was transferred, or disobeying any of the orders of the International Typographical Union, to enter upon and take full possession of the property as the custodian of the International Typographical Union.

Provided, That it shall be the duty of the agent to attend at least one meeting of the board of trustees during his term of office.

Referred to committee on laws.

Proposition No. 108—By Delegate Johnson (Washington, D. C.):

Amend article viii, section 3, to read as follows:

Section 3. When any officer or member is required to perform service away from his home, he shall be allowed, in addition to the amounts set forth above, first-class railroad fare by the shortest route to and from his destination, and actual hotel expenses: Provided, That an itemized bill shall in all cases be rendered.

Referred to committee on laws.

Proposition No. 109—By Delegate Steffen (Cleveland):

Amend section 3, article iii, by-laws, by striking out the words "alphabetical order" and inserting in lieu thereof the words: "Arranged in the order of receiving the highest number of nominations (when a tie occurs the name to be drawn by lot)," etc.

Referred to committee on laws.

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THIRD DAY.

MORNING SESSION.

LABOR TEMPLE, TORONTO, CANADA,
Wednesday, August 16, 1905.

President Lynch called the convention to order at 9:15 o'clock.

The following delegates answered roll call:

Abraham,
Aide,
Alberts, C. H.,
Alberts, O. E.,
Alford, Eli,
Alford, J. R.,
Alter,
Ames,
Anderson,
Austin,
Bair,
Baker,
Ball, Edward,
Bandlow,
Barnes,
Barnum,
Bastian,
Bennetto,
Berger,
Beyer,
Birkedahl,
Biwer,
Black,
Blain,
Bowers,
Brady,
Brewer,
Brown,
Buehler,
Bulcock,
Burlington,
Cahill,
Cantwell,
Carlin, W. S.,
Carpenter, W. P.,
Carter,
Casey,
Cherry,
Coffey,
Colburne,
Collier,
Comerford,
Condon,
Conway,
Corcoran,
Corning,
Crammond,
Creager,
Croft, J. P.,
Croft, T. G.,
Cronin,
Crosman,
Crowe,
Crowley,
Damer,
Davey, L. J.,
Davy, W. W.,
Dawson,
Dechend,
Dill,
Dirks,
Donnell,
Dorsey,
Draper,
Dwyer,
Eby,
Edwards,
Esty,
Evans,
Fahey,
Faries,
Fennessy,
Ferguson,
Finley,
Flaherty,
Forbes,
Frazier,
Freeman, H. R.,
Freeman, J. F.,
Garrison,
Geng,
Gibbons,
Gleason,
Godkin,
Golds,
Gray, Ida,
Gray, M. R.,
Green,
Gude,
Habecker,
Hanley,
Harris,
Harrison,
Hartman,
Hartnett,
Hawley,
Hayes,
Hearns,
Henderson, H. D.,
Henderson, U. T.,
Hertenstein,
Heuston,
Hinman,
Holderby,
Hollingsworth,
Holm,
Huber,
Hughes,
Irwin,
James, W. R.,
Jerrard,
Johndrew,
Johnson, Horace,
Johnson, J. M.,
Johnson, R. M.,
Jordan,
Kane,
Kay,
Kennedy, E. F.,
Kennedy, J. P.,
Kinner,
Kipp,
Klaus,
Klein,
Knapp,
Kreft,
Kuhnholz,
Kupke,
Larson,
Leader,
Lee,
Leigh, J. E.,
Lovett,
Lucas,
Lyon,
Marcy,
Markey,
Marshall, David,
Marshall, W. A.,
Martin, Albert,
Maydwell,
Mayer,
McCahill,
McCallum,
McCracken,
McCullagh,
McCurdy,
McInerney,
McKee,
McKibbin,
McLogan,
McWilliams,
Meade,
Millard,
Miller, Hugo,
Moore, A. B.,
Moore, R. P.,
Moore, W. J.,
Morehouse,
Morse,
Mowbray,
Mullen,
Mulvihill,
Neary,
Needham,
Neff,
Nelis,
Nihill,
Nock,
O'Brien, J. M.,
O'Connor,
O'Donnell,
O'Neal,
Orser,
O'Sullivan,
Parker,
Parsell,
Pennington,
Plambeck,
Porter,
Purnett,
Quigley,
Quirk,
Reilly,
Rhoades, J. F.,
Rhodes, W. H.,
Ripley, R. L.,
Ripley, W. S.,
Robbins,
Robinson, B. C.,
Robinson, W. J.,
Ryan,
Saltus,
Sandow,
Sayers,
Sayles,
Scanlon,
Schleif,
Schultz, W. A.,
Seaman,
Seffing,
Selden,
Senker,
Shaffer,
Shepard,
Sherer,
Sherman,
Shrope,
Shultz, M. J.,
Slemons,
Smith, H. W.,
Smith, Shelby,
Soverino,
Spead,
Steele,
Steffen,
Stubbs,
Sullivan, E. D.,
Sullivan, George,
Sullivan, Jerry,
Sutch,
Tardif,
Thompson,
Throssell,
Tolan,
Turner,
Vander Perel,
Van Doren,
Varley,
Vauthier,
Watters,
Webber,
West,
Whealan,
White,
Whiteley,
Wigg,
Wilcox,
Witchall,
Wolber,
Wolfe,
Woody,
Wright,
Young.

The following communication was read:

TORONTO, August 15, 1905.

Mr. J. W. Bramwood, Secretary International Typographical Union:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—By resolution of Toronto Local Union No. 28, International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, passed at regular meeting Monday evening, August 14, the undersigned are directed to convey through you to the fifty-first session of the International Typographical Union their fraternal greetings and heartiest wishes for success. Especially do we desire to offer our congratulations for the many successes already achieved in their efforts to establish the eight-hour day, and that the seemingly resistless force for the achievement of this most humane condition for the workers may go on to complete consummation is our sincere wish. We realize to the full the mutual interest of each branch in the allied printing crafts. We fully appreciate what advantage your success portends to the bookbinders and sister crafts. The Toronto bookbinders feel

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(we trust) a pardonable pride in their record as shorter workday advocates. In 1872 they joined forces with your old 91, in a struggle for the nine-hour day. For the past ten years we have been in the vanguard of the fight, working only fifty-two hours per week. We hope in the near future that circumstances will so shape themselves that the allied printing crafts in this city will be found engaged in a solid, compact effort to achieve that which we aim for—the eight-hour workday.

Trusting that this feeble echo of congratulations will be met in the spirit in which it is sent, on behalf of local union No. 28, International Brotherhood of Bookbinders. Faithfully and fraternally yours, WILLIAM J. WALLACE, Secretary.
W. M. GILL, President.

The following communication was also read:

TORONTO, August 16, 1905.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Fifty-first Annual Convention of the International Typographical Union:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—At the first session of the Woman's International Auxiliary, held in the parlors of the Rossin House yesterday morning, the attention of the delegates was called to the fact that, through courtesy to the ladies in the gallery, a resolution was offered that the Typographical Union delegates refrain from smoking during sessions.

While we recognize and acknowledge the never-failing deference which has been extended to us by the delegates of the fifty-first convention, we desire to remind them that we are in Toronto not to curtail a single one of their pleasures, but to aid, if possible, in making this convention the most enjoyable session ever held.

While we imagine that in the passing of this resolution, we can recognize the spontaneous outburst of old knightly southern chivalry which would likely emanate from Mr. Anderson, of Macon, Ga., and Mr. Green, of Atlanta, still we insist that the gentlemen smoke anywhere, any time and any place that they desire.

"It is better to smoke here than in the hereafter."

MRS. FRANK A. KENNEDY, President,
MRS. ED D. DONNELL, Secretary-Treasurer.

No objections being offered, the communications were ordered spread upon the records.

Delegate Anderson (Macon), speaking in reply to the communication from the woman's auxiliary, said the ladies by their action had demonstrated that they are as much ladies today as the gentlemen were gentlemen yesterday.

The following communication was read:

TORONTO, August 15, 1905.

J. W. Bramwood, Esq., Secretary-Treasurer International Typographical Union, City:

SIR—At a meeting of the allied printing trades council of this city, held this evening, a resolution was unanimously adopted heartily endorsing the movement inaugurated by the International Typographical Union, looking to the inauguration of the eight-hour day, and pledging its hearty and earnest support to the movement. This council, mindful of the great pioneer work of the International Typographical Union for shorter hours, and also of the early efforts of Toronto Typographical Union in that connection, confidently hopes for a united stand and a successful outcome of the coming struggle.

With great respect I am,
Yours fraternally,
R. R. ELLIOT, Secretary.

The above communication was ordered made part of the records.

Secretary-Treasurer Bramwood made a supplementary report on credentials received, as follows:

237, Sandusky, Ohio—Charles E. Gillard.
81, Bay City, Mich.—William A. Clark.
460, Chatham, Ont.—R. J. Birch.

The delegates were obligated.

President Lynch announced that the first order of business would be the resumption of consideration of the report of the committee on laws.

REPORT OF LAWS COMMITTEE.

Proposition No. 22 being under consideration, Delegate Hayes (Cleveland) moved as a substitute that the convention reindorse Resolution No. 1 (Book of Laws of 1905), which is as follows:

1. That the International Union strongly urges upon its subordinate bodies the necessity of providing in their respective "orders of business" for the discussion of the various phases of the labor question and other matters of public moment having a direct bearing upon the welfare of wage earners.

The substitute offered by Delegate Hayes was adopted.

Delegate Bandlow (Cleveland German-American) asked to be recorded as voting in the negative, and it was so ordered.

Chairman Johnson, of the committee on laws, asked for reconsideration of the action taken on Proposition No. 4.

The request was granted.

The laws committee offered the following as a substitute for Proposition No. 4:

Proposition No. 4—By Delegate Kipp (Columbus Newspaper Writers):

Amend section 4, article i, of the constitution, so as to read as follows:

Section 4. The distinctive names of the several subordinate branches shall be: Of the printers, Typographical Union; of the mailers, Mailers' Union; of the writers, Newspaper Writers' Union; of the typefounders, Typefounders' Union; and of other allied crafts or trades, if such there be, the distinctive name of each branch.

The substitute of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 23—By Delegate Croft (Boston):

Amend section 94, general laws, to read as follows:

Section 94. Foremen of printing offices have the right to employ help, and may discharge (1) for incompetency, (2) for neglect of duty, (3) for violation of office rules (which shall be conspicuously posted) or of rules of the chapel or union, and (4) to decrease the force, such decrease to be accomplished by discharging first the person or persons last employed, either as regular employes or as extra employes, as the exigencies of the matter may require. Should there be an increase in the force, the person or persons displaced through such cause shall be reinstated in the order in which they were discharged, before other help may be employed. Upon demand, the foreman shall give the reason for discharge in writing. Persons considered capable as substitutes by foremen shall be deemed competent to fill regular situations, and shall be given preference in the filling of vacancies in the regular force. This section shall apply to incoming as well as outgoing foremen.

NOTE—The words "within sixty days after a decrease" are stricken out in the amendment.

Committee reports favorably.

The report of the committee was adopted.

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Proposition No. 24—By Delegate Cahill (St. Paul):

Amend section 95, general laws, by inserting the following sentence after the word "force," in the second last line:

"The importing of help by foremen, when competent members of a local union are obtainable, is strictly prohibited."

Committee reports unfavorably.

Delegates Cahill (St. Paul), Reilly (Dallas), and McCahill (Columbus) favored the proposition.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 25—By Delegate Nock (Birmingham):

Amend section 96, general laws, to read:

Section 96. The selection by foremen of their forces from day to day, or not having any regular situation in an office, is prohibited. Foremen must give out such minimum number of situations as are needed to meet office requirements. Employment other than a regular situation shall be classed as extra work.

Committee reports unfavorably.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 26—By Delegate Barnes (Chattanooga):

Amend the general laws as follows:

Section 96. Subordinate unions shall set a degree of competency for machine operators. Foremen demanding of operators more than this amount shall be fined $25 for each offense.

Committee reports unfavorably.

After some debate the previous question was ordered. The report of the committee was adopted.

President Lynch announced that Commissioner Driscoll, of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, was in waiting, and desired the privilege of the floor. There being no objection, Mr. Driscoll was escorted to the platform.

President Lynch introduced Commissioner Driscoll, who addressed the convention as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—I take great pleasure today in being present on this occasion, and in greeting the delegates of the International Typographical Union convention, for the sixth time, as the representative of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association. And this pleasure is much enhanced by the fact that the relations between our two International organizations are constantly improving.

I say "International" because we, like you, cover Canada, as we have many members in this great empire representing the largest and most influential newspapers in the chief cities of Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg and Vancouver; as for instance, in this flourishing city, we have the Globe, the Mail and Empire, and also the Telegram enrolled in our membership.

I have read with the greatest interest the annual report of President Lynch to this convention. I most heartily endorse all he has stated concerning the experience of the International Union the past year with the members of our association. As one of the two permanent members of the National Board of Arbitration, I speak from personal knowledge when I repeat the president's statement that this experience has been both pleasant and profitable the past year.

It is well that the president has brought to your attention the matter of taking the initiatory steps to provide for a new arbitration agreement to take effect on the expiration of the existing agreement. I do not deem it wise for me to discuss, in advance, the particular terms of a new contract. It is in every way desirable, however, for this convention, before it adjourns, and, after full consideration, to authorize your executive council to meet in joint conference with the special standing committee of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association during the coming year and formulate an agreement which will be submitted to both organizations for their approval at the succeeding conventions.

It is sincerely to be hoped we will all favor a renewal of some kind of an agreement, which will secure the manifest advantages of arbitration in settling our differences and also determine a policy based on equity and stability in our relations one with the other.

I quite agree with President Lynch when he states in his report that the conditions imposed upon the publishers concerning the use of magazine or comic supplements is one that requires attention at your hands. The burden imposed under the present law requires the publisher, after paying the party supplying these supplements the full cost of the same, to also in addition pay the cost of recomposition, which, if done, is useless, and if not done but settled for by payment of cash to the chapel or the members thereof, is an unfair exaction for which the publisher receives no consideration.

These supplements, which so many publishers use, and which a great many others would like to use, are, in their modern up-to-date form, originated and prepared in large offices by the most skilled artists, who have made this specialty their life work and whose numbers are comparatively few. The sale of these supplements, by matrices thereof and otherwise, aids in reducing the large expense incident to their preparation. The great majority of the publishers using these supplements have neither the requisite plant nor the means to originate such matter in their own offices. If they have enterprise enough to buy and use these supplements, should that enterprise be throttled with an additional tax imposed by the present union law? Relieved of this tax, will it not prove in many cases that the enterprise of the publisher of a relatively small paper will improve his business by increasing his subscription list, followed by increased advertising, and with this increased business be able to furnish an increasing amount of labor for additional members of your unions?

The strong presentation of this matter by your president will undoubtedly elicit the fullest discussion and consideration at your hands, out of which I trust will be evolved a new law that will be equitable and fair to both the parties in interest.

I take this opportunity to express my sincere thanks to your general officers for their kindly cooperation in assisting to preserve industrial peace in the offices of our members. I have always found them prompt and courteous in our correspondence, and manifesting a desire to be fair in all decisions. After reading the reports of officers for the past year, I am sure the delegates to this convention, and the nearly 50,000 members they represent, must appreciate the great ability, industry, zeal and efficiency shown by President Lynch and his associate executive officers in safeguarding the interests of the International Typographical Union. It gives me the highest pleasure to pay this just tribute at this time.

In closing these brief remarks, I desire to express the sincere hope that the deliberations and conclusions which will be determined by this convention will result in promoting the best and highest interests of all your membership, and that nothing will be done to disturb the pleasant relations now existing between the International Typographical Union and the American Newspaper Publishers' Association.

There being no objection, the address was ordered made part of the records, and referred to the committee on arbitration.

Delegate Green (Atlanta) moved that speeches be hereafter limited to two minutes.

The motion prevailed.

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The convention resumed consideration of the report of committee on laws.

Proposition No. 27—By Delegate Barnes (Chattanooga):

Amend the general laws as follows:

Section 97. Foremen shall confine themselves to hours regulated by law. Violators of this section shall be fined $25 for each offense.

Committee reports unfavorably.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 28—By Delegate Barnes (Chattanooga):

Amend the general laws as follows:

Section 98. A foreman shall not fill the place of a regular machine operator: Provided, That where a machine is unavoidably idle, the foreman may operate it until a regular operator can be secured.

Delegate Barnes (Chattanooga) asked permission to withdraw the proposition. The request was granted.

Proposition No. 29—By Delegate Nock (Birmingham):

Amend section 100, general laws, to read:

Section 100. Phalanxing by foremen, or giving out six-day situations on seven-day papers, thereby controlling extra work, constitutes a sublist. Any member in an office, seven-day paper or otherwise, is entitled to employ in his stead, whenever so disposed, any competent member of the International Typographical Union, without consultation or approval of the foreman of said office. A fine of $25 shall be imposed upon foremen for violation or evasion of this law. Any chairman failing to report the violation of this section shall be fined $25.

Committee reports unfavorably.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 30—By Delegate Nock (Birmingham):

Amend section 136, general laws, to read:

Section 136. The interchanging, exchanging, borrowing, lending or buying of matter previously used, either in the form of type or matrices, between newspapers or job offices, not owned by the same individual, firm or corporation and published in the same establishment is unlawful, and shall not be allowed: Provided, That the reproduction of such type or matrices shall be deemed a compliance with this law.

Committee reports unfavorably.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 31—By Delegate Kennedy (Minneapolis):

Amend section 136, general laws, "Plate Matter and Matrices," by adding after the words "same establishment," the following: * * * "or transferring to another newspaper or job office composition on legal advertising by the newspaper firm to whom contract for publishing same has been awarded," is unlawful * * *.

Committee reports unfavorably.

Delegate Kennedy (Minneapolis) asked permission to withdraw Proposition No. 31. The request was granted.

Proposition No. 32—By Delegate Kennedy (Minneapolis):

Amend section 136, general laws, "Plate Matter and Matrices," by striking out the words "previously used" in the second line, making section read:

Section 136. The practice of interchanging, exchanging, borrowing, lending or buying of matter, either in the form of type or matrices, between newspapers or job offices, not owned by the same individual, firm or corporation and published in the same establishment, is unlawful, and shall not be allowed. Provided, That the reproduction of such type or matrices shall be deemed a compliance with this law.

The committee reports unfavorably.

Delegate Kennedy (Minneapolis) asked permission to withdraw Proposition No. 32. The request was granted.

Proposition No. 33—By Delegate West (Brockton):

Substitute for section 149, page 79, under "Recommendations," the following:

Section 149. All apprentices employed on daily or weekly newspapers, magazines or publications of any description, under the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union, where machine or typesetting devices are in use, must be employed the last two years of their apprenticeship on the case, and at all the intricate handiwork of the craft, excepting the last three months of said apprenticeship, which time must be devoted exclusively to work on linotype or typesetting devices in use in the office where said apprentice is employed. Any violation of this law will be punished by a fine of one hundred dollars ($100) or forfeiture of charter. Four years to constitute an apprenticeship term.

Strike out section 165, page 81, as follows:

Section 165. Subordinate unions are requested to use all means within their power to secure the privilege of governing apprentices; and they are especially enjoined to enter into negotiations with employers to the end that a person's application for apprenticeship, after serving six months in the composing room, shall be contingent upon a satisfactory report from a committee of the union relative to such person's educational qualifications.

Committee reports unfavorably.

Delegate Kreft (Philadelphia) and Saltus (Wooster) spoke in favor of the proposition.

Delegate Gleason (New Castle) asked that the proposition be divided, and it was so ordered.

The adverse report of the committee was nonconcurred in.

The propositions now being before the convention, Delegate Kreft (Philadelphia) moved to amend by striking out the penalty clause in the first section.

Delegate Fennessy (Los Angeles) moved to amend by recommitting both sections to the laws committee for further consideration.

The motion of Delegate Fennessy prevailed, and the propositions were recommitted.

Proposition No. 34—By Delegate Croft (Galveston):

Add new section to general laws under the head of "Typesetting Machines," as follows:

Section —. Any member of any subordinate union who shall "jump" a machine, or quit work without the consent of the foreman in charge, shall

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be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and fined not less than $10, nor more than $25.

Committee reports unfavorably.

Delegate Croft (Galveston) asked to withdraw the proposition. The request was granted.

Proposition No. 35—By Delegate West (Brockton):

Add new section to general laws as follows:

Section —. No machinist employed in any linotype or machine typesetting plant, not a practical compositor, shall have any control over operators. No machinist, not a practical compositor, shall be employed as foreman over operators in any linotype or machine typesetting plant under the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union. A subordinate union not enforcing the above law shall be punished by forfeiture of its charter.

Committee reports unfavorably.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Delegate Hayes (Cleveland), chairman of the eight-hour committee, moved that the report of that committee be printed and distributed for use of the delegates.

The motion prevailed.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON APPEALS.

The committee on appeals announced the completion of their report on Proposition No. 1 (the Smith case). There being no objection, the report was taken up for consideration.

Chairman Draper, of the appeals committee, moved that the report be printed and distributed for use of the delegates.

The motion prevailed.

Delegate Fennessy (Los Angeles) moved that the report be read immediately.

The motion prevailed, and Chairman Draper read the report of the committee.

President Lynch announced that if there was no objection the report of the committee would be made the special order for Thursday morning, immediately after roll call.

NOMINATIONS FOR THE NEXT MEETING PLACE.

President Lynch stated that in accordance with the law it was necessary that nominations for the place of meeting of the next convention should be made at this time. There being no objection, it was so ordered.

Delegate Klein (Pittsburg) took the floor and said it afforded him great pleasure to ask the convention to meet in Pittsburg in 1906, and read two letters in support of his invitation. The letters were as follows:

PITTSBURG, PA., August 3, 1905.

To International Typographical Union Convention, Toronto, Canada:

GREETING—The Iron City Central Trades Council takes pleasure in joining Typographical Union No. 7 in extending to your organization an invitation to hold your convention in the city of Pittsburg in 1906, believing that the meeting of your body in this city will be a stimulus, not only to the interests of No. 7, but to organized labor in general. Fraternally,

C. C. DOUGLAS, President.

CHARLES A. LAND, Secretary.

PITTSBURG, PA., July 10, 1905.

To the International Typographical Convention, Toronto, Canada:

GREETING—The United Labor League of Western Pennsylvania hereby extends to your honorable body an invitation to hold your convention in this city in 1906, assuring you of a most hospitable welcome on the part of organized labor of Pittsburg and vicinity. Fraternally,

JOHN FERNAN, President.

GEORGE H. DRIVER, Secretary.

Delegate Klein stated further that there were few strictly union job offices in Pittsburg, and only one strictly union newspaper. The union had been devoting its time to organization work, and had increased the membership over two hundred in the last few years. He asserted that the local union needed the next convention as a stimulus in the work.

Delegate Hayes (Cleveland) seconded the nomination of Pittsburg. He stated that Pittsburg was in a deplorable condition as compared with other cities. Personally he would prefer Colorado Springs, but he thought the convention should take a common-sense view of the matter. The Pittsburg Union, as well as other trades in that city, needed encouragement.

Delegate Barnum (Washington, D. C.) heartily seconded the nomination of Pittsburg, and said the selection of the next meeting place should be a business proposition. The great body of the membership of the International Typographical Union resides in the east. The union treasuries in 1906 may not be in the condition they are today. As a matter of economy the convention should be held near the center of population.

Delegate Snyder (Colorado Springs) took as an inspiration the claim that the convention should meet at the Home city as often as once in ten years, and said it was a plain duty to meet there in 1906, as ten years had elapsed since the last time. He stated that there was not an unfair man in the jurisdiction. The climate, scenery and hospitality are unequaled. Entertainment would be furnished for breakfast, dinner and supper time—in fact, all the time. The delegates should see the Home where old age finds rest and comfort. Architects had studied the design of the Home, artists had pictured it, horticulturists had made it a heaven of trees, velvety lawns and flowery gardens. He invited the delegates to the glorious land of sunshine, and said that they should bring sunshine to the occupants of the Home, who were for years the bulwark of unionism. On behalf of Colorado Springs No. 82, and every citizen of Colorado Springs, he invited the convention, and assured all that they would receive a hearty western welcome.

Henry Russell Wray, secretary of the chamber of commerce of Colorado Springs, on behalf of the municipal government, the board of trade and the municipal council, extended a further invitation. The letters read by Mr. Wray were as follows:

DENVER, COLO., July 20, 1905.

To the International Typographical Union in Convention Assembled:

GENTLEMEN—The Colorado State Commercial Association, representing, as it does, the business men of the entire state of Colorado, begs to extend to

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you a most cordial invitation to hold your next annual convention at Colorado Springs.

The state of Colorado is today the greatest state in the Union, just as the International Typographical Union is the greatest labor organization in the United States and Canada, and Colorado will feel honored in greeting you. Very truly yours,

D. C. PACKARD, President.

DENVER, COLO., July 18, 1905.

International Typographical Union in Convention Assembled, Toronto, Canada:

GREETING—We heartily endorse the invitation of our sister city, Colorado Springs, extended to you by its chamber of commerce, through its secretary, Henry Russell Wray, to hold your next annual meeting in the beautiful city at the foot of Pike's Peak, where your International Home is located.

It will certainly be a pleasure for those who were here thirteen years ago, at the opening of the Home, to revisit the Springs, and for those who have not seen the Rockies it will be an added pleasure. Most cordially yours,

THE DENVER HOTEL AND RESTAURANT KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION,
J. F. DUTTON, Secretary.

DENVER, COLO., August 4, 1905.

Members International Typographical Union, in Convention at Toronto, Canada:

GENTLEMEN—The Denver Chamber of Commerce wishes to strongly endorse the invitation extended to you by the citizens of Colorado Springs to hold your 1906 convention in that city.

It is one of the most delightful cities to visit that there is on this continent, and as your Home is located there, the people fully appreciate the influence and importance of your convention. This city will be glad to co-operate with them in giving you a royal entertainment while you are in the state. Yours very truly,

J. S. TEMPLE, President.

The people of your Home city, Colorado Springs, convey messages as follows:

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., August 3, 1905.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

GENTLEMEN—At a regular meeting of the city council of the city of Colorado Springs, Colorado, held on July 17, 1905, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, Colorado Springs Typographical Union No. 82 is endeavoring to secure for the city the next meeting of the Typographical Union of North America; and,

"Whereas, Said International Typographical Union has materially contributed to the welfare of Colorado Springs by locating and maintaining its Home for infirm printers in our midst; therefore, be it

"Resolved, by the City Council of the City of Colorado Springs, That the Honorable Mayor be and he is hereby requested to extend, on behalf of the city of Colorado Springs, an invitation to the International Typographical Union to hold its session of 1906 in the city of Colorado Springs."

In accordance with the foregoing resolution, I hereby extend to the International Typographical Union, on behalf of the city of Colorado Springs, a most cordial invitation to hold your next session in our city. We have every facility for entertaining you, and we also have natural advantages of climate and scenery that are not possessed by any other locality.

I feel specially attached to your craft by reason of the location of the Printers' Home in our city. Should you select Colorado Springs for your next session of the union, I beg to assure you of a hearty welcome and a generous hospitality. Respectfully yours, A. M. HOLDEN, Acting Mayor and President City Council.

K. M. MACMILLAN, City Clerk.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., August 5, 1905.

Henry Russell Wray, Esq., Secretary Chamber of Commerce, Colorado Springs, Colo.:

DEAR SIR—The members of the Colorado Springs Real Estate Exchange are most pleased to know that you will be able to attend the convention of the International Typographical Union to be held at Toronto very shortly. We would ask that you represent us, and that you use this letter as credentials to that effect. We trust that you may be able to secure the 1906 convention, and can assure you that, in that event, every member of this exchange will do all in his power to make the meeting a successful and pleasant one. Very truly yours,

THE COLORADO SPRINGS REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE,
By HENRY LEB. WILLS, President.
R. R. WRIGHT, Secretary.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., August 7, 1905.

Henry Russell Wray, Esq., Secretary Colorado Springs Chamber of Commerce, Colorado Springs, Colo.:

MY DEAR SIR—The Merchants' Association, representing the merchants and business men of Colorado Springs, are greatly interested in the effort to secure the International Typographical Union convention for 1906 for this city, and desire to express their heartiest co-operation in every effort made.

The International Typographical Union convention will find not only a most cordial welcome awaiting them, but I am assured that the merchants and business men of the city will contribute, in every possible way, to the success of the convention, and to the comfort and enjoyment of its members, while in Colorado Springs. Faithfully yours,

FRED S. TUCKER,
President Merchants' Association.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., August 10, 1905.

Ten years have elapsed since the International Typographical Union convention was held in Colorado Springs—a city that has become famous in all parts of the United States and Canada through the munificence of the International Typographical Union in maintaining within its confines a haven where the disabled and infirm members of our craft may regain their health, and the aged pass their declining years in peace and comfort, within the shadow of Pike's Peak and the snow-capped hills of Colorado.

Believing that the International convention should be held here at least once in every ten years, Colorado Springs has again invited the representatives of the International Typographical Union to be its guests in 1906, and that this invitation should be unanimously accepted must impress itself upon all who are familiar with the magnitude of the humane work that is being successfully carried on in this far western city, by the generosity of the union printers of North America.

But few members of the International Typographical Union fully appreciate the importance of holding an International Typographical Union convention in Colorado Springs, where its Home for disabled members is located and where it has expended nearly $600,000 in the erection and maintenance of this institution, which is the admiration of all who see it, and which should be the pride of every union printer under the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union. At such times the representatives of the various local unions not only come in direct contact with the residents of the Home and its management, but are enabled to see for themselves the needs of the institution, and thus become more competent and willing to enact liberal and intelligent legislation for its maintenance and control.

In this connection, it should be borne in mind that the present flourishing condition of the Home was, in great measure, attributable to the fact that the International convention of 1896 was held in Colorado Springs, and there can be no room for doubt that the convention of 1906 will still further add to its prosperity and prestige, and be the direct

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means of increasing in worth our already valuable asset.

Aside also from this, the dedication of the Cummings Memorial Library Hall, by the 1906 convention, is not at all improbable, and certainly would be a most fitting consummation of the efforts of the membership to perpetuate the memory of their illustrious fellow craftsman, Amos J. Cummings.

Believing that the delegates to the Toronto convention fully appreciate the claims of Colorado Springs for recognition at this time, and wishing you and our other representatives success, I remain,

Yours fraternally,
THOMAS MCCAFFERY,
Trustee Union Printers' Home.

Delegate Brown (Topeka) seconded the nomination of Colorado Springs.

Delegate Anderson (Macon) seconded the nomination of Colorado Springs.

Delegate Sherman (Denver) seconded the nomination of Colorado Springs.

Delegate Nock (Birmingham) seconded the nomination of Colorado Springs.

President Lynch stated the vote would be taken Thursday by printed ballot, as provided in the laws.

The convention then adjourned till Thursday at 9 A. M.

COMMUNICATIONS AND PROPOSITIONS.

The following communications and propositions were presented and referred to the appropriate committees:

Proposition No. 110—By Delegate Moore (Fort Worth):

Resolved, That until January 1, 1906, the law requiring the publication of the names of applicants for membership in this body (where said applicants live in a town where there are not a sufficient number of printers to hold a charter) be suspended, and that organizers be empowered and instructed to obligate such applicants and issue them an International certificate of membership, upon the payment by said applicant or applicants of an initiation fee of $2 each.

Referred to committee on laws.

Proposition No. 111—By Delegate Moore (Fort Worth):

Resolved, That the International Typographical Union per capita be increased 10 cents per month per member, and said increase be set aside as a "delegate fund," and that hereafter all unions under the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union be required to send delegates to this body; and

Resolved, further, That the International Typographical Union defray the traveling and other necessary expenses of said delegates out of said delegate fund.

Referred to committee on laws.

Proposition No. 112—By Delegate Moore (Fort Worth):

Resolved, That the third line, section 80, page 59, general laws, be amended to read as follows:

Strike out the words "more than six days in any one week," and insert in lieu thereof "more than six consecutive days," and in line 8 strike out the words "six days in any one week," and insert in lieu thereof "six consecutive days."

Referred to committee on laws.

Proposition No. 113—By Delegate Reilly (Dallas):

To amend section 66, page 56, of the general laws by affixing the following:

Provided, That nothing in the foregoing shall be construed to mean that machine offices may not employ help to wipe or clean machines, or fill metal pots; but such help shall not be employed in excess of one man to each fifteen machines, or fraction thereof.

Referred to committee on laws.

Proposition No. 114—By Delegate Alford (Manila):

Amend article iii, section 6, of the by-laws, by striking out the word and figure "June 1" and substituting therefor "July 1."

Referred to committee on laws.

Proposition No. 115—By Delegate Nock (Birmingham):

Amend sections 96, 160 and 136, general laws, by striking out the word "practice" in first line of each of these sections.

Referred to committee on laws.

Proposition No. 116—By Delegate McCahill (Columbus):

Add to section 3, article viii, by-laws:

All local unions shall furnish each registered apprentice within their jurisdiction a copy of THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

Referred to committee on laws.

Proposition No. 117—By Delegate Needham (Des Moines):

To strike out section 148 of the general laws.

To amend section 41 of the general laws by striking out said section and substituting the following:

Section 41. All dues and assessments, except International per capita tax, shall be collected upon percentage of gross earnings of members. Stockholders and proprietors shall pay upon the ratio of the minimum wage scale of the situation held. Active members not working as journeymen, or members engaged in any vocation outside the jurisdiction of the union, shall also pay upon the minimum union wage scale. This shall not, however, prohibit unions from having flat dues for the purpose of returning the same as rebate for attendance at meetings. Subordinate unions shall provide a penalty to be imposed upon members making a false statement of earnings under this section.

Referred to committee on laws.

Proposition No. 118—By Delegate Austin (Multnomah):

Whereas, The eight-hour day is the paramount issue before the working people of the United States and Canada at the present time; and,

Whereas, The time is approaching when all union men of this continent will have to align themselves through their respective international unions in support of the eight-hour workday; and,

Whereas, The Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America will, in the immediate future, ask the several press associations employing press telegraphers on newspapers to grant to said press telegraphers an eight-hour workday; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this International Typographical Union, in convention assembled at Toronto, Ontario, heartily endorses the efforts of our fellow-workers, the press telegraphers, to secure a shorter workday; and, further

Resolved, That we, the delegates to this convention, pledge ourselves individually to support, mor-

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ally and otherwise, the press telegraphers in their stand for the eight-hour day.

Referred to committee on resolutions.

Proposition No. 119—By Delegate Reilly (Dallas):

Resolved, That any member of the typographical union who shall publish through any medium other than THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL any article, or series of articles, attacking in any manner the way in which the business of the union is being conducted; or who shall give publicity to any internal disagreements or strifes that may exist in the International Typographical Union; or who shall in any way discuss the affairs of the typographical union before any one not a member of the union, shall be brought to trial for such offense, and if found guilty shall be fined in any sum from $10 to $50, or suspended or expelled, as the judgment of the local union of which he or she is a member may decree.

Provided, That nothing in the foregoing shall be so construed as to prohibit the duly authorized officers of either the International Typographical Union, or any subordinate union of the International Typographical Union, from holding conferences and entering into discussions of union affairs, where such conferences and discussions have for their object the settlement of difficulty with employing printers or the welfare of the union.

Referred to committee on laws.

Proposition No. 120—By Delegate Donnell (Cincinnati):

Resolved, That the agreement now existing between the International Typographical Union and the allied trades be abrogated.

Referred to committee on allied trades relations.

Proposition No. 121—By Delegate Nelis (Chicago):

Resolved, That the International Typographical Union insist that as part of all future contracts between this organization and the United Typothetæ and subordinate organizations thereof, the practice of establishing and maintaining schools for the purpose of teaching non-union and non-skilled persons the operation and mechanism of the various typesetting machines cease, and the schools now being conducted by them be discontinued.

Referred to committee on subordinate unions.

Proposition No. 122—By Delegate Bandlow (Cleveland German-American):

Resolved, That the International president, or a representative chosen by him from the executive council, if he is unable to attend, be instructed to proceed to Philadelphia with a view of unionizing the Philadelphia Inquirer, and, failing to make terms, effort be made without delay to place the Philadelphia Inquirer upon the unfair list of the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to committee on organization.

Proposition No. 123—By Delegate Steele (Washington):

Whereas, No specific provision has as yet been made at the Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs for the accommodation of female members of the International Typographical Union who may find it necessary, by reason of failing health, to seek the advantage of residence at that institution; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the trustees of the Home be and they hereby are instructed to set aside a portion of the proposed Cummings Memorial addition, when completed, for the use of eligible female members of the International Typographical Union.

Referred to committee on Union Printers' Home.

Proposition No. 124—By Delegate Brady (Norfolk):

Whereas, When a resident of the Union Printers' Home vacates he is treated handsomely in the matter of railroad transportation, clothing and meals, but usually has no funds; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a resident member of the Union Printers' Home, upon vacating, or on six months' leave of absence, shall be entitled to the sum of $25, said amount to be refunded before beneficiary shall be entitled to readmission to the Home.

Referred to committee on Union Printers' Home.

Proposition No. 125—By Delegate Gray (Aurora):

Whereas, Experience has demonstrated that the Woman's Auxiliary is a helpful adjunct to the International Typographical Union; and,

Whereas, The officers and members of some of the local unions have discouraged the organization of woman's auxiliaries; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the International Typographical Union that officers and members of all local unions should aid and encourage the organization of woman's auxiliaries.

Referred to committee on resolutions.

Proposition No. 126—By Delegate Hollingsworth (Jacksonville):

Whereas, Charles Allan was duly elected a delegate to this convention in accordance with the laws of the International Typographical Union; and,

Whereas, Charles Allan would have attended this convention had it not been that an all-wise Providence willed otherwise, he having died only a few days after his election as a delegate to this convention; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the name of Charles Allan be placed upon the roster of deceased members of the International Typographical Union, and the sympathies of this convention be extended to his bereaved family.

Referred to committee on resolutions.

Proposition No. 127—By the Washington delegation, under instructions:

Resolved, That it is the sense of Columbia Union No. 101 that the International, by appropriate action at its forthcoming meeting, urge on its membership an aggressive renewal of the agitation in favor of the government ownership of telegraphs.

Referred to committee on government ownership of telegraph.

Proposition No. 128—By Delegate Aide (Kansas City):

Resolved, That the name of John C. Ivers, of Kansas City Union No. 80, be transferred from the list of permanent members to that of deceased members.

Referred to committee on resolutions.

Proposition No. 129—By Delegates Sullivan and Jordan (Nashville):

Whereas, The general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, will convene in Birmingham, Ala., in May, 1906; and,

Whereas, At its last session, held in Dallas, Texas, in 1902, the International Typographical Union presented a memorial in its efforts to unionize the Methodist Publishing House at Nashville, and same was defeated; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the International Typographical Union have a representative in attendance at the next conference, and urge our claims for recognition.

Referred to committee on miscellaneous business.

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Proposition No. 130—By Delegate Burlingon (St. Joseph):

Whereas, The present and future welfare of the International Typographical Union and its subordinate bodies will be best and most materially benefited in the better instruction and technical education of individual members and apprentices; and,

Whereas, Past experience has shown such work must be done wholly by the International Typographical Union and local unions; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the executive council of the International Typographical Union be and is hereby instructed to submit to the next annual convention of the International Typographical Union such recommendations and detailed plans as may seem most practicable in the work of establishing a better and still more efficient workmanship in the International Typographical Union membership.

Resolved, That the subordinate unions of the International Typographical Union be encouraged, assisted and urged to establish technical libraries, and otherwise work for a still more efficient workmanship among their members and apprentices.

Referred to committee on miscellaneous business.

Proposition No. 131—By Delegate Burlington (St. Joseph), by request:

Add to the general laws, immediately after section 28, the following new sections:

(1) Subordinate unions may establish and maintain a loan fund for the purpose of giving aid to traveling printers who are members in good standing of the International Typographical Union, and to aid their own members who desire to leave their jurisdiction, such amounts to be endorsed on their current working cards, traveling cards, certificates of membership, etc. Provided, That 10 per cent of a member's first earnings thereafter shall be required to be repaid until the loan or loans are paid, together with an amount sufficient to pay the expense of returning said loan to the issuing union by bank draft or postoffice money order.

(2) No union shall loan to a member more than enough to travel by railroad more than 200 miles, plus $1. Provided, That the aggregate of sums borrowed by any one member from the different subordinate unions shall not exceed $25 at any one time.

(3) Subordinate unions, through their secretaries, are required to consider all sums due on loans, shown on traveling cards, certificates of membership, etc., as dues, and to collect the required per cent thereof and forward to the issuing union, first loan having precedence, together with an amount sufficient to pay the expense of returning said loan to the issuing union by bank draft or postoffice money order, and may refuse to issue traveling cards until such sums due are paid, if in their opinion such measure be necessary to the safeguarding of the loan funds.

(4) Subordinate unions, through their secretaries, failing to enforce all sections of the International Typographical Union laws relating to loans shall be held to the payment of all sums delinquent, and shall be fined not less than $5 nor more than $25 for each offense.

General laws, new section to be added immediately after section 35:

Any member who shall obtain a loan or benefit from any subordinate union under false pretenses shall be suspended or expelled, or fined not less than $5 nor more than $25, as the subordinate union may deem proper.

Amend section 44, general laws, by adding immediately after the line, "This certificate expires in six months from date," the following sentence:

On the reverse of the above certificate space shall be provided for the record of loans made by subordinate unions.

Referred to committee on laws.

Proposition No. 132—By Delegate Tolan (New York):

To the President and Members of the International Typographical Union:

GENTLEMEN—It is a well-established fact that the members of our craft are not technically educated up to what they should be in matters relating to the printing business, and gradually outsiders are making strong inroads into the trade, thus depriving the printer of the opportunity he rightly deserves.

How many printers of today know the history of the art from its infancy? how many can tell how type, stereotype, electrotype, photo-engravings, paper, etc., are made? Not one out of a hundred.

Again we have the printer whose knowledge ends in setting straight matter or a plain reprint "ad" or "job." He would willingly devote some of his spare time in learning something more in this line were the opportunity placed in his way. He can not get it where he works, as his employers keep him engaged on just such matter as he has the knowledge of.

In my experience as a close student of the art of printing I have constantly come in contact with men who have admitted that they were very derelict in matters which they were expected to know, and could not execute a piece of work which was given to them.

Every printer certainly seeks a position in life where he can better himself financially, and the educated man gets the first.

It is a matter of fact that today there are technical schools throughout the country devoted to various branches of our trade, such as "ad-writers," estimating on work, photo-engraving, and various other branches which are affiliated with printing. The "graduates" of these schools are today filling the positions which rightly belong to the members of the union.

Why not educate them? In good faith I can say that now is the time to consider this matter thoroughly.

In view of these conditions, I desire to offer to your honorable body a few suggestions which I have had in mind for a number of years, and which, I believe, will have a tendency to overcome these wrongs.

I would suggest that some means be devised at this convention by which at least four of our members—who are thoroughly familiar with every detail—be elected or appointed as lecturers or instructors; one to cover each section of the country. The duties of these instructors would be to prepare a number of lectures, with illustrations for the stereopticon, covering every detail from the invention of printing down to the present time. Each lecture could be given in turn, gradually educating the printer up to date. Illustrations could be shown as to the proper display of "ads," "jobs," etc.; the harmony of colors; spacing, margins and any number of other details. Designing and estimating on all classes of printing would be another valuable feature. In fact, there seems to be no end to the good which could be derived in this way.

I earnestly believe that every local union throughout the country would heartily co-operate with an innovation of this kind, thus bearing the greater portion of the expense connected with it.

In conversation with a number of our members upon this subject, I have been convinced that it is no "idle dream," but something which would be of tenfold benefit to all seeking a better knowledge of "the art preservative of arts."

The good printer works his way up; he is promoted ahead of the other fellow simply because he has had the opportunity of learning the things which his less fortunate friend did not have the opportunity of doing.

Why not place us all on a more equal basis, so that when work is "given out" John can "deliver the goods" just as well as Bill?

Gentlemen, I trust you will give this suggestion your earnest consideration. Fraternally yours,

New York, July 26, 1905. CHARLES T. PEYTON.

Referred to committee on miscellaneous business.

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FOURTH DAY.

MORNING SESSION.

LABOR TEMPLE, TORONTO, CANADA,
Thursday, August 17, 1905.

President Lynch called the convention to order at 9:15 o'clock.

Delegate Bandlow (Cleveland) moved to dispense with the roll call.

Delegate Green (Atlanta) objected to dispensing with the roll call, as the attendance of delegates should be a matter of record.

The motion to dispense with the roll call was lost.

The following delegates answered roll call:

Abraham,
Aide,
Alberts, C. H.,
Alberts, O. E.,
Alford, Eli,
Alford, J. R.,
Alter,
Ames,
Anderson,
Austin,
Bair,
Baker,
Ball, Edward,
Bandlow,
Barnes,
Barnum,
Bastian,
Bennetto,
Berger,
Beyer,
Birch,
Birkedahl,
Biwer,
Black,
Blain,
Bowers,
Brady,
Brewer,
Buehler,
Bulcock,
Burlington,
Cahill,
Cantwell,
Carlin, W. S.,
Carpenter, W. P.,
Carter,
Casey,
Cherry,
Clark,
Coffey,
Colburne,
Collier,
Comerford,
Condon,
Conway,
Corcoran,
Corning,
Crammond,
Creager,
Croft, J. P.,
Croft, T. G.,
Cronin,
Crosman,
Crowe,
Crowley,
Damer,
Davey, L. J.,
Davy, W. W.,
Dawson,
Dechend,
DeGour,
Dirks,
Donnell,
Draper,
Dwyer,
Eby,
Edwards,
Esty,
Evans,
Everett,
Fahey,
Feckey,
Fennessy,
Ferguson,
Finley,
Flaherty,
Flynn,
Forbes,
Frazier,
Freeman, H. R.,
Freeman, J. F.,
Garrison,
Geng,
Gibbons,
Gillard,
Gleason,
Godkin,
Golds,
Gray, Ida,
Gray, M. R.,
Green,
Gude,
Habecker,
Hanley,
Hansen,
Harris,
Harrison,
Hartman,
Hartnett,
Hawley,
Hayes,
Hearns,
Henderson, H. D.,
Henderson, U. T.,
Hendrick,
Hertenstein,
Heuston,
Hinman,
Holderby,
Hollingsworth,
Holm,
Hughes,
Irwin,
James, W. R.,
Jerrard,
Johndrew,
Johnson, Horace,
Johnson, J. M.,
Johnson, R. M.,
Jordan,
Kane,
Kay,
Kennedy, E. F.,
Kennedy, J. P.,
Kinner,
Kipp,
Klaus,
Klein,
Knapp,
Kreft,
Kuhnholz,
Kupke,
Larson,
Leader,
Lee,
Leigh, J. E.,
Lovett,
Lucas,
Lyon,
Marcy,
Markey,
Marshall, David,
Marshall, W. A.,
Martin, Albert,
Maydwell,
Mayer,
McCahill,
McCallum,
McCracken,
McCullagh,
McCurdy,
McInerney,
McKee,
McKibbin,
McKinstry,
McLogan,
McWilliams,
Meade,
Millard,
Miller, Hugo,
Moore, A. B.,
Moore, R. P.,
Moore, W. J.,
Morehouse,
Morse,
Mowbray,
Mullen,
Mulvihill,
Neary,
Needham,
Neff,
Nelis,
Nihill,
Nock,
O'Brien, J. M.,
O'Connor,
O'Donnell,
O'Neal,
Orser,
O'Sullivan,
Parker,
Parsell,
Pennington,
Plambeck,
Porter,
Purnett,
Quigley,
Quirk,
Reilly,
Rhoades, J. F.,
Rhodes, W. H.,
Ripley, R. L.,
Ripley, W. S.,
Robbins,
Robinson, B. C.,
Robinson, W. J.,
Ryan,
Saltus,
Sandow,
Sayers,
Sayles,
Scanlon,
Schleif,
Schultz, W. A.,
Scott,
Seaman,
Seffing,
Selden,
Senker,
Shaffer,
Shepard,
Sherer,
Sherman,
Shrope,
Shultz, J. M.,
Slemons,
Smith, H. W.,
Smith, Shelby,
Snyder,
Soverino,
Spead,
Steele,
Steffen,
Stubbs,
Sullivan, E. D.,
Sullivan, George,
Sullivan, Jerry,
Sutch,
Tardif,
Thompson,
Throssell,
Tolan,
Turner,
Vander Perel,
Varley,
Vauthier,
Watters,
Webber,
West,
Whealan,
White,
Whitley,
Wigg,
Wilcox,
Wolber,
Wolfe,
Woody,
Wright.

The chair announced that delegates desiring corrections in the minutes should present the changes to the secretary from day to day.

The minutes of the first, second and third day were then approved.

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The following telegrams were read and ordered made part of the records:

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., August 16, 1905.

J. W. Bramwood, Secretary-Treasurer International Typographical Union, Toronto, Ont.:

Colorado Springs extends felicitations to the greatest typographical convention ever assembled, and desires to say we are planning for a grand, good time in 1906; Toronto papers please copy.

DAVIS, of the Telegraph.

PATERSON, N. J., August 16, 1905.

James Lynch, Esq., President International Typographical Union, Labor Temple, Toronto:

May success attend convention and its efforts in behalf of the coming eight-hour day, and may your administration be as wise in the future as it has been in the past. J. P. MCDONNELL,

Editor National Labor Standard.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 15, 1905.

James M. Lynch, President International Typographical Union, Rossin House, Toronto:

President Gompers will arrive Toronto 11:15 tomorrow, Wednesday morning. Kindly extend to the delegates in convention assembled my hearty greetings and well wishes for a most successful and profitable convention. FRANK MORRISON,

Secretary American Federation of Labor.

President Lynch announced that consideration of the report of the committee on appeals in the Smith case had been made the special order immediately after roll call. He then called Vice-President Hays to the chair.

On motion the reading of the report of the committee on appeals was dispensed with, it being in the possession of the delegates in printed form, and having been read on the previous day.

The report is as follows:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON APPEALS.

TORONTO, August 15, 1905.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Fifty-First Convention of the International Typographical Union.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—The committee on appeals, to whom you referred Proposition No. 1 (by the executive council) as follows:

Appeal of the executive council from the action taken by Philadelphia Union No. 2 in relation to the enforcement of section 81, general laws of the International Typographical Union, in an instance of violation of the law called to the attention of No. 2 by the council. The papers in this case will be found on the desks of the delegates in printed form, entitled "The Smith Case."

Your committee summoned before it Messrs. James M. Lynch and J. W. Bramwood, two members of the executive council, appellants in this case, and Mr. Shelby Smith, the respondent. Upon request, Mr. Bramwood stated the case for the executive council, basing the ground for appeal on section 81, International Typographical Union constitution and general laws, which reads:

SEC. 81. Any member or members of any subordinate union circulating or causing to be circulated in any way malicious or untrue statements reflecting upon the standing or character, private or public, of any officer or member of the International Typographical Union, or impugning the motives or reflecting upon the honesty of any officer or member of the International Typographical Union, shall be deemed guilty of ununionlike conduct, and upon conviction before a trial board shall be suspended or expelled, as two-thirds of the members may determine. It shall be the duty of the executive committee of each subordinate union to investigate and prosecute all violations of this law occurring within its jurisdiction. It shall also be the duty, and it is hereby imperatively ordered, that any subordinate union, or any member of a subordinate union, shall prefer charges before the proper authorities against all violators of this section.

1. Mr. Bramwood then charged Shelby Smith, a member of Philadelphia Typographical Union No. 2, and editor of the Trades Union News of that city, with publishing derogatory statements regarding the members of the executive council of the International Typographical Union, individually and collectively, the most violent of which he read as follows:

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF I. T. U. AGAIN STABS No. 2 IN THE BACK.

RENDERS AID AND SUCCOR TO THE RATS IN THEIR FIGHT AGAINST THE UNION.

Had anything been lacking to convince the membership of the International Typographical Union of the deliberate intention of the executive council to destroy Typographical Union No. 2, it is supplied by the "open letter" of the council printed below.

Had anything been necessary to prove the interest of the executive council in neutralizing the effective fight of No. 2 against the scab Inquirer it is here supplied.

Had any evidence of the criminal refusal of the council to obey the plain letter of the law, supposed to govern its action, been missing, that evidence is here.

Had there been any proof needed that the executive council is in league with the rat employers and rat printers of Philadelphia against Typographical Union No. 2, that proof is found in their "open letter" of February 7.

John McNeal, president of the International Boilermakers' Union, was expelled for offenses less infamous than that committed by the executive council of the I. T. U. in the issuance of this "open letter."

So dastardly an attempt to injure a local union by the officers of a national organization charged with its protection and support has never been known. It is inconceivable that it can ever be repeated.

2. The above appeared in the Trades Union News of February 9, 1905. On February 25, 1905, the executive council of the International Typographical Union, in a letter to the president and executive committee of Philadelphia Union, called attention to the provisions of section 81 of the general laws of the International Typographical Union, recited the charges and derogatory statements that were particularly offensive, and called upon the union, through its president and executive committee, to comply with the provisions of the section in question, which specifically applies to cases of this character.

3. The question was subsequently brought to the attention of a meeting of Philadelphia Union, and a trial committee was appointed on March 18th.

4. Under date of March 20, the secretary of the trial board notified the individual members

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of the executive council of the International Typographical Union, of the board's appointment, informing them that the first session to hear testimony would be held on Saturday, April 1, at 6 P. M., at Odd Fellows' Temple, Philadelphia, and requested that the committee be notified if it was the intention or desire of the executive council of the International Typographical Union to appear personally or by counsel.

5. The members of the executive council replied to this letter in a joint communication, drawing attention to the error of the committee in assuming that the council had presented charges against Shelby Smith, and again citing the provisions of section 81. The council, in this letter, emphasized the application of section 81 to this case, and contended that it was for the executive committee of No. 2 to act; that the council having pointed out the violations of the law, its duty ended therewith, for the time being; and asserted that, under the law, the member who made the charges must prove them, or take the consequences. The executive council in this letter further reserved the right to attend hearings of the committee, either personally or by counsel, and expressed a desire that it be furnished with a copy of the minutes of the meetings of the trial board, including the testimony, and the minutes of the meeting of No. 2 at which the report of the trial committee was acted upon.

6. In a further communication to the secretary of the trial committee, dated March 23, and with which was transmitted an attested copy of a communication received from Shelby Smith, and also an attested copy of the reply of the executive council to Mr. Smith, the members of the executive council of the International Typographical Union expressed themselves under oath as follows:

We further desire to emphatically assert that each step taken by the council in the Philadelphia case under review has been based solely upon the correspondence in relation thereto that has passed between your officers and organization committee and the executive council.

As union men and officials, we again most strongly resent any imputations to the contrary, or intimation that unfair employers or representatives thereof, or non-members of the organization, have been consulted on this or any other matter relating to union affairs in Philadelphia.

7. Under date of April 17 the secretary of Philadelphia Typographical Union transmitted to the executive council of the International Typographical Union the report of the trial board of Philadelphia Union in the case at issue. Briefly stated, Mr. Smith's main defense was that the article written by him and published in the Trades Union News, was justified by reason of the action of the council in declining to extend Philadelphia Union all the financial aid it had requested in its fight with the Inquirer. Special pleading was indulged in by Mr. Smith to excuse the statements in the article complained of, and in the headings thereto, and apparently the trial board ignored the real facts in the controversy.

8. From a reading of the report of the trial board, it is evident that the views expressed by the defendant, Smith, met with its approval. The report is replete with extraneous matter, not relating to the case at issue, and the committee attempts to prove that the statements made by Mr. Smith in the Trades Union News are not malicious or untrue, and that they were justified by the action of the council in not according Philadelphia Union all the support it had requested in the Inquirer fight; that its issuance of an "open letter," and the attitude assumed by it in its official communications, was further evidence of the hostility of the members of the council, and further justification for the statements made in the Trades Union News by Mr. Smith.

Before closing our side of this case permit me to draw particular attention to the various documents in the Smith case, including the report of the trial board, and to direct particular attention to the failure of Union No. 2 to furnish the members of the executive council of the International Typographical Union with copies of certain papers in this case, as requested in various communications. As copies of the pamphlet entitled "The Smith Case," were furnished the delegates prior to this convention, and as additional copies are at this time in the hands of the delegates, the executive council deems it unnecessary to deal further with the points at issue, being satisfied to rest their case on the facts submitted.

In reply to a question by your committee as to why he, Mr. Bramwood, as editor of THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL, used or permitted the use of the columns of that paper to give their side of the case and refused the same privilege to Mr. Smith and the members of the Philadelphia Union No. 2, he stated that the Trades Union News had unfairly attacked and attempted to blacken his and the character of the other members of the executive council, and as that was the only channel through which he could defend himself before the membership and the public, he believed he was justified in doing so.

STATEMENT OF THE RESPONDENT, MR. SHELBY SMITH.

Upon the chairman of the committee requesting Mr. Smith to submit testimony in substantiation of the article which appeared in the Trades Union News of Feb. 9, 1905, under the caption "Executive Council of International Typographical Union Again Stabs No. 2 in the Back," he, Mr. Smith, declined to answer, stating that he wished to demur for the following reasons: "He considers the committee on appeals has no jurisdiction in his case, and that they have no right to try same. That there is no law to uphold it. He further submits that he has been tried once according to the laws of the International Typographical Union; that there is no authority in the laws of the International Typographical Union for the re-trial of a member by a convention or by a committee of a convention. That it is a guarantee of the constitution of Great Britain and the United States that in the procedures of their courts a man shall not be twice placed in jeopardy for the same offense. He also believes his case is parallel to criminal cases tried in our courts of law—his union life being at stake. Mr. Smith, in addition, submitted that the executive council had forfeited their right to appeal when they failed to appear at the trial con-

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ducted by Philadelphia Union No. 2, after having been notified.

The committee after considering the demurrer came to the unanimous decision that: (1) The case could not be construed as parallel to a criminal case; (2) The committee having been created by the convention, which is the supreme and governing body of our International Typographical Union, we were within our jurisdiction in adjudicating upon any matter or matters that might be submitted to us; (3) The fact that the case had been tried by a local union did not preclude the right of this convention to re-try or review this or any other case affecting the discipline, or otherwise, of the members of the International Typographical Union.

Mr. Smith requested that the committee allow his co-delegates to be present during the hearing. Request granted.

Messrs. Kreft and Faries, delegates from Philadelphia Union No. 2 were then admitted, and remained throughout the hearing of the case.

Mr. Smith was then asked to make a statement or submit evidence, written or oral, in support of the following extract from his article:

Had anything been lacking to convince the membership of the International Typographical Union of the deliberate intention of the executive council to destroy Typographical Union No. 2, it is supplied by the "open letter" of the council printed below.

He then cited the following open letter in justification of the above statement contained in the Trades Union News:

AN OPEN LETTER.

"Philadelphia, with its thousands of non-unionists, is most dangerous to a large portion of our membership."—Extract from circular issued by Philadelphia Union No. 2, under date of December 22, 1904.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., February 7, 1905.

Mr. Alfred D. Calvert, President No. 2, Philadelphia, Pa.:

DEAR SIR—Again referring to the necessity for organization work in Philadelphia, the executive council desires an early and comprehensive outline of the methods that are to be followed by Philadelphia Typographical Union, as to the book and job branch.

We have had nothing definite relative to organization work since our communication to your organization committee, dated November 9, 1904. We are aware, however, that there has been an effort put forth by representatives of No. 2 to nullify International law, as interpreted by the executive council.

The Philadelphia work, as considered by and outlined to the Washington convention, provided for ORGANIZATION solely, and the executive council then expressed itself, through the International president as willing to continue to make appropriations until Philadelphia was "thoroughly unionized." The Philadelphia delegation, speaking through one of its members, said that the position of the council was entirely satisfactory to the Philadelphia delegates.

In a circular issued to the membership under date of December 22, 1904, it is stated by your union, over the signatures of its president and secretary, that there are "thousands of non-unionists" in Philadelphia. It is not apparent that any continued and determined effort has been made to organize these non-unionists. On the contrary, the main part of the effort thus far put forth is represented by a newspaper boycott that has been ineffective to date as to the result sought for. Even though the Inquirer fight may be won, it will then be necessary to take up and prosecute boycotts against the Press, the Record, the Item and the Bulletin, and it is only reasonable to suppose, with the Inquirer experience to guide us, that these boycotts will occupy many months, extending in fact far beyond January 1, 1906.

According to the data given in the non-unionist report of Philadelphia Union No. 2, received at International headquarters on July 8, 1904, there were 270 non-unionists employed in the five non-union daily newspaper offices in your city. We desire to call your attention to the fact that even though your union succeeded in bringing all these newspapers within the fold, such a result would only affect a small percentage of the "thousands of non-unionists" which you say are "most dangerous to a large portion of our membership."

As is herein pointed out, the work thus far undertaken in Philadelphia has not followed the plan placed before the Washington convention, and has not been along the lines of least resistance considered by that convention—the organization of the Philadelphia non-unionists. The council now demands that the work of organization shall be taken up, and that no effort shall be spared to thoroughly unionize Philadelphia in the book and job branch. If further time is wasted in opposing the executive council, so much less of value will be accomplished, and the continuance of present conditions will mean that the situation of every union book and job printer in Philadelphia will be jeopardized on January 1, 1906. If the eight-hour fight is lost in Philadelphia (and that is the prospect confronting us now), the result can not but disastrously affect the union newspaper printers and newspaper conditions. Also, the recruiting field represented by the "thousands of non-unionists" in Philadelphia will affect sister unions—New York, Washington, Boston and many others.

The council again expresses itself as willing to aid in the work of organization under the conditions set forth in its letter of November 9, 1904. And for the protection of the members of No. 2, and for the protection of the members of the International Typographical Union in adjacent territory, the council demands that your union act at once.

Fraternally yours,
JAMES M. LYNCH,
HUGO MILLER,
J. W. BRAMWOOD,
Executive Council of the International Typographical Union.

Mr. Smith argued that this open letter of the executive council was photographed by the local typothetæ and sent broadcast throughout the entire jurisdiction; used by the Inquirer solicitors in their canvass; and also tended to create dissension amongst the membership of No. 2, thereby rendering nugatory the effective fight being waged by No. 2, and pleaded that the action of the executive council was one of gross provocation. He then referred the committee to his defense before the trial board of Typographical Union No. 2 which will be found on pages 11 and 12 of the "Smith Case."

Mr. Smith was then requested to explain his reason, or submit documentary or oral evidence in support of the language in the undermentioned paragraph:

Had there been any proof needed that the executive council is in league with the rat employers and rat printers of Philadelphia against Typographical Union No. 2, that proof is found in their "open letter" of February 7.

Mr. Smith said: "To constitute a league between two or more parties it is not necessary that a formal agreement should exist, or even that there should be a definite understanding between them as to the particular acts each shall perform

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to accomplish a given result. If the end aimed at is the same; if the acts of the one party are in harmony with the acts of the other party; if the final result of the acts of the one are in consonance with the aims of the other, that constitutes, to all practical intents and purposes, a community or league of interests.

"I think there will be no question that the aim of the rats and rat employers of Philadelphia today, so far as they may be said to have any aim in relation to the typographical union, is to render nugatory the fight being waged for the organization of the printers of this city. And for the purpose of showing how the non-union employers have seized upon the 'open letter' of the council and their other hostile acts, and used them to nullify the efforts of Typographical Union No. 2, I present the circular of the typothetæ showing the 'open letter' photographed."

(Exhibit "A" consists of a photographic reproduction of the open letter.)

Mr. Smith then asked the committee to note the following points: (1) Offer to cite extracts from Shakespeare placing a construction on the words "in league"; (2) Directs attention of the committee to the fact that the findings of the trial committee were approved by the members of Philadelphia Union No. 2, about 300 members being present, with only two negative votes; (3) That the executive council did not publish the "open letter." (4) That he made five requests on pages 9 and 10 of the "Smith Case," which the executive council did not comply with, as follows:

1. All letters, telegrams, or other communications received by the executive council or any member thereof, officially or personally, from representatives or employes of the Philadelphia Inquirer since June 1, 1904, and certified copies of the answers thereto.

2. All letters, telegrams, or other communications received by the executive council or any member thereof, officially or personally, from non-union printers in Philadelphia since June 1, 1904, and certified copies of the answers thereto.

3. All letters, telegrams, or other communications received by the executive council or by James M. Lynch, or John W. Bramwood, officially or personally, from members of No. 2—who are not members of the organization committee or elective officers of the local union—since June 1, 1904, and certified copies of the answers thereto.

4. All letters, telegrams, or other communications received by the executive council, or by James M. Lynch, or John W. Bramwood, officially or personally, which in any manner bear on or refer to the "Philadelphia situation," from the persons named below, and certified copies of the answers thereto, to wit:

L. C. Shepard, Grand Rapids, Mich.
George Dabney, Pittsburg, Pa.
V. B. Kinney, Omaha, Neb.
William Klinger, Chicago, Ill.
Michael Colbert, Chicago, Ill.
Ed C. Thrift, Detroit, Mich.
Thomas McConkey, New York, N. Y.
George Jackson, New York, N. Y.
Charles T. Scott, Boston, Mass.
Norman McPhail, Boston, Mass.
E. E. Calhoun, Washington, D. C.
A. F. Bloomer, Washington, D. C.
Harry Ogden, Cincinnati, Ohio.
John F. Quirk, Albany, N. Y.
Fred H. Brown, Syracuse, N. Y.
Elmer Throssell, Newark, N. J.

5. Copies of all letters from the council or any member thereof to any of the above parties or persons, whether in answer to letters from them or not.

He claimed the executive committee had evaded his requests in their letter of March 23 to the secretary of the trial board, in which they say:

We further desire to emphatically assert that each step taken by the council in the Philadelphia case under review has been based solely upon the correspondence in relation thereto that has passed between your officers and organization committee and the executive council.

As union men and officials, we again most strongly resent any imputations to the contrary, or intimation that unfair employers or representatives thereof, or non-members of the organization, have been consulted on this or any other matter relating to union affairs in Philadelphia.

The committee agreed that the executive committee be requested to give direct answers to the Questions 1 and 2, as to whether they were dealing or corresponding with employes of the Philadelphia Inquirer, and as to whether they had had correspondence or dealings with non-union printers in Philadelphia.

Mr. Lynch was summoned, and in answer to Question No. 1 stated specifically and emphatically that he had had no communication with any one connected with the Inquirer.

To Question No. 2 he answered that he had had no dealings or correspondence with any non-union printers of Philadelphia.

Mr. Bramwood was then called, and stated in answer to Question No. 1 that he had had no communication with the Inquirer either before or after the date mentioned; and to Question No. 2 he also stated that he had had no correspondence with any non-union printers of Philadelphia.

In re requests 3, 4 and 5, your committee decided that inasmuch as any correspondence that might be transmitted between the members of the executive council and the parties mentioned would be between members of the International Typographical Union, that the propriety of such, if it did exist, could not be legitimately questioned.

Mr. Smith was then asked if he had anything further to submit, to which he gave a negative reply.

This closed the case for both sides.

FINDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

In the minds of your committee, this is one of the most important questions that has ever been brought before an International convention. The laws of the International Typographical Union prescribe the duties of the executive council. Among these duties is the disposition of the defense fund. Certain rules are laid down, as to its disposition, by the laws of the organization, while its administration is placed in the hands of the executive council. The council, in exercising its rights and prerogatives under the law, as construed by the council, decided upon a certain course of action in the Philadelphia case. Its adherence to that plan is claimed by Mr. Smith and the trial board of the Philadelphia Union—and, in fact, by the union itself, through its adoption of the report of

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the trial board—to have been sufficient ground for the charge of being "in league with the rat employers and rat printers of Philadelphia against Typographical Union No. 2," of "rendering aid and succor to the rats in their fight against the union," and other statements of like character. We submit that this is an unjustifiable assumption on the part of any member or local union connected with this organization. If the unionism of the officers of the International Union, charged with the performance of certain duties, is to be thus grossly attacked and besmirched because official action may not meet with the approval of certain members or officers of a local union, or the local union itself, and the provisions of existing law are not strong enough to cope with such cases, it is high time that a law was enacted that will end, for all time, such flagrant procedure by those who wish to remain enrolled under the banner of the International Typographical Union. But your committee believes that section 81, properly enforced, is ample to cover the case in question. Its provisions are exceedingly plain, and the course of procedure is mandatory. We agree with the members of the executive council that the charges as outlined above, "if founded on fact, mean that the officers of the International Typographical Union constituting the executive council are not worthy to fill the positions they occupy; if not founded on fact, or if malicious or untrue, the provisions of section 81 apply." And those provisions set forth in a mandatory manner the punishment that shall be administered to one violating its provisions. In the case at issue not one scintilla of evidence—direct, documentary or oral—was produced before your committee tending to substantiate the charges made by Mr. Shelby Smith. The only defense put in by Mr. Smith is the one which he made before the trial board of Philadelphia Union, which we submit is not evidence at all. On the other side, the appellants (the members of the executive council) in the case defy the production of any such testimony, and they emphatically state, collectively and individually, that no such testimony existed. Your committee, therefore, believes that it is warranted by the facts as disclosed by both sides in coming to the decision that section 81 was deliberately violated by Shelby Smith, and that the trial board of Philadelphia Typographical Union purposely evaded the provisions of section 81 in handling this case, and rendered a verdict that had no evidence to sustain it. We therefore recommend as follows:

1. That Shelby Smith, who is now seated as delegate from Philadelphia Typographical Union, be expelled from the convention and his seat be declared vacant.

2. That Philadelphia Typographical Union be instructed by this convention to immediately expel Shelby Smith from membership in that organization, and it is the verdict of this convention that such expulsion shall remain in effect until such time as Shelby Smith shall make a full and ample public apology to the members of the executive council of the International Typographical Union, such apology to be published in THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL and Trade Union News of Philadelphia, and given such other publicity as may be deemed necessary. By the term "full and ample apology," we mean one that will be acceptable to the members of the executive council, whose personal and official characters have been thus wantonly assailed. If No. 2 fails to enforce this verdict within thirty days its charter to be revoked by the executive council.

In concluding its report, your committee desires to say that the problem before it was not one of sentiment, but one of rendering justice under our laws and according to facts. A question of the character covered in this report—involving the integrity of its chosen representatives—should not be passed lightly by. It is necessary for the International Typographical Union to take its place among the labor organizations which protect their officers and members from gross and malicious attacks of this nature. We further believe that a concurrence in the recommendations of this committee will show conclusively that the laws of the International Union are enacted for the guidance of its members and officers, and will be enforced without fear or favor.

Respectfully submitted,

P. M. DRAPER, Chairman.
H. B. AMES, Secretary.
W. H. JORDAN.
E. F. KENNEDY.
JOSEPH C. LARSON.

Vice-President Hays announced that the question before the convention was the adoption of the committee's report.

Delegate Green (Atlanta) moved the principals in the case be allowed one hour, and that the other debaters be confined to the two-minute rule.

Delegate Kreft (Philadelphia) moved as a substitute that the two-minute rule be suspended during the discussion of the report of the committee on appeals.

Delegate Green (Atlanta) supported his motion.

Delegate Kreft (Philadelphia) supported the substitute.

The substitute of Delegate Kreft (Philadelphia) was adopted.

Delegate Smith (Philadelphia) then took the floor and made a lengthy statement in his own behalf, similar in character to that covered in the report of the appeals committee. He also characterized the actions of the committee as of the star chamber variety, and said that a cunningly arranged trap had been laid. At no time had he been permitted to face his accusers during this so-called investigation. He asserted that the union which had honored him stood in desperate peril, and he declined to further place her interests in jeopardy. He would accept the disgrace which attached to his humiliation if thereby his union would receive fair consideration. "The demand has been made for my card in order that the vengeance of the council may be satisfied, and I offer myself to the sacrifice, in order that the cause of the Philadelphia Union shall not suffer."

President Lynch, in the course of his reply, said he believed Delegate Smith was striving for effect. The trial committee of Philadelphia Union, in deal-

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ing with this case, had asserted that "if Mahomet will not come to the mountain the mountain may go to Mahomet and settle the matter, face to face, at Toronto." The president concluded: "The situation is this: A labor editor—or one sailing under those colors—had gone a little too far. Now he was face to face with the men he accused, and he must make good his charges or take the consequences."

Delegate Kreft (Philadelphia) argued that no adequate defense could be made in the Smith case unless the entire Philadelphia case was dealt with. He also complained of the unfairness of the appeals committee in handling this case.

Delegate Faries (Philadelphia) said in part that the trouble was that the executive council could not control Philadelphia Union, as at present constituted, and for that reason sought the revocation of its charter in order that one could be issued to a little coterie which the council could control. He further asserted that, while this convention would probably expel Smith, Philadelphia Union would never do so, even if Smith went down on his knees and requested that such action be taken. The speaker concluded his remarks by saying: "However, we don't regard our charter as highly as we once did."

This remark aroused a storm of hisses, which were promptly suppressed by the presiding officer.

Delegate White (San Francisco) said he thought the expulsion of Smith was unnecessarily severe, and moved, "as a substitute for the recommendations of the committee on appeals, a vote of censure for the unwise and immoderate language of Shelby Smith in the Trades Union News of February 9, 1905."

The substitute of Delegate White was declared before the convention for consideration.

Delegate Kipp (Columbus Newspaper Writers) offered a substitute bearing on the matter, but was ruled out of order.

Delegate Faries (Philadelphia) asked for authorities governing the presenting of the Smith case at the convention, after the local union had acted.

Secretary-Treasurer Bramwood cited the International laws on the subject of appeals.

Delegate Faries (Philadelphia) claimed that the laws had not been complied with, no notice of appeal having been given.

Secretary-Treasurer Bramwood said it should be remembered that the members of the executive council were members of the organization as well as officers, and thus entitled to like privileges. He held that the pamphlet issued by the council and other procedure in the case was all that was necessary to enable the convention to act both intelligently and legally.

Delegate Faries (Philadelphia) asserted that the pamphlet mentioned could not be considered as an appeal.

Delegate Steele (Washington) made an extended plea for harmony and for eradicating the vengeance idea. He seconded the substitute of Delegate White, as he considered the penalty of expulsion too severe.

Delegate Hayes (Cleveland) said he looked upon the refusal of Smith to submit evidence as prima facie evidence of his guilt. He favored the committee's report. The speaker continued: "If it has come to this, that every disgruntled individual is to be allowed to charge that the executive council is 'in league with rats,' then the sooner the organization goes to pieces the better it will be for all members. A reprimand or vote of censure is not sufficient, for it afforded no guarantee that Delegate Smith would not return home and repeat these charges, taking the chance that the convention next year would let him down easy again. The issue could be avoided by Delegate Smith making a frank and manly apology. Lacking that, the report of the committee should be adopted."

Delegate Donnell (Cincinnati) favored the adoption of the report of the committee, and said "if Philadelphia Union persisted in acting like a spanked child and refusing to play, the International Typographical Union would have to proceed without it."

SELECTION OF NEXT CONVENTION CITY.

Vice-President Hays announced that the hour of 11 having arrived, the printed ballots would be distributed and delegates would select the place of meeting of the next convention.

Delegate Klein (Pittsburg) and Snyder (Colorado Springs) were appointed tellers.

At the completion of the roll call of delegates the chair asked if all who wished had voted. There being no response, the ballot was ordered closed.

The tellers having counted the ballots, reported the following result:

Colorado Springs	144
Pittsburg	107
Total vote cast	251

Colorado Springs was declared selected as the place for the next meeting.

Delegate Snyder (Colorado Springs), on behalf of the Colorado Springs delegation, citizens, and the Union Printers' Home, thanked the convention for its kind consideration.

The convention resumed discussion on report of appeals committee.

Delegate Barnes (Chattanooga) spoke at length against the substitute, and favored the report of the appeals committee.

Secretary-Treasurer Bramwood expressed surprise at the position assumed by Delegate Smith and his colleagues from Philadelphia. Some of the representatives of Philadelphia Union, and Delegate Smith in particular, had for months been circulating the statement that proof of the perfidy of the members of the executive council would be furnished at this convention. Yet now, when face to face with the slandered officials, they failed to offer any evidence whatever in support of the charges made by Delegate Smith, and instead sought to evade the issue through subterfuge and attempts to hide behind the technicalities of the

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law, as construed by them. Mr. Bramwood also denied the statement made by Delegate Steele (Washington, D. C.) that vengeance was the motive, and maintained there was a principle involved—that of rendering justice according to the law and the facts presented.

At this point Secretary-Treasurer Bramwood yielded the floor to Delegate Steele (Washington, D. C.), who desired permission to explain that the officers were not meant in his remarks, but the various members who had made that boast. He considered the record of the International Typographical Union officers as being absolutely clean, and expressed himself as especially pleased with the record of Secretary-Treasurer Bramwood.

Secretary-Treasurer Bramwood thanked Delegate Steele for his complimentary references to him, and then proceeded to discuss the case at length. He stated at the outset that he had ever been a firm believer in criticism and a consistent advocate of the freedom of the press; but he contended that denunciatory statements and charges of the character under discussion did not come under the head of criticism, but rather under that of slander, and asserted that upholding the freedom of the press did not mean that writers and editors were granted unbridled license to abuse and vilify their fellow men. He admitted that he felt very keenly the aspersions that had been cast upon his character as a union man and official by Delegate Smith, and challenged the production of any evidence, direct or indirect, oral or documentary, in support of the charge that he had been in collusion with rats in Philadelphia or elsewhere. The secretary asserted that while he had at different times been subjected to venomous attacks on other points, none had previously questioned his fidelity to union principles in all that the term implied. His reputation as a unionist had been unsullied for thirty-three years, and it remained for Shelby Smith to cast the first slur. Mr. Bramwood quoted the denunciatory statements regarding the members of the executive council, published by Mr. Smith in the Trades Union News, and held that one who consorted with rats, as charged in that article and its flaring headlines, was worse than a rat, and deserved the loathing and contempt of all unionists and the severest punishment that could be administered. These charges were either true or false. If true, the members of the executive council should be summarily dismissed in disgrace and forever placed beyond the pale of organized labor. If false, that fact should be established, and the slanderer who had thus deliberately vilified union members and officials should be punished in such a way as would demonstrate to him the enormity of his offense and tend to convince him of the error of his ways. Mr. Bramwood again challenged the production of an atom of evidence to support the charges, and, looking directly at Mr. Smith, continued: "I want to say, with all the vehemence in my power, that when you made these statements you knew they were false and malicious, and yet you endeavored to rob union men of their good name." Mr. Bramwood further declined to allow the Philadelphia delegates to blind the eyes of the convention to the real situation, and briefly discussed the dispute with the organization committee of No. 2 and Philadelphia Union. He contended that while the Smith case grew out of the Philadelphia situation, yet it stood by itself. Even though it might be held that the council had acted ill-advisedly and even unjustly in the Philadelphia case—if the local union was right and the council wrong—the speaker said the members of the council had undoubtedly exercised their best judgment in the premises and administered the law as they construed it, and their action on this point did not warrant the charges of "again stabbing No. 2 in the back," of "rendering aid and succor to the rats in their fight against the union," of "being in league with the rat employers and rat printers in Philadelphia," etc. He also drew attention to the insinuations of Mr. Smith, in his testimony before the trial board of No. 2 and the papers submitted to the appeals committee, that the official acts of the members of the council were dominated or controlled by an outlaw organization. He indignantly resented these insinuations, and challenged the production of any evidence tending to substantiate this veiled attempt to becloud his freedom and independence of action as a union man and as a union official. The secretary stated that it was for the members of the appeals committee and the delegates assembled to repudiate the intimations of unfairness on their part that had been made by Delegate Smith and some of his colleagues. He then concluded his remarks by holding aloft the copy of the Trades Union News containing the charges made by Mr. Smith, and reading the glaring headlines.

Delegate Throssell (Newark) upheld the report of the committee, and said that attacks had also been made on himself and other members of the International Typographical Union by Mr. Smith. He was going to vote for Smith's expulsion. No member, no matter how insignificant, was safe from the attacks of such editors.

Delegate Black (Sioux Falls) said he was an administration man first, last, and all the time, and he heartily favored the expulsion of Delegate Smith because of his unwarranted charges.

Delegate Bandlow (Cleveland) spoke in favor of the substitute. He was not desirous of removing the stigma from Mr. Smith, nor did he believe the statements about the executive council to be true. They were unwarranted, unwise and immoderate. But he believed the report as submitted, with the penalty in the substitute, would be remembered by Mr. Smith.

President Lynch then took the floor and again drew attention to the concluding statement in the report of the Philadelphia trial committee: "In conclusion we hope this long-range discussion will close, and if Mahomet will not come to the mountain, the mountain may go to Mahomet and settle the matter face to face at Toronto." He said that the "mountain" did not show any disposition to go to Mahomet, and that therefore Mahomet would have to come to the mountain. As the other side proposed to quote Shakespeare, and the Immortal Bard appeared to be of some importance in set-

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tling this latter-day discussion, he would quote some himself:

"Good name, in man and woman, dear my lord,
Is the immediate jewel of their souls.
Who steals my purse, steals trash; 'tis something, nothing;
'Twas mine—'tis his—and has been slave to thousands;
But he that filches from me my good name
Robs me of that which not enricheth him,
And makes me poor indeed."

The president said the Philadelphia Trade Union News was on its last legs. The Philadelphia reorganization committee subsidized it from the International money grant, so that the paper could be used as the mouthpiece of No. 2. When the difference arose between No. 2's committee and the council, the editor of the News announced that the local committee had muzzled him. Shortly afterward he declared that the muzzle was off, and the abuse and vilification of the council then began. It is claimed that this was simply the exercise of the liberty of the press, but the president declared that it was license, and not liberty. President Lynch said he had no quarrel with the editors of the reputable labor press; he knew the obstacles that the labor press was confronted with, and the apathy and indifference characterizing the wage earners as far as support for the labor press was concerned. The reputable labor press was one of the strongest pillars of the trade-union movement, and he desired to emphatically differentiate between the reputable labor press and the craft-labor papers indulging in slander and abuse. President Lynch also said that he did not object to criticism of his official policy or acts, but there should be discrimination between license and liberty. He then took up the charges made by the Trades Union News and discussed them paragraph by paragraph, showing that there was no foundation for them, and that they were pure fiction. Had the executive council failed to defend itself, then the parties behind the charges would have cited the provisions of section 81 of the general laws and would have made claim that the council was afraid to proceed under the law. At some length the speaker pointed out that two so-called labor journals—the Philadelphia Trade Union News and a western paper—were doing more injury to the eight-hour cause than publications admittedly printed in behalf of the employers' association. Slander printed in the eastern paper was copied in the western paper, and vice versa. Gleefully they rolled their balls of mud and tossed them back and forth. President Lynch said he had been accused in the Philadelphia Trades Union News of saying in Chicago that he would recommend to the Toronto convention the postponement or modification of the eight-hour demand, and that this statement was immediately copied in the western paper. And this at a time when the International situation was peculiarly delicate owing to the defection of one large union from the eight-hour cause. This was only a sample of the misrepresentation. "If they can discredit us, they will," he said; "their object is to weaken us in the eyes of the membership, and indirectly they attack the eight-hour movement, desiring its failure in the belief that its collapse will ruin the officers' prestige. They hope for our political death in the forthcoming campaign, on which they have fastened their greedy, lustful eyes. If we take certain action, they roast, and roast, and roast. Lacking that basis they outline action which they say we propose to take, and then they roast, and roast, and roast. There may be a hereafter in which these journalistic vipers will expiate their journalistic sins, and if justice is there meted out to them they will continue to roast, and roast, and roast. I realize what this denunciation means, and it is a year before I can reply. All of the slander they can now concoct will be aimed at me. It may be that this sea of filth will overwhelm me, but the stand that I now take will at least protect those who follow. I defy these papers, and will continue my work for organized labor in the manner I have carried it on in the past, and I will not act on the suggestions, nor seek the advice, of these two papers—the underminers of the trade-union movement. Slander is their source of livelihood. Their misguided subscribers, used by them as dupes, read this slander and pass it on. As slander is the source from which they draw their sustenance, I have warrant for the assertion that it will continue, and with redoubled force, because the editors of these papers MUST LIVE."

Continuation of the debate was deferred till the afternoon session.

Chairman Stevenson, of the arrangements committee, announced that the cars for the trip of the ladies around the city would leave the Rossin House at 2:30, and that the attendants at the convention would be photographed at 5 o'clock on the steps of the municipal building.

The convention adjourned until 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

LABOR TEMPLE, TORONTO, CANADA,
Thursday, August 17, 1905.

Vice-President Hays called the meeting to order at 2:10.

Delegate McCahill (Columbus) was appointed on the committee on miscellaneous business instead of Colgan (Augusta), who is not in attendance.

Recommendation was made that the credentials of Francis W. Neilan, of New London, No. 159, although irregular in date of election, be received and the delegate declared seated.

The recommendation was adopted.

The roll call showed the following delegates to be present:

Abraham,
Aide,
Alberts, C. H.,
Alberts, O. E.,
Alford, Eli,
Alford, J. R.,
Alter,
Ames,
Anderson,
Austin,
Bair,
Baker,
Ball, Edward,
Bandlow,
Barnes,
Barnum,
Bastian,
Bennetto,
Berger,
Birkedahl,
Biwer,
Black,
Blain,
Bowers,
Brady,
Brewer,

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Brown,
Buehler,
Bulcock,
Burlington,
Cahill,
Cantwell,
Carlin, W. S.,
Carpenter, W. P.,
Casey,
Cherry,
Coffey,
Colburne,
Collier,
Comerford,
Condon,
Conway,
Corcoran,
Corning,
Crammond,
Creager,
Croft, J. P.,
Croft, T. G.,
Crosman,
Crowe,
Crowley,
Damer,
Davey, L. J.,
Davy, W. W.,
Dawson,
Dechend,
DeGour,
Dill,
Dirks,
Donnell,
Draper,
Dwyer,
Eby,
Edwards,
Esty,
Evans,
Everett,
Fahey,
Faries,
Fennessy,
Ferguson,
Finley,
Flaherty,
Forbes,
Frazier,
Freeman, H. R.,
Freeman, J. F.,
Garrison,
Geng,
Gibbons,
Gillard,
Godkin,
Golds,
Gray, Ida,
Gray, M. R.,
Green,
Gude,
Habecker,
Hanley,
Hansen,
Harris,
Hartman,
Hartnett,
Hawley,
Hayes,
Hearns,
Henderson, H. D.,
Henderson, U. T.,
Hendrick,
Hertenstein,
Heuston,
Hinman,
Holderby,
Hollingsworth,
Holm,
Hughes,
James, W. R.,
Jerrard,
Johndrew,
Johnson, Horace,
Johnson, J. M.,
Johnson, R. M.,
Jordan,
Kane,
Kay,
Kennedy, E. F.,
Kennedy, J. P.,
Kinner,
Kipp,
Klaus,
Klein,
Knapp,
Kreft,
Kuhnholz,
Kupke,
Larson,
Leader,
Lee,
Leigh, J. E.,
Lovett,
Lucas,
Lyon,
Marcy,
Markey,
Marshall, W. A.,
Marshall, D.,
Martin, Albert,
Maydwell,
Mayer,
McCahill,
McCallum,
McCracken,
McCullagh,
McCurdy,
McInerney,
McKee,
McKibbin,
McLogan,
McWilliams,
Meade,
Millard,
Miller, Hugo,
Moore, A. B.,
Moore, R. P.,
Moore, W. J.,
Morehouse,
Morse,
Mowbray,
Mullen,
Mulvihill,
Neary,
Needham,
Neff,
Nelis,
Nihill,
Nock,
O'Brien, J. M.,
O'Connor,
O'Donnell,
O'Neal,
Orser,
O'Sullivan,
Parker,
Parsell,
Pennington,
Plambeck,
Porter,
Purnett,
Quigley,
Quirk,
Reilly,
Rhoades, J. F.,
Rhodes, W. H.,
Ripley, R. L.,
Ripley, W. S.,
Robbins,
Robinson, B. C.,
Robinson, W. J.,
Ryan,
Saltus,
Sandow,
Sayers,
Sayles,
Scanlon,
Schleif,
Schultz, W. A.,
Scott,
Seaman,
Seffing,
Selden,
Senker,
Shaffer,
Shepard,
Sherer,
Sherman,
Shultz, J. M.,
Slemons,
Smith, H. W.,
Smith, Shelby,
Snyder,
Soverino,
Spead,
Steele,
Steffen,
Stubbs,
Sullivan, E. D.,
Sullivan, George,
Sullivan, Jerry,
Sutch,
Tardif,
Thompson,
Throssell,
Tolan,
Vander Perel,
Van Doren,
Vauthier,
Watters,
West,
Whealan,
White,
Whitley,
Wigg,
Wilcox,
Witchall,
Wolber,
Wolfe,
Woody,
Wright.

The discussion of the report of the committee on appeals was resumed.

Delegate Smith (Philadelphia) made a personal explanation of his position while before the committee, entering into a minute description of the details of what transpired between himself and the committee, before and during the sessions. He maintained that no defense of the Smith case could be made unless the Philadelphia situation was considered in connection with it. The evidence in the Smith case would necessarily be fragmentary if considered alone. The executive council had appealed to passion and prejudice in their arguments, and pleaded the ridiculous position they would be placed in if the committee's report was not adopted. He contradicted President Lynch's construction of the item published in the Trades Union News relating to his speech at the meeting of Chicago Union. Mr. Smith then read a statement in writing as follows:

I confess that I am not able to produce evidence to substantiate the statements made in the Trades Union News of February 9, concerning the executive council of the International Typographical Union in the construction placed upon them by the council and the committee on appeals—a construction never intended to be conveyed. I deeply regret their publication, and shall request the publication of this statement in the Trades Union News regardless of the action of this convention.

Chairman Draper, of the appeals committee, gave a detailed account of the procedure of the appeals committee in the case at issue, and emphatically claimed that the course of the committee and its report had been dictated by the spirit of American and British fair play. He strongly resented the intimation that the committee had sought to please the executive council in rendering its verdict, and referred to his long connection with the labor movement in Canada and the trust reposed in him by his fellow unionists. He maintained that the verdict rendered by the committee was a just one, and expressed the belief that good results would follow its approval by the convention. Mr. Draper said, in conclusion, that the duty of the appeals committee had been a most unpleasant one, but discipline must be maintained and the laws of the organization impartially enforced.

Delegate Berger (Milwaukee) said Mr. Smith had apologized—it came hard, but should have been made earlier. Labor editors sometimes published such things for a good purpose, and that may have been Mr. Smith's intention. He supported the substitute of Delegate White, in the be-

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lief that the sentence of expulsion was too severe and that a lighter penalty would prove effective.

Delegate Nock (Birmingham) supported the report of the committee. He said there was no middle ground. It had been demonstrated that Delegate Smith's statements were false and malicious, and the convention should enforce the laws of the International Typographical Union and punish the offender.

Delegate Harris (Washington, Ind.) called for the previous question, and twenty-five delegates supported the motion.

The motion for the previous question prevailed.

The chair placed the substitute of Delegate White before the convention, as follows:

Moved, as a substitute for the recommendations of the committee on appeals, a vote of censure for the unwise and immoderate language of Shelby Smith in the Trades Union News of February 9, 1905.

The vote being taken, the substitute was declared lost. A division being called for, the count of hands showed 30 ayes and 163 nays. The substitute was therefore again declared lost.

The chair stated the question was now on the adoption of the report of the committee on appeals.

Delegate White (San Francisco) moved to divide the question into three parts. The motion was lost.

The question now recurred on the adoption of the report of the committee.

Delegate Steele (Washington) moved for a roll call vote. There being twenty-five seconds, the motion was declared carried.

The roll call showed the following vote:

AYES.

Abraham,
Aide,
Alberts, C. H.,
Alberts, O. E.,
Alford, Eli,
Alford, J. R.,
Ames,
Anderson,
Austin,
Ball, Edward,
Barnes,
Barnum,
Bennetto,
Birkedahl,
Biwer,
Black,
Bowers,
Brewer,
Brown,
Buehler,
Bulcock,
Burlington,
Cahill,
Cantwell,
Carlin, W. S.,
Carpenter, W. P.,
Casey,
Colburne,
Collier,
Comerford,
Condon,
Conway,
Corcoran,
Corning,
Crammond,
Creager,
Croft, J. P.,
Croft, T. G.,
Cronin,
Crowe,
Crowley,
Damer,
Davey, L. J.,
Dawson,
Dechend,
Dill,
Donnell,
Draper,
Dwyer,
Eby,
Edwards,
Esty,
Evans,
Everett,
Fahey,
Fennessy,
Ferguson,
Finley,
Flaherty,
Forbes,
Frazier,
Freeman, H. R.,
Freeman, J. F.,
Garrison,
Geng,
Gibbons,
Gillard,
Gleason,
Godkin,
Golds,
Gray, Ida,
Gray, M. R.,
Green,
Gude,
Habecker,
Hanley,
Hansen,
Hartman,
Hartnett,
Hawley,
Hayes,
Hearns,
Henderson, H. D.,
Henderson, U. T.,
Hertenstein,
Heuston,
Hinman,
Holderby,
Hollingsworth,
Holm,
Hughes,
Irwin,
James, W. R.,
Jerrard,
Johndrew,
Johnson, Horace,
Johnson, J. M.,
Johnson, R. M.,
Jordan,
Kane,
Kennedy, E. F.,
Kennedy, J. P.,
Kinner,
Kipp,
Klaus,
Klein,
Knapp,
Kupke,
Larson,
Leader,
Lee,
Lucas,
Lyon,
Marcy,
Markey,
Marshall, David,
Marshall, W. A.,
Martin, Albert,
Maydwell,
Mayer,
McCahill,
McCallum,
McCracken,
McCullagh,
McCurdy,
McInerney,
McKee,
McKibbin,
McKinstry,
McLogan,
McWilliams,
Millard,
Moore, A. B.,
Moore, R. P.,
Moore, W. J.,
Morehouse,
Morse,
Mowbry,
Mullen,
Mulvihill,
Neary,
Needham,
Neff,
Nelis,
Nihill,
Nock,
O'Brien, J. M.,
O'Connor,
O'Donnell,
O'Neal,
Orser,
O'Sullivan,
Parker,
Parsell,
Pennington,
Plambeck,
Porter,
Purnett,
Quigley,
Quirk,
Reilly,
Rhodes, W. H.,
Ripley, R. L.,
Ripley, W. S.,
Robbins,
Robinson, B. C.,
Ryan,
Saltus,
Sandow,
Sayles,
Scanlon,
Schleif,
Schultz, W. A.,
Scott,
Seffing,
Senker,
Shaffer,
Shepard,
Sherer,
Sherman,
Shultz, J. M.,
Slemons,
Snyder,
Soverino,
Spead,
Steffen,
Sullivan, E. D.,
Sullivan, George,
Sullivan, Jerry,
Sutch,
Tardif,
Throssell,
Tolan,
Turner,
Vander Perel,
Van Doren,
Varley,
Vauthier,
Watters,
Webber,
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Wilcox,
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Woody,
Wright.

NAYS.

Alter,
Bair,
Baker,
Bandlow,
Bastian,
Berger,
Blain,
Brady,
Cherry,
Coffey,
Crosman,
Davy, W. W.,
DeGour,
Dirks,
Faries,
Harris,
Hendrick,
Kay,
Kreft,
Kuhnholz,
Leigh, J. E.,
Lovett,
Meade,
Rhoades, J. F.,
Robinson, W. J.,
Sayers,
Seaman,
Shrope,
Smith, H. W.,
Steele,
Stubbs,
Thompson,
West,
White.

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Delegate Miller (Indianapolis German-American), a member of the executive council, was excused from voting.

The chair announced the result of the vote as 209 ayes and 34 nays, and declared the report of the committee adopted and the provisions in force.

Delegate Shelby Smith then vacated his seat on the floor of the convention and left the hall.

President Lynch again took the chair.

Delegate Hayes (Cleveland) moved that Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, be accorded the privileges of the floor.

President Lynch ruled that, if no objection was made, the report of the eight-hour committee would be taken up before President Gompers addressed the convention. There being no objection, it was so ordered.

Delegate Hayes (Cleveland), chairman of the eight-hour committee, read the report, which was as follows:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

TORONTO, ONT., August 17, 1905.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Fifty-First Session of the International Typographical Union:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—Your committee on the eight-hour day begs leave to submit the following report:

In the first instance the committee is of the opinion that, owing to the near approach of the date upon which it has been determined by our referendum that the eight-hour day shall be inaugurated, a review of the history of the eight-hour movement is desirable, in order that the delegates to this convention may thoroughly understand the steps that have been taken, and that they be familiar with all phases of the subject. The committee has been to some labor to prepare this data, and it is of the opinion that the report it herewith submits will be of value, not only to this convention, but to the membership at large.

At the forty-eighth session of the International Typographical Union, held in Cincinnati, August 11-17, 1902, the following was adopted:

That the executive council of the International Typographical Union and the first vice-president are directed to act as a committee for the purpose of devising and putting into effect plans for the establishment of an eight-hour day throughout the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union at as early a date as practicable.

That local unions be required to act in conjunction with the said committee in furthering its plans, and that they be enjoined from making contracts extending beyond October 1, 1905, which require their members to work more than eight hours per day.

That the said committtee bring the matter before the National Typothetæ, to the end that the eight-hour day may be put into operation without friction.

That should the committee deem it necessary to add to its numbers, it shall be empowered to do so.

The report of the president to the Cincinnati session, treating of the eight-hour day in book and job rooms, said:

Various methods have been suggested whereby the eight-hour day can be generally put into effect in book and job rooms, and all of these have merit. One of these suggestions which particularly appeals to our members as feasible, and also just to the employers, is that the working time shall be reduced fifteen minutes each year for four years, or until the eight-hour day is an accomplished fact. * * * That the eight-hour day will eventually be established as the maximum for our entire membership goes without challenge. We trust that it may come peaceably, but in any event, come it must.

The Cincinnati convention also directed that "Local unions, in forming new scales, make an effort to secure the eight-hour day."

In circular No. 1, the International eight-hour committee made the following recommendations:

1. That in the making of new scales or contracts local unions endeavor to incorporate the suggestion contained in the president's annual report and made a part of this circular—that the working time in book and job rooms be reduced fifteen minutes each year for four years. This suggestion to apply in case agreements, embracing better terms, can not be negotiated.
2. That an eight-hour committee of not less than five members shall be appointed at once.
3. Every movement, to be successful, must be properly financed. It is recommended, therefore, that local unions and eight-hour committees give consideration to the establishment of an eight-hour fund. If needed, it is vital that the money shall be on hand.

Circular No. 2 again made reference to the request that local eight-hour committees should be appointed, and asked for the names of members making up these committees. It was again pointed out that

Every movement, to be successful, must be properly financed. It is recommended, therefore, that local unions and eight-hour committees give consideration to the establishment of an eight-hour fund. If needed, it is vital that the money shall be on hand."

The instructions enacted by the Cincinnati convention were printed in black type at the beginning of circular No. 2:

That the local unions be required to act in conjunction with the said committee in furthering its plans, and that they be enjoined from making contracts extending beyond October 1, 1905, which require their members to work more than eight hours per day.

Circular No. 3 informed the membership that since the eight-hour-day agitation was launched many locals have provided in contracts for the gradual shortening of the hours, and the inauguration of the eight-hour day on October 1, 1905. Continuing, this circular said:

In the making of new contracts in your jurisdiction, effort should be put forth to secure the eight-hour day at once, if possible; if not, the gradual reduction of the hours, or the eight-hour day on a specified date not later than October 1, 1905. * * * Local eight-hour committees must be guided largely by local conditions. In a sense the achievement of the shorter workday is a local question. If opportunity presents itself, make the most of it. Hold frequent committee meetings, and discuss ways and means to achieve the desired end. That which may seem an impossibility now, will become a reality through energetic, constant and intelligent effort.

Circular No. 4 asked for local data.

Circular No. 5 gave certain statistical information that was gathered as a result of the local data asked for in circular No. 4. The report of the

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eight-hour committee at the Washington convention, which was adopted by that gathering, is also made a part of Circular No. 5. The proposition receiving the sanction of the committee was as follows:

Whereas, Many unions have secured agreements with employers for the inauguration of an eight-hour workday in the book and job offices; therefore, be it

Resolved, That subordinate unions, in entering into such agreements, are instructed to secure the eight-hour workday in preference to the forty-eight-hour week, or any plan that permits of the time gained being deducted from any one day, to the end that the spirit of the shorter workday movement may be observed, and more work distributed among the book and job men not regularly employed.

It was also adopted:

That the committee on eight-hour day be instructed to notify local unions which have not already obtained the eight-hour day or made contracts binding them to its provisional institution, that it is the sense of the International Typographical Union that they make effort on January 1, 1905, to obtain the eight-hour day according to plans deemed most expedient by such local unions in their several localities.

Continuing, the committee said:

Your committee congratulates the president and the executive council on the large number of unions that have secured, or partially secured, the eight-hour day during the past year through their efforts, and urges upon all local unions and eight-hour committees to put forth the greatest efforts during the coming year.

From the data furnished the committee we find that a large number of local unions failed to report their status on the eight-hour day after blanks had been sent them requesting such information, and your committee respectfully urges all local unions to take a more active interest and lend greater support to the executive officers.

Your committee recommends and urges all delegates in attendance at this convention, on return to their respective unions, to incorporate in their reports a statement of the progress of the eight-hour day during the past year, and to use their best endeavors to have their local committee "wake up," and those not having such committee to immediately appoint one, for it is only by persistent effort and keeping constantly at it that we can hope to achieve the desired aim.

Circular No. 6 stated that frequently a local committee wrote the International committee that the local union which it represented was situated in a jurisdiction too large or too small for an immediate attempt for the eight-hour day. Attention was drawn to the fact that a large union, San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21, and a small union, Paducah Typographical Union No. 134, had arranged for and enforced the eight-hour day. It was pointed out that

The result achieved by these two unions, and by more than eighty other typographical unions, can be brought about by every typographical union that does not at present enforce the eight-hour day in book and job rooms.

Circular No. 7 gave that portion of the report of President Lynch to the St. Louis convention dealing with the eight-hour campaign and the progress that had been made, together with excerpts from the reports of officers to the convention of the United Typothetæ of America, previously held in the city of St. Louis, Mo.

We quote herewith the following resolutions adopted by the United Typothetæ at its St. Louis convention, together with the letter of transmission to our representatives:

St. Louis, June 23, 1904.

Messrs. Lynch, Bramwood and Miller, Committee from International Typographical Union:

Gentlemen—In accordance with your request, expressed in the conference yesterday, that we should obtain from the convention a statement of its attitude upon the proposed eight-hour day, we placed the matter before the convention, and also the telegram addressed to you from Indianapolis, and beg to submit in reply thereto the following resolutions, which passed unanimously.

Whereas, The International Typographical Union has asked the United Typothetæ of America to declare its position upon the proposed eight-hour day; and,

Whereas, Under existing conditions any attempt to reduce the hours of labor in the printing trade would be disastrous to the employer and employe alike; be it

Resolved, That the United Typothetæ of America declares that it is opposed to any reduction of the fifty-four-hour week; and, be it further

Resolved, That the United Typothetæ of America will resist any attempt on the part of the International Typographical Union to reduce the present hours of labor.

Yours very truly,
William Green.
George H. Ellis.
Harry P. Pears.
Thomas E. Donnelly.
F. C. Nunemacher.

It was pointed out in the report of the president that

The recently oft-repeated assertion that the eight-hour day in book and job rooms is a question for adjudication between the International Typographical Union and the United Typothetæ of America was put to the test in St. Louis on June 22 and 23. The annual convention of the typothetæ was held in the Exposition City the week of the 20th. Prior to this gathering, the International president addressed a letter to the typothetæ secretary reciting the action taken by our Cincinnati convention on the eight-hour proposition, and continuing: "It has been frequently intimated by local associations of the typothetæ that the eight-hour day was an issue that should be adjusted between the International Typographical Union and the United Typothetæ of America, and that these local associations were willing to accept and put into effect any conclusion that might be arrived at by the higher bodies. So often, indeed, has this intimation been made, and in several instances accepted by our local unions, that the eight-hour committee for the International Typographical Union is prepared and anxious to demonstrate the effectiveness of the suggestion. Therefore, our eight-hour committee, or a majority of that committee, will be in St. Louis during your eighteenth annual convention, which, I understand, will be held during the week commencing Monday, June 20, 1904, in the convention hall of the Century building, Ninth and Olive streets. Our committee will at that time, or at such time during the week as may be designated by your convention, be pleased to meet a committee representing your association, for the purpose of discussing the eight-hour day, and, if possible, arriving at a conclusion that may be submitted to the United Typothetæ of America and the International Typographical Union for consideration and possible ratification."

In accordance with our request, the typothetæ convention instructed a committee to meet with our International representatives, and conferences were held on June 22 and 23. At the first meeting the employers asked us to make a proposition for the inauguration of the shorter workday, which they would present to their convention. This was declined, our committee requesting that before any discussion as to detail the typothetæ should declare its position on the shorter workday proposition. If this attitude was favorable, we said

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the two committees could then take up and endeavor to reach an agreement as to the date on which the reduction or partial reduction in hours should take place. On the other hand, if the attitude of the United Typothetæ was unfavorable to a curtailment of the present working time, then we wanted to know that, and in such a way that there would remain no room for misunderstanding. In other words, if the employers should give us a negative reply, we wanted it on the main question, and not on a proposition from us for the inauguration of the shorter workday on a certain date, which might leave local associations free to assert that the United Typothetæ had not declared itself against an eight-hour day, but only against its initiation on the date which our committee had named. This was finally agreed to, and on the 23d we were given a copy of the resolutions adopted by the typothetæ convention, squarely setting forth the position of the United Typothetæ of America on the request made by the International Typographical Union for an agreement under which the eight-hour day would become effective in book and job rooms. It was just the answer we expected, and we were in no wise disappointed. Indeed, we believed that we had reason for congratulating ourselves in that the atmosphere had been thoroughly cleared, and henceforth we would know exactly where we stood. There can be no further shifting of the problem to other shoulders by either local unions or local employers. It is a clean-cut, well-defined, pressing condition.

We continue to quote from the report of the president of the St. Louis convention, as we believe that that report, taken in connection with the resolutions adopted by the St. Louis convention of the United Typothetæ of America makes ridiculous some recent statements by the Typothetæ, and also clearly sets forth the attitude of that association toward our eight-hour day at the time our St. Louis convention met.

Recently I made reference in my JOURNAL notes to "Circular No. 6," issued from the headquarters of the United Typothetæ of America, and which contained this statement: "The efforts of the International Typographical Union to inaugurate a shorter workday have been met by the earnest opposition of the United Typothetæ of America, and every effort possible is being made to advise cities where agitation is carried on to turn a deaf ear to any such suggestion, and, if necessary, fight it." On this the following comment was made: "Some of our members have inclined to the belief that conferences should be sought with the officers of the United Typothetæ of America relative to the eight-hour day, and the above quotation may bring about a change in this regard. The typothetæ intends to oppose the eight-hour day just so long as opposition is feasible. When the employing book and job printers become convinced that we are determined in our efforts to secure the shorter workday, then will it be possible to confer with prospect for success. The agitation for the nine-hour day extended over many years before it crystallized and had result. Success came when the membership was aroused."

Under the caption "Some Additional Evidence," the following was also printed in my department: "In an address delivered at New Haven, January 19th, before the Connecticut State Typothetæ, by the secretary of the United Typothetæ of America, that official is reported to have said: "The length of the workday is not of so much importance as the returns received. We are endeavoring to suppress all agitation started by the International Typographical Union. If the hours are reduced the expenses of the business are added to by fifteen per cent. There is a movement in Congress to frame an eight-hour day, which is a dangerous one. We are opposing it because it is unwise, and we are petitioning our members to have their senators oppose the bill. We are also antagonizing the anti-injunction bill. We stand for the 'open' office, although we agree that the union men are the best workmen that we can secure." Could there be a clearer outline of the attitude of the associated employing printers toward the agitation for a shorter workday? Yet we are told to confer with the United Typothetæ of America! Yes, when we have aroused the union printers of the country, when we have imbued them with eight-hour enthusiasm, when we have solidified and crystallized the eight-hour demand, when there is no room for doubt as to our attitude, then we will confer. And then will a conference be successful. Nevertheless the agitation for the conference continued. It has been held. We have the result. And we repeat, "When the employing book and job printers become convinced that we are determined in our efforts to secure the shorter workday, then will it be possible to confer with prospect for success."

The president, in referring to the Syracuse agreement, said in his report to the St. Louis convention:

In some localities employers insist that we are bound by the nine-hour agreement. On this point, a typothetæ circular says: "It must not be forgotten that the United Typothetæ of America has an agreement with the International Typographical as well as the other unions connected with the printing trades for a fifty-four-hour week, entered into at Syracuse in 1898, and that the terms of this agreement have never been changed, and must remain in force until formal notice of withdrawal or request for an alteration of its requirements has been submitted to the United Typothetæ of America."

A reading of the 1898 agreement referred to will demonstrate conclusively the lack of basis for the statement made in the official circular. It only specified the dates on which the nine and one-half and nine-hour day became effective.

The number of unions having the eight-hour day, those having arranged for the same, the unions then working less than nine hours but having sent in no data for the shorter workday, and unions then working less than nine hours having the eight-hour day arranged for, were given in Circular No. 7.

Circular No. 8 set forth the action taken by the St. Louis convention, and which was then before the referendum for its consideration.

Circular No. 9 again touched on the St. Louis plan, which had received a majority in the referendum of 14,085.

Your committee reproduces herewith entirely the report of the eight-hour committee to the St. Louis convention, which was later submitted to the referendum, and, as has been pointed out, adopted by that body.

Your committee on the eight-hour day has carefully considered that portion of the report of President Lynch captioned "The Eight-Hour Day," and which we are informed is intended as the report of the International eight-hour committee, and has also had in review the circulars thus far issued by the International eight-hour committee, seven in number. We have also had before us President Lynch, who has explained fully and in detail the various steps taken by the committee, the work performed and the general object in view.

After a careful review of the eight-hour movement and the documents indicated, we desire to report to the convention as follows:

First—We endorse without reservation the work and methods of the International eight-hour committee. We believe in this connection that the committee has thoroughly covered the ground and has put into effect every method that thus far has given promise of advancement to the eight-hour cause.

Second—We believe with President Lynch that "The eight-hour-day subject will not grow old

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until the inauguration of the eight-hour day is itself an event of the past rather than something that must yet be brought about."

Third—We regret that the eight-hour day in book and job rooms is not a question at the present time for adjudication between the International Typographical Union and the United Typothetæ of America, but in view of the action taken by the United Typothetæ of America in convention assembled at St. Louis, in which it is asserted "That the United Typothetæ of America declares it is opposed to any reduction of the fifty-four-hour week," and "that the United Typothetæ of America will resist any attempt on the part of the International Typographical Union to reduce the present hours of labor," no other conclusion is possible. That an agreement on peaceable lines is not now possible is solely the fault of the associated employers, and this contention is borne out by the action of their last convention. Further, we dispute the statement of the typothetæ that a reduction in the hours of labor would be disastrous to the employer. We maintain that the eight-hour day is the logical workday, that it is sufficient for the needs of the trade, and we give emphatic endorsement to the doctrine that the introduction of labor-saving machinery is not for the benefit of the employer alone, but should also result in better working conditions for the employe in the way of reduction in the hours of toil and increased remuneration.

Fourth—The claim advanced by the typothetæ that it has an agreement with the International Typographical Union for a fifty-four-hour week which precludes any attempt on the part of our organization for a shorter workday or week, is not borne out by the terms of the Syracuse agreement, and we believe it is made at this time simply in furtherance of the intention to construct as many obstacles to the eight-hour day as is possible.

Fifth—We congratulate the International eight-hour committee on the large number of unions that have thus far succeeded in inaugurating the eight-hour day, or that have made arrangements under which the eight-hour day will shortly come into effect. In view of the fact that it took more than twenty years to bring about the nine-hour day, we have especial cause for jubilation over the progress that has thus far has been made toward the logical and inevitable eight-hour workday.

Sixth—We endorse the statement made by President Lynch, and we desire to impress it on the delegates to this convention and through them on the membership at large, that when the employing book and job printers become convinced that we are determined in our efforts to secure the shorter workday, then it will be possible to confer with the United Typothetæ of America with prospect for success.

After weighing carefully the various plans and methods that have been suggested to your committee, the committee recommends to the convention the adoption of the following preamble and resolution, which, when referred to the referendum and adopted by it, will place the International Typographical Union squarely on record on the eight-hour-day proposition, and indicate beyond question the date on which the eight-hour day shall become effective in all union establishments:

Whereas, In the movement for an eight-hour day for the book and job members of the Typographical Union, authorized by our Cincinnati convention, the international eight-hour committee has sought an agreement with the United Typothetæ of America, under which the eight-hour day could be made effective on a mutually satisfactory plan, and with the minimum embarrassment to the interest of our employers; and

Whereas, The overtures for peace thus made were refused and declined, and replied to with a threat, combined with a practical declaration of war should any effort be made to achieve the shorter workday, as witness the language of the resolutions adopted by the late typothetæ convention; and

Whereas, We reaffirm and again demand the eight-hour day for our book and job members;

Whereas, Your committee having carefully considered Propositions Nos. 35, 61, 62, 63, 98, 103 and 129, submit in lieu thereof the following:

Resolved, That we again declare our entire willingness to negotiate with the United Typothetæ for an agreement under which the eight-hour day will become operative, and so instruct our eight-hour committee.

Resolved, That an assessment of one-half of one (1) per cent on all moneys earned be levied upon the membership of the International Typographical Union for the purpose of a defense fund. Such fund to be held and expended by the subordinate union, except in those cases where no trouble is experienced in putting in operation the eight-hour day, and in such unions one-half of the assessment to be subject to call of the International officers for use in the furtherance of the eight-hour day as deemed in their judgment necessary.

Resolved, That on January 1, 1906, the eight-hour day shall become effective in all union establishments under the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union, where existing contracts do not prevent, and in each instance where the eight-hour day is refused work shall cease.

In conclusion, your committee desires to urge upon this convention, and the membership at large, the advisability and necessity of adopting the resolutions herein set forth, and preparing in every way possible for effective action if resistance to the eight-hour day develops on or prior to January 1, 1906.

At the convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in San Francisco in November, 1904, President Gompers, in his report to the gathering, took occasion to say (see president's report):

The American Federation of Labor has been of incalculable benefit to a large number of international unions and local unions in the introduction and enforcement of the eight-hour workday, as attested by the large number of our fellows who now work under that rule. Inasmuch as the International Typographical Union has taken the initiative of its own accord in the matter of introducing and enforcing the eight-hour workday, I submit for your consideration and recommend that this movement of the International Typographical Union receive the sincere and hearty endorsement and co-operation of this convention of the American Federation of Labor, and of every union member, as well as every wage earner and those who sympathize with practical, evolutionary, economic progress.

It is not now known whether there will be any contest against the eight-hour day; whether any antagonistic action will be taken by the employers to the men. We do know, however, that at the last convention of the employing printers of the United States, organized under the name of the typothetæ, a resolution was adopted declaring against that movement. In any event, it seems clear to me that every action should be taken by this convention and by our organization generally, not only to pledge the support of the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated unions to the International Typographical Union in its effort to enforce the eight-hour day, but that a special committee be appointed by this convention to give the subject matter consideration; that the committee should consult with the officers and representatives of the International Typographical Union during the convention and report thereto before adjournment; that either that committee or another committee be authorized to be appointed for the purpose of co-operating with the executive council of the American Federation of Labor and the officers of the Typographical Union, so that the best possible aid can be rendered to our fellow workers in the great movement that they have undertaken, and in which they have the hopes, wishes, prayers and co-operation of every one interested in the welfare of the human family and the progress and civilization of our people.

Of course, in the effort to help one particular organization, especially in the laudable purpose it has mapped out for itself to achieve, we are not circumscribed or limited in our effort to help any

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and all of our fellow workmen who are in a position to make any effort for the advancement or promotion of their interests. We shall, therefore, welcome not only the initiative of our fellow unionists to obtain improved conditions, and particularly the improved conditions that come from a shorter workday, but we shall be glad to help in the initiation of any movement that will contribute in any way toward the protection, the promotion of the conditions and interests of our fellow workmen, and to render them every assistance within our power.

Your committee finds that the special committee to which was referred that part of the report of the president of the American Federation of Labor, treating of our eight-hour movement, made the following report, adopted unanimously by the convention and quoted in full in the report of the International president to this convention, and again quoted in full in this report:

We have had before us the president of the International Typographical Union, and we find that the movement for the eight-hour day for the book and job printers of the United States and Canada was inaugurated at the Cincinnati convention of the International Typographical Union, held in 1902, that it was further considered at the Washington convention, held in 1903, and that at the St. Louis convention, held in August of this year, it was decided that the eight-hour day should be enforced on January 1, 1906, and that for the financial support of this movement an assessment of one-half of one per cent should be levied on the earnings of all the members of the International Typographical Union.

This plan was submitted to a referendum vote, as provided by the laws of the International Typographical Union, and President Lynch informs your committee that the proposition received a majority of more than fourteen thousand votes. Therefore the assessment will become effective on January 1, 1905, and on January 1, 1906, effort will be made to put the eight-hour day into effect.

We are also informed that there is an association of commercial printers entitled the United Typothetæ of America, the employers' association. That the officers of the International Typographical Union have made effort to secure an agreement with the United Typothetæ under which the eight-hour day for book and job printers would become effective, and that the employers' association has thus far refused to enter into such an agreement. We are furthermore informed that the United Typothetæ of America is at present accumulating a defense fund in order that the eight-hour day enforcement may be combated. It is hoped by the employers to gather together at least $500,000. In view of the above your committee would recommend:

First—That the American Federation of Labor approve and endorse the movement under way by the International Typographical Union for an eight-hour day for the book and job printers of the United States and Canada, and pledge to the support of this movement both moral and financial assistance.

Second—That if at any time after January 1, 1906, the International Typographical Union desires the financial support of the American Federation of Labor, and if, after investigation by the executive council, such financial support is found necessary in order to insure victory to the printers, the executive council shall levy the constitutional assessment on affiliated bodies, this assessment to continue for such length of time as in the judgment of the executive council may be necessary.

Third—Your committee recommends that a committee of five members be appointed to act with the executive council in furthering the eight-hour day for the book and job printers.

And we desire to conclude this report by extending to the International Typographical Union the hearty well wishes of the American Federation of Labor for the success of the printers' eight-hour project.

Circular No. 11 urged the necessity for organization work, and asserted that the eight-hour day could be accomplished without friction if the proper organization effort was put forth.

Circular No. 12 gave the list of eight-hour unions on May 1, 1905.

Circular No. 13 gave the list of eight-hour unions on June 1, 1905.

Circular No. 14 sets forth the correspondence and facts in the St. Louis case.

Circular No. 15 gave the eight-hour unions on July 1, 1905.

Returning now to the report of the president to this convention, containing also the report of the International eight-hour committee, and that section of the report covering the eight-hour campaign, we desire to say, in entire agreement with the president, that there is but one subject before the International Typographical Union—the establishment of the principle of not more than eight hours' work for all members of the organization. We coincide with his statement,

All other problems, all other questions, all other propositions are incident to the great economic advancement that we are attempting, and which has met with success in many instances. Achieving the eight-hour day, betterments will follow naturally. Higher wages, if we are to accept the history of other organizations enjoying the eight-hour day, are sure to succeed its general introduction.

We find from the report of the president that there were issued during the fiscal year 10,000 copies of Eight-Hour Circular No. 8, 10,000 copies of Eight-Hour Circular No. 9, 35,000 copies of Eight-Hour Circular No. 10, 20,000 copies of Eight-Hour Circular No. 11, 3,000 copies of Eight-Hour Circular No. 12, and 18,000 circulars under the following titles: "Golden Nuggets," "Boost" and "Organize!" Attached to the latter were blanks showing the plan used by Chicago Typographical Union to obtain the names and addresses of non-union printers in the jurisdiction of No. 16 and the adjacent territory, and it is stated that this plan had been adopted by many locals. Total number of circulars distributed was 96,000, making 23,375 packages. One thousand nine hundred and sixty-seven boxes of eight-hour buttons, containing from 15 to 1,000 buttons, a total of 50,000, were also mailed to secretaries and presidents of local unions, eight-hour committeemen and chairmen of chapels. Ten thousand eight-hour buttons of special design were furnished to our Canadian locals.

Under the auspices of the United Typothetæ of America, mass meetings of employing printers have been held in St. Paul, intended to cover the northwest; Kansas City, intended to cover the southwest; Atlanta, for the southeast; Boston, for the New England states; Philadelphia, for the central states, and Milwaukee, for the central northwestern states. It is stated by the president that

At these meetings our eight-hour campaign is the sole topic for discussion, and resolutions are adopted pledging the attendants to oppose the introduction of the eight-hour day. As far as your president is aware, the main argument at the meetings is that the eight-hour day is impractical, and that it will ruin the printing business.

We agree with the president that we can not coincide with this view, and we are one with him in the belief that the eight-hour day will stimulate

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the printing business, and in the end will be of value to the employers as well as to the employe. It is significant, as stated by the president in his report, that in some instances the attendants at these meetings have returned to their home cities and signed eight-hour contracts with our local unions.

There is another statement contained in the president's report that is of extreme importance, and its significance should be carefully sought by this convention:

The executive committee of the United Typothetæ of America, at a meeting in Kansas City on April 11, the day succeeding the mass meeting of employers in that city, changed the arrangements for the 1905 typothetæ convention, and in this respect nullified the action taken at the St. Louis typothetæ session last year. The 1905 convention will be held in Niagara Falls, New York, the week of September 4. The St. Louis selection was Atlantic City, New Jersey, in June.

If, as the president intimates, the employers are led to believe that some action will be taken at this convention that will prevent the eight-hour day from becoming effective on January 1, then the importance of this gathering becomes at once doubly apparent. We trust with the president that our deliberations will give small comfort to the associations of employing printers who have announced their opposition to our eight-hour day.

Referring to the mass meetings of employing printers, we desire to quote that portion of the president's report in which he sets forth what he believes to be the objects of these meetings:

The organization of the employing printers is not the only object of these mass meetings, held at central points. It is realized by those in charge of the employers' campaign that in the ranks of all unions there is an element that always looks with apprehension on every forward movement. When storm clouds appear, it is this element that begins the cry for "peace at any price." Then there is the obstructionist and the member whose activity is measured by the strength and continuity of the criticism of others that is his chief characteristic. To overawe the timid and supply the critic with fresh ammunition is the main object of these "mass meetings." Only when our membership, by a majority of more than fourteen thousand votes, gave voice to the almost unanimous demand for a shorter workday in the book and job trade did the employers realize the strength and determination behind the eight-hour movement, and only then was it decided that mass meetings were required. The further action of the federation convention in San Francisco, pledging us monetary support if necessary, again alarmed the typothetæ. They saw that the negative position taken at their last convention was not having the expected effect, and they know that the demand of twenty-three thousand of their employes can not be smothered with resolutions. Then was the "mass meeting" idea brought to the front. It is for the timid member and the professional critic that these mass meetings are held, and behind them is the hope that our ranks may be broken and thus our object defeated. The answer rests with those who have all to gain—our members.

The Six-City conference, held at International headquarters in April, was timely and effective, and we endorsed the conclusions reached by that conference. We note that the conference referred to the mass meetings of employers alluded to in this report, and in this connection said:

We greatly regret the hostile activity of the United Typothetæ of America and other associations of employing printers in calling meetings for the purpose of arousing opposition to and denunciation of the eight-hour workday, and we fear that if this antagonistic course is continued the friendly relations now existing between the employers' organization and the International Typographical Union will be disrupted. We believe that the dignity and business interests of the organizations of the printing trade will be best served by conference and conciliation.

We also considered the section of the president's report covering the Detroit conference, and while that conference was without immediate result, we note that the following was adopted just prior to adjournment:

It is the sense of this body that the officers of the International Union and the officers of the United Typothetæ of America get together some time between now and January 1, 1906, in an endeavor to arrive at an amicable adjustment of this difference.

And we especially take cognizance of the concluding statement of the president's review of the eight-hour campaign that

The executive council of the International Typographical Union has been, and is now, ready and willing to meet the executive officers of the United Typothetæ for the purpose of endeavoring to reach an amicable adjustment of the eight-hour question, but all overtures to that end have so far failed to elicit a favorable response from the officials of the United Typothetæ.

We desire to report to this convention that on August 14, 1905, your eight-hour committee held a conference with a committee representing the United Typothetæ of America, composed of President Ellis, of Boston, Secretary Macintyre, of New York, and Messrs. Greene, of New York, Donnelly, of Chicago, and Nunemacher, of Louisville, members of the executive board of the United Typothetæ of America, and after a thorough discussion of the eight-hour question received the following proposition from the representatives of the United Typothetæ:

Mr. Max S. Hayes, Rossin House, City:

DEAR SIR—As agreed at the joint committee meeting held today, I herewith send you the suggestions as outlined.

The committee from the United Typothetæ of America suggest to the eight-hour committee from the International Typographical Union that they recommend to the International Typographical Union convention, now in session, that it vote in favor of a reconsideration of the referendum vote taken last fall on the eight-hour day, and authorize a new referendum vote to be taken with the object of rescinding the resolution to make the eight-hour day effective January 1, 1906; or if the convention is unwilling to vote affirmatively on the above, that the convention shall empower the executive council to call for such referendum vote if at any time between now and January 1, 1906, the executive council shall consider it advisable. Sincerely yours, JOHN MACINTYRE, Secretary.

UNIONS THAT HAVE THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

We introduce in this report the list of unions that have the eight-hour day, or have arranged for it, as given in the report of the president, together with the corrections that bring it up to date:

11, Memphis, Tenn.
21, San Francisco, Cal.
36, Oakland, Cal.
49, Denver, Colo.
58, Portland, Ore.
74, Belleville, Ill.
82, Colorado Springs, Colo.
83, New York (Hebrew).
86, Reading, Pa.
95, Helena, Mont.
97, Peru, Ind.
102, Ottawa, Ont.
105, Goldfield, Nev.
108, Hagerstown, Md.

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112, Scranton, Pa.
115, Salt Lake, Utah.
126, Butte, Mont.
134, Paducah, Ky.
138, Austin, Tex.
142, Olympia, Wash.
144, Fresno, Cal.
163, Superior, Wis.
167, Schenectady, N. Y.
170, Tacoma, Wash.
175, Pueblo, Colo.
180, Sioux City, Iowa.
188, Waco, Texas.
193, Spokane, Wash.
195, Paterson, N. J.
198, Fort Worth, Texas.
199, Zanesville, Ohio.
200, Youngstown, Ohio.
201, Victoria, B. C.
202, Seattle, Wash.
207, Eureka, Cal.
210, Salem, Ore.
214, Pendleton, Ore.
226, Vancouver, B. C.
227, Cripple Creek, Colo.
236, Ogden, Utah.
251, Muscatine, Iowa.
255, Anaconda, Mont.
262, Uniontown, Pa.
270, New Castle, Pa.
271, Boise, Idaho.
275, Victor, Colo.
277, Missoula, Mont.
282, Sterling, Ill.
304, Albuquerque, N. M.
306, Alton, Ill.
308, East Liverpool, Ohio.
320, Pottsville, Pa.
321, Connellsville, Pa.
323, Hoboken, N. J.
330, Chicago (Bohemian).
335, Rossland, B. C.
337, Nanaimo, B. C.
347, Wabash, Ind.
348, Girard, Kan.
351, Sharon, Pa.
355, Bellingham, Wash.
358, Greenwood, B. C.
370, El Paso, Texas.
410, Everett, Wash.
422, Mayaquez, P. R.
434, Trinidad, Colo.
441, Salem, Ohio.
468, Yonkers, N. Y.
470, Pittsburg, Kan.
491, Pocatello, Idaho.
523, Tarrytown, N. Y.
550, Windsor, Ont.
573, Aberdeen, Wash.
590, Park City, Utah.
626, Manila, P. I.

GERMAN-AMERICAN.

1, Philadelphia, Pa.
2, Cincinnati, Ohio.
4, Buffalo, N. Y.
5, Rochester, N. Y.
6, Cleveland, Ohio.
7, New York, N. Y.
8, Newark, N. J.
9, Chicago, Ill.
11, Baltimore, Md.
12, Louisville, Ky.
14, Indianapolis, Ind.
16, Pittsburg, Pa.
18, Belleville, Ill.
19, Columbus, Ohio.
21, Detroit, Mich.
24, Toledo, Ohio.
25, Wheeling, W. Va.

UNIONS THAT HAVE ARRANGED FOR THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

5, Columbus, Ohio.
22, Dubuque, Iowa.
52, Troy, N. Y.
54, Raleigh, N. C.
65, Virginia City, Nev.
69, Newark, Ohio.
76, Terre Haute, Ind.
79, Wheeling, W. Va.
129, Hamilton, Ont.
143, Danbury, Conn.
146, Charleston, W. Va.
147, Ashland, Wis.
150, Elizabeth, N. J.
161, Fall River, Mass.
164, Kewanee, Ill.
179, Leadville, Colo.
184, Cheyenne, Wyo.
211, Oshkosh, Wis.
213, Rockford, Ill.
217, Murphysboro, Ill.
230, Danville, Ill.
231, San Jose, Cal.
232, Binghamton, N. Y.
256, Great Falls, Mont.
260, Findlay, Ohio.
280, Marietta, Ohio.
286, Marion, Ind.
293, Pensacola, Fla.
294, Waukegan, Ill.
305, Newburgh, N. Y.
307, New Brunswick.
315, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
332, Muncie, Ind.
334, Clinton, Iowa.
353, Newport News, Va.
369, Taylor, Ill.
371, Chickasha, I. T.
379, Ithaca, N. Y.
388, Walla Walla, Wash.
395, Vincennes, Ind.
456, Washington, Pa.
461, Cairo, Ill.
463, Moberly, Mo.
476, New York (Slav.)
479, Centralia, Ill.
489, Livingston, Mont.
493, Henderson, Ky.
509, Greenville, Texas.
511, Batavia, N. Y.
512, Pontiac, Mich.
513, Desoto, Mo.
515, Iowa City, Iowa.
524, Freeport, Ill.
542, Shelbyville, Ind.
568, Lake Charles, La.
576, San Luis Obispo.
581, Fort Madison, Iowa.
591, Pekin, Ill.
603, Fort Dodge, Iowa.
605, Mitchell, S. D.
615, Manistee, Mich.
643, Waterville, Maine.

We especially endorse the idea of thoroughly organizing the so-called country printers, and we urge it on the membership so that on January 1, 1906, the jurisdiction may be thoroughly organized and our International union in condition to meet any warfare that may be forced upon it by employers resisting the general introduction of the shorter workday.

In this matter of organization we may well take a lesson out of the book of the typothetæ. For the past year they have strenuously made effort to bring within their ranks publishers of country newspapers, whom they had previously not only studiously ignored, but into whose job printing patronage they had continuously made sad inroads. They have succeeded in some instances by reducing their admission fees, but this bait has always failed with the country editor who fails to understand why he should lend himself to pull typothetæ chestnuts from the fire. However, it is our duty in this emergency to organize the country printers, and where they are not numerous enough in a town to obtain a charter they can, with little persuasion and by generous inducements, be prevailed upon to assume membership in unions contiguous to their respective towns. To this end your committee would suggest that they be permitted to affiliate with the local unions of their choice nearest their towns of residence. This plan is already in successful operation in some places, and we recommend the project to all the local unions in the International jurisdiction.

From the foregoing review of the procedure and documents in the eight-hour campaign, it becomes at once evident that the International Typographical Union has, from the inception of the idea, held itself in readiness to confer with the United Typothetæ of America, to the end that a peaceful settlement of the demand involved might be reached and that there might be the minimum disturbance of the conditions prevailing in the printing trade. It is also apparent that the United Typothetæ, on the other hand, has steadfastly opposed any reduction of the fifty-four-hour week, and has on every occasion, through its officers, circulars and public press, made known that opposition. As far as your committee is aware, the typothetæ has never modified the position taken at its St. Louis convention, and, while its officers have seemingly been willing to confer, they have avoided acceptance of opportunities for conference, and at the employers' mass meetings they have uniformly advised aggressive resistance and warfare if necessary in order to prevent the general introduction of the eight-hour workday. If, therefore, trouble does occur, the typothetæ will be alone responsible for the rupture of present relations.

Taking into consideration the number of unions that have obtained or have arranged for the eight-hour day, the magnificent condition of the International treasury and of local treasuries, the gradual accumulation of a large fund through the one-half of one per cent assessment, the moral and financial support accorded by the American Federation of Labor in the action taken at its San Francisco convention and quoted herein, the unanimous support of other international unions, the healthy and growing sentiment among our own membership in favor of the eight-hour day, we believe that the International Typographical Union could not be in better position nor could there be better prospect for success for the movement.

As to the action that shall be taken by this convention, your committee is of the opinion that any change in the present program would of

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necessity have to be referred to the referendum. The eight-hour proposition endorsed by the referendum provides:

That on January 1, 1906, the eight-hour day shall become effective in all union establishments in the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union, where existing contracts do not prevent, and in each instance where the eight-hour day is refused work shall cease.

There is no room for doubt as to the meaning of this provision. If an agreement between the International Typographical Union and the United Typothetæ of America is not reached prior to January 1, 1906, and if resistance to the introduction of the shorter workday is met with on that date, it devolves on all the members of the International Typographical Union working in union establishments that decline to accede to the eight-hour day to at once cease work. In other words, and in order that there may be no misunderstanding as to the position of the International Typographical Union, no union printer can, after January 1, work in a union office more than eight hours per day, forty-eight hours per week, except in emergency and under overtime rates.

We believe that this convention should clothe the International eight-hour committee with power to negotiate with representatives of the United Typothetæ of America if opportunity for negotiation occurs prior to January 1, and we so recommend, in order that the declaration of the referendum

That we again declare our entire willingness to negotiate with the United Typothetæ of America for an agreement under which the eight-hour day will become operative, and so instruct our eight-hour committee,

may not be impaired.

We further recommend that the executive council be empowered to protect unions, where the local or national typothetæ precipitate trouble, by requesting unions in contiguous territory to order strikes whenever the council may deem necessary for the protection of the unions involved.

We find that it is the apparent intention in some localities where job offices are owned by publishers of newspapers, to grant the eight-hour day in the newspaper department but not in the job department; therefore your committee would recommend that, where a newspaper and job office is being conducted at present by the same individual, firm or corporation, on a nine-hour basis, no settlement for the eight-hour day shall be made, that does not provide that it shall become effective in both departments.

We urge the delegates attending this convention, on their return to their unions, to at once bring this report before these bodies; to urge upon their unions the value of organization work by the appointment of special committees to forward such purpose whenever necessary, and also ask these unions to provide, if action has not already been taken, for the collection of a fund, in addition to that accruing under the one-half of one per cent assessment, so that on January 1 every gap may be closed and ammunition gathered with which to conduct warfare, if warfare is necessary.

Your committee, after thoroughly considering all of the facts recited in this report, after carefully scrutinizing all of the documents issued in connection with the eight-hour campaign, after interviewing the International officers and delegates to this convention, after in every way familiarizing itself with the vast subject submitted to it for consideration, finds not a single flaw in the methods and policy that have thus far been pursued by the International eight-hour committee, and we recommend that the continuance of the campaign and the further steps that are to be taken in order to secure the shorter workday be again committed to the International committee, with assurances of the full confidence of the delegates to the fifty-first session of the International Typographical Union.

Your committee would also recommend that the secretary-treasurer be instructed to incorporate in the book of laws the propositions providing for the establishment of the eight-hour day on January 1, 1906.

Concluding the report, your committee desires to reiterate the declaration of the International president that

We do not want the eight-hour day by reason of charity or philanthropy. We do not want it in order that our physical or mental well-being may be improved. We refuse to abandon our eight-hour demand because we may under present conditions be more fortunately situated than other artisans. We want the eight-hour workday because we are convinced that it suffices for the work there is to do, the work that is to be done, the demand of society for the product of the press. We propose to sell to the employer eight hours out of twenty-four, and we will do as we please with the remaining sixteen.

Yours for eight hours, fraternally,

MAX S. HAYES, Chairman.
ELMER THROSSELL, Secretary.
H. L. WHITE.
JOHN P. KENNEDY, SR.
GEORGE CRAMMOND.

President Lynch then introduced Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Gompers congratulated the International Typographical Union on its prosperous outlook, and referred to the coming eight-hour struggle. He complimented the organization on the masterly comprehensiveness of the report of the eight-hour committee, and said if not appreciated today it would be by those who came after us. He had watched with interest the growth of the International Typographical Union, and believed the trade should be in possession of the enjoyments of the shorter day. He referred to the address of President Ellis, of the United Typothetæ, and criticized some of the statements made therein. One of them was that the increased labor cost of introducing the nine-hour day was 33 per cent, and the increase in the eight-hour day would be 18 to 25 per cent. Mr. Ellis had asked the convention to recede from its eight-hour position because of the increased labor cost to the employer, and the threatened financial ruin, with no possible advantage to the printers. The introduction of the eight-hour day has never ruined any industry. It would be ruinous to the International Typographical Union to change its attitude on the shorter day.

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The principle—the thesis of shorter hours—has been justified by the results in different industries. He pledged his personal and official support. Godspeed the movement—the uplifting of the fellow man to an appreciation of his rights and duties.

The chair again announced that delegates desiring corrections in the minutes should present the changes to the secretary from day to day.

After announcements of committee meetings the convention adjourned till 9 o'clock Friday morning.

FIFTH DAY.

MORNING SESSION.

LABOR TEMPLE, TORONTO, CANADA,
Friday, August 18, 1905.

Vice-President Hays called the convention to order at 9:10 o'clock.

The call of the roll showed the following members present:

Abraham,
Aide,
Alberts, C. H.,
Alberts, O. E.,
Alford, Eli,
Alford, J. R.,
Alter,
Ames,
Anderson,
Austin,
Bair,
Baker,
Ball, Edward,
Bandlow,
Barnes,
Barnum,
Bennetto,
Berger,
Beyer,
Birch,
Birkedahl,
Biwer,
Black,
Blain,
Brady,
Brewer,
Brown,
Bryan,
Buehler,
Bulcock,
Burlington,
Cahill,
Cantwell,
Carlin, W. S.,
Carpenter, W. P.,
Casey,
Cherry,
Clark,
Coffey,
Colburne,
Collier,
Comerford,
Condon,
Conway,
Corcoran,
Corning,
Crammond,
Creager,
Croft, J. P.,
Croft, T. G.,
Cronin,
Crosman,
Crowe,
Crowley,
Damer,
Davy, W. W.,
Dawson,
Dechend,
DeGour,
Dirks,
Donnell,
Dorsey,
Draper,
Dwyer,
Eby,
Edwards,
Esty,
Evans,
Everett,
Fahey,
Faries,
Feckey,
Fennessy,
Ferguson,
Finley,
Flaherty,
Forbes,
Frazier,
Freeman, H. R.,
Freeman, J. F.,
Garrison,
Geng,
Gibbons,
Gleason,
Godkin,
Golds,
Gray, Ida,
Gray, M. R.,
Green,
Gude,
Habecker,
Hanley,
Hansen,
Harris,
Harrison,
Hartman,
Hartnett,
Hawley,
Hayes,
Hearns,
Henderson, H. D.,
Henderson, U. T.,
Hendrick,
Hertenstein,
Hinman,
Holderby,
Hollingsworth,
Holm,
Hughes,
James, W. R.,
Jerrard,
Johndrew,
Johnson, Horace,
Johnson, J. M.,
Johnson, R. M.,
Jordan,
Kane,
Kay,
Kennedy, E. F.,
Kennedy, J. P.,
Kinner,
Kipp,
Klaus,
Klein,
Knapp,
Kreft,
Kuhnholz,
Kupke,
Larson,
Leader,
Lee,
Leigh, J. E.,
Lovett,
Lucas,
Lyon,
Marcy,
Markey,
Marshall, D.,
Marshall, W. A.,
Martin, Albert,
Maydwell,
Mayer,
McCahill,
McCallum,
McCullagh,
McCurdy,
McInerney,
McKee,
McKibbin,
McLogan,
McWilliams,
Meade,
Millard,
Miller, Hugo,
Moore, A. B.,
Moore, R. P.,
Moore, W. J.,
Morehouse,
Morse,
Mowbray,
Mullen,
Mulvihill,
Neary,
Needham,
Neff,
Neilan,
Nelis,
Nihill,
Nock,
O'Brien, J. M.,
O'Connor,
O'Donnell,
Orser,
O'Sullivan,
Parker,
Parsell,
Pennington
Plambeck,
Porter,
Purnett,
Quigley,
Quirk,
Reilly,
Rhoades, J. F.,
Rhodes, W. H.,
Ripley, R. L.,
Ripley, W. S.,
Robbins,
Robinson, B. C.,
Robinson, W. J.,
Ryan,
Saltus,
Sandow,
Sayers,
Sayles,
Scanlon,
Schleif,
Schultz, W. A.,
Scott,
Seaman,
Seffing,
Selden,
Senker,
Shaffer,
Shepard,
Sherer,
Sherman,
Shrope,
Shultz, J. M.,
Slemons,
Smith, H. W.,
Snyder,
Soverino,
Spead,
Steele,
Steffen,
Stubbs,
Sullivan, E. D.,
Sullivan, George,
Sullivan, Jerry,
Sutch,
Tardif,
Thompson,
Throssell,
Tolan,
Turner,
Vander Perel,
Vauthier,
Webber,
West,
Whealan,
White,
Whitley,
Wigg,
Wilcox,
Witchall,
Wolber,
Wolfe,
Woody,
Wright.

President Lynch announced the report of the committee on eight-hour day as the first business in order, and said the report was before the convention for consideration.

Delegate Cahill (St. Paul) moved that the report of the eight-hour-day committee be adopted, and

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the secretary-treasurer be herewith authorized to have the same issued in pamphlet form and distributed to the members of subordinate unions at the earliest possible moment.

Delegate Hayes (Cleveland), chairman of the eight-hour committee, reviewed at length the history of the eight-hour movement, and discussed the address made before the convention by President Ellis, of the United Typothetæ of America.

Delegate Donnell (Cincinnati) moved that Delegate Hayes (Cleveland) prepare a synopsis of his address, and that it be made part of the records in connection with the eight-hour-day committee's report.

The motion was adopted.

The address of Delegate Hayes was as follows:

While the delegates are undoubtedly anxious to finish the work of this convention, considerable of which remains to be transacted, yet I believe that we should give further consideration to some facts that of necessity could not be incorporated in the committee's report, especially as the address of President Ellis, of the United Typothetæ of America, has been made a part of the record and might influence unthinking and careless members and cause them to become lukewarm toward the progressive movement in which we are enlisted.

The salient features of President Ellis' address, directed against the eight-hour day, were his cries of impraticability, and calamity and general ruination for the printing business if the shorter workday is enforced. His position is that of making assertions without presenting evidence to establish the facts. Not an iota of testimony, not a scrap of data, has been furnished to substantiate the statements made. The employing printers gave expression to similar sentiments when it was proposed to reduce the working hours from ten to nine per day. Yet that reform has been accomplished, and who will charge that it has proven impractical and that devastation and ruin has been spread through the printing trade? Neither is the assumption that production will be restricted based upon sound reasoning, as governmental statistics and our own knowledge of printing affairs demonstrate the fact that production was greatly stimulated when the working time was reduced from ten or more hours to nine hours per day. It is fallacious to assert that the output of printing will be reduced when avenues of employment are opened to two or three thousand idle printers, which is the mission of the International Typographical Union at present. On the contrary, those workers will become larger consumers, and thus benefit the whole of society.

This eight-hour movement is not a new one. J. Thorold Rogers tells us in his celebrated historical work, "Six Centuries of Work and Wages," that the eight-hour day prevailed in the last part of the fifteenth and the early part of the sixteenth centuries. That period is described as the golden age, and so prosperous had the people become that the privileged classes, fearful that their reign would be endangered, adopted coercive measures to keep the workers in subjection. The ruling class gradually lengthened the hours of toil, reduced wages and increased prices, and a long period of exploitation and suffering, darkness and chaos was the result.

It was not until 1824 that the anti-combination laws were repealed, after Robert Owens, the pioneer co-operator collectivist, had made a proposition to the British government to organize the industries of the country upon a basis that would require the labor of the men, women and children not longer than eight hours per day to provide for the well-being of all. Gradually the working time was reduced in succeeding years from sixteen to fourteen and twelve, and finally to ten per day. In 1888 the gas workers and general laborers, unskilled men, by the way, at one swoop cut the hours of toil from twelve to eight, and since that year every trade in Great Britain has been benefited by the reduction of the hours of toil.

In Australia, known universally as the eight-hour land, the movement for the shorter workday began in 1856. Although defeated in several disastrous strikes, the trade unions persevered in their efforts, and, supplemented with their political power, made steady gains. As I pointed out the other day, the Australian workingmen not only strike and boycott in shops, factories and mills when necessary, but they have seceded from both old political parties and also strike at the ballot box and in the legislative halls, and it is to their everlasting credit that when their labor party obtained possession of the national government, John Christian Watson, a journeyman printer, became premier for a brief time, until both old parties combined and ousted the labor cabinet from office. The laborites are also in control of a number of Australian states, and the printers are among the most conspicuous of the lawmakers.

It is singular, indeed, that the spokesman of the so-called open shop—the National Association of Manufacturers, of which the more or less notorious David M. Parry is at the head, and with which the United Typothetæ appears to be in sympathy—are unable to furnish us with any proofs of the impracticability and unjustness of the eight-hour workday here at home, but depend upon alleged facts imported from Australia, which are now being circulated through their press and which are intended to show that the eight-hour day and the Saturday half-holiday, are proving ruinous to that country. Yet all the governmental statistics, the British Board of Trade reports, as well as the accounts contained in Australian newspapers, demonstrate beyond the shadow of doubt that the claims made by certain American employers regarding industrial conditions in the antipodes are absolutely without foundation. These stories are circulated for a purpose—to discourage the workers of America from following the example of their brethren beyond the seas in combining industrially and politically.

As Mr. Gompers pointed out yesterday, the workers of continental Europe are making steady progress in reducing the working time and securing greater benefits for themselves. Perhaps you noticed in the St. Petersburg dispatches only recently that the printers of Russia were playing a leading part in the great strikes and demanding the eight-hour day. I know for a certainty that the shorter workday movement has also taken root in Japan, South Africa, and even in South America. Do the members of the typothetæ believe that we, the American workingmen—who are sometimes flattered with being more intelligent than the toilers of other countries—are going to lag at the tail-end of the procession? Certainly the printers will refuse to lock arms with the Chinese in walking for the industrial cake.

In our own country—on this North American continent—despite all obstacles, the eight-hour movement has been making steady progress since 1886, in which year the German-American Typographia (in job offices as well as newspapers), the cigarmakers and a number of smaller trades established the eight-hour workday. Subsequently the miners, carpenters, plumbers, bricklayers and other trades quite generally enforced the eight-hour day, so that now fully a million trade unionists, at the most conservative estimate, and including 25,000 printers, can sing the refrain: Eight hours for work, eight hours for sleep, and eight hours for recreation.

Why should we work any longer than bankers or lawyers or office holders or any professionals and politicians? It is true, paradoxical though it may seem, that the eight-hour day would prove beneficial to proprietors of job and book plants as well as employes, as stated in the committee's report. Quite naturally the front offices will close an hour earlier under the new system, which means one hour less figure juggling and business worry and one hour more real life and enjoyment for the employers. We are really doing Messrs. Ellis, Green, and the other members of the typothetæ a great favor, and they ought to appreciate that fact, for, after all, life should not be a mere sordid grab for dollars. There is an ethical side to this question. Man has a social as well as a physical

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nature, and while he must preserve his animal existence he must not do so at the expense of his social relations. If he becomes a mere drudge, our civilization is endangered, progress halts, retrogression begins, and slavery and chaos naturally follow.

There is one point that I desire to make clear to the more obstinate gentlemen of the typothetæ, and that is that the standard of living determines the form of our civilization. Mechanics and laborers will not work for less than that which furnishes them with subsistence, with necessities and comforts to which they have become accustomed. The prices of food products, clothing, rents, etc., have steadily increased during the past decade and the purchasing power of the dollars that we receive as wages is correspondingly lessened. Hence the claim of Mr. Ellis that wages have advanced 33⅓ per cent is offset by the cold fact that we are also compelled to pay more tribute to the landlord, the beef trust, coal combine and other associations of capital that are squeezing the people to pay dividends on the watered stock; and therefore I deny the correctness of the logic of Mr. Donnelly, who stated in conference in so many words that we were "squeezing" the employers.

It is a truism that men are never paid according to what they earn, but according to the average cost of living. Now, as a simple matter of equity, how can the typothetæ claim that they, the buyers of labor power, are to be the sole judges of the price to be paid? The sellers of coal, meat, oil, sugar, etc., fix their price; why should not those who dispose of their labor power have the same right? They do have that right, but it can only be maintained in a degree in this capitalistic competitive system through organization, because the natural opportunities are being monopolized by a few. Without organization, t'e so-called liberties of the working people are becoming a delusion, for no moneyless worker stands an equal chance with the millionaire captain of industry.

Another objection that was raised in the conference between the typothetæ representatives and your committee was that the employers of the larger cities are losing ground to their competitors in the smaller places, and one gentleman (Mr. Green, I believe) raised the point that some jobs had been sent from New York to England. I imagine no system will ever be devised that will keep a certain amount of book and job work in the same office forever, or even in the same country. The International Typographical Union is doing all in its power to abolish these alleged disadvantages, and for that reason the hours of labor will be reduced generally—printers in Chicago will be affected no more and no less than those in Podunk or any other place. As for jobs going to England, the hours of labor are being reduced in that country as well as in America and the purchasing power of wages received is almost the same, and it is doubtful whether the English printers turn out as great amount of work in a given time as do the Americans.

In conclusion, I wish to emphasize the fact that the International Typographical Union and other trade unions, in making the reduction of the hours of labor the paramount issue, are striving to realize one of the most far-reaching and noblest missions ever undertaken by any organization. We are endeavoring to open opportunities to all the people; not a few.

The eight-hour day means not less wages, but more wages; it means the absorption of the unemployed army of workers and the increasing demand for labor as well as minimizing of the present fierce, cut-throat competition.

The eight-hour day means the creating of new hopes, desires and aspirations among our class—a nobler manhood and a happier womanhood and childhood. The eight-hour day means that those now employed would be less exhausted after a day's toil; that mental and physical resources would be fostered and developed and life and health prolonged.

The eight-hour day means stronger family ties, pleasant homes, more time for good books, to attend lectures, to cultivate music, art and science, and for the study of all the glories lavished upon mankind by generous Mother Nature.

The eight-hour day means that poverty would be decreased, sweatshops would be wiped out, drunkenness, prostitution, crime and misery would be greatly reduced; it means that wealth would be more equitably distributed, enlightenment disseminated, invention and discovery stimulated, and a greater and grander progress would bless the world than mankind has yet known.

This is the glorious ideal for which the organized workers are struggling, and they deserve the sympathy and support of all true men and women.

Delegate Kreft (Philadelphia) asked if men who came out of open or unfair offices would receive benefits.

President Lynch replied that it would be the policy of the International Typographical Union to take care of all men who left work in support of the eight-hour day.

Delegate Green (Atlanta) was glad to hear of the enthusiasm and success in the eight-hour movement in different parts of the country; but there were some districts that were not as sanguine of success, and such territory naturally looked for assistance from stronger sections.

Delegate Fennessy (Los Angeles) declared that the strong districts would aid and assist the weaker ones; that San Francisco, which had already secured the eight-hour day, was pledged to assist Los Angeles and adjacent territory in the work.

Delegate Hughes (Providence) made a statement of the conditions in his vicinity, and the difficulty that might be encountered in enforcing the eight-hour day.

Delegate McCahill (Columbus) detailed the favorable conditions in his territory.

President Lynch stated that Delegate Cahill's motion to adopt the report of the eight-hour committee, and instructing the secretary-treasurer to issue the same in pamphlet form for distribution, was before the convention.

The motion was adopted unanimously by a rising vote, amid scenes of unprecedented enthusiasm.

President Lynch announced the presence of President Higgins, of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, and stated that if there was no objection Mr. Higgins would address the convention.

No objection being offered, President Lynch introduced Mr. Higgins, who said in part: The International Typographical Union has the best wishes of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union in its efforts in the shorter hour movement. The step must be taken some time, and it seems it is for the International Typographical Union to make the first effort. A noted American once said, "The way to resume specie payments is to resume," and the determination thus expressed made the resumption of specie payments a success. The International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union has patterned after the International Typographical Union, the mother organization, in its work. Some organization must bear the brunt of the battle, and it seems that the International Typographical Union is to assume the leadership in achieving the short day. It is always best to recollect that old and familiar saying, "never to cross a bridge till you come to

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it," and he hoped the difficulties in the way would not be overestimated until the International Typographical Union stood face to face with them. If the international printing organizations will agree to some plan of procedure, and thus work together, it is to be hoped that co-operation will be the inspiring spirit that actuates and guides the movement. Some one must bear the initiatory work, and the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union feels that if it is the lot of the International Typographical Union to make the start, the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, while unable, owing to its agreements, to co-operate in some places at the present time, can co-operate in others, and that help will be offered freely and unreservedly. The organized pressmen were 18,000 strong, the Brotherhood of Bookbinders 11,000 strong, and the total membership of the organized printing trades numbered fully 75,000. These figures mean that the printing trades should stand together on all trade questions. Mr. Higgins said he was a close reader of THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL, and he complimented President Lynch, Secretary-Treasurer Bramwood and the extensive corps of correspondents who treated labor questions in such an able and masterly manner. He believed that if the International Typographical Union did not take the first step for the shorter day now, the movement may never be made at all. He was in full sympathy with it, and extended his best wishes. Godspeed the printers in the work.

Robert Glocking, president of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, was introduced and spoke in part as follows: Considering the close alliance of the printing crafts, there should never be an opportunity lost for mutual conference. There never was a time when interests were so potential as now. There should be no lack of harmonious relations. Pressmen and bookbinders are as deeply interested as the printers, and the printers' losses are their losses. No opportunity should be lost where the bookbinders can assist the printers. The same arguments are used now against short hours as in the olden times, and the principle is the same now as it was then. Arguments have been made by the typothetæ against the eight-hour day because of the disturbance it is claimed it will make in business conditions in industrial trades. Short hours mean comfort, leisure for study, happiness, and the satisfying of human desires, which means nothing else but the consumption of products, and the one is equal to the other. The bookbinders agree that where opportunity offers they will stand beside the big brothers, the printers, in the movement. He regretted that the eight-hour report did not allude to the allied trades in the movement. The new era of relationship has begun that will be of advantage to all. He hoped for the formation of a federation of printing trades covering the North American continent, possibly all under one head.

The president announced that the mailers, who were in session on the floor above, desired to be recorded as in favor of the eight-hour report.

Delegate Hertenstein (St. Louis) moved that all laws conflicting with the adoption of the eight-hour day on January 1, 1906, are hereby repealed.

The motion was adopted.

Delegate Smith (Lincoln) introduced the following resolution:

TORONTO, CANADA, August 18, 1905.

To the Woman's International Auxiliary in Convention Assembled:

LADIES—The International Typographical Union, in convention assembled, unanimously passed the following resolution:

Whereas, The International Typographical Union recognizes the noble work which has been accomplished by the Woman's International Auxiliary, and desires to express its appreciation of all that the auxiliary has done in forwarding the interests of union labor, and desiring to assure the auxiliary of its hearty support of the movement in which it is engaged; be it

Resolved, That the International Typographical Union extends to the Woman's International Auxiliary fraternal greetings and best wishes for its continued growth and development and power to do good.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the chair to convey these greetings to the auxiliary convention.

The resolutions were referred to a special committee, consisting of Delegates Smith (Lincoln), chairman; Steele (Washington), and Cahill (St. Paul).

The following communications were read and ordered made part of the records:

NEW YORK, N. Y., August 15, 1905.

J. W. Bramwood, Secretary International Typographical Union, Convention Hall, Toronto:

Accept our most sincere congratulations on the fifty-first annual convention. May your deliberations be wise and beneficial to your International Union, and reflect credit on the honorable craft you represent. I beg to assure the International Union that you have our most sincere wishes for the success of the eight-hour day, and pledge our moral and financial aid in securing the same.

Fraternally yours, B. A. LARGER,
General Secretary United Garment Workers of America.

DENVER, COLO., August 10, 1905.

J. W. Bramwood, Secretary-Treasurer International Typographical Union of North America, Toronto, Canada:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I take pleasure in transmitting to you the following resolution which was unanimously passed by the delegates in convention assembled at Galveston, Texas, during the week of July 11, 1905:

"Whereas, The International Typographical Union of North America has declared for a universal eight-hour workday on and after January 1, 1906, for all members of that organization; and

"Whereas, Said organization is meeting with great success and some opposition to this movement for shorter hours and better conditions; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Retail Clerks' International Protective Association does hereby endorse the movement of the International Typographical Union of North America for a universal eight-hour workday. We wish them success in their undertaking, and we recommend to our membership the rendering of all possible aid to make a success of the movement."

Wishing your convention the best of success and with greetings from the organized clerks of America, I remain, with personal regards, fraternally yours, MAX MORRIS, Secretary-Treasurer.

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WILMINGTON, DEL., August 12, 1905.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union of North America, in Convention Assembled:

BROTHERS—It is with deep regret that I inform you that Union No. 123, of Wilmington, Del., will be unrepresented at the fifty-first convention. This is no fault of our union, however, but is due entirely to a circumstance which was beyond our control.

I was elected delegate in May, and at once began making preparation to attend the convention, but on June 13 went to bed with typhoid fever, and, although I am convalescing, I am not strong enough to make the trip to Toronto, yesterday being my first day out of the house. I am very weak, but am gradually gaining strength.

Sampel P. Green, who was elected alternate in May, has found that it will be impossible for him to attend.

Had I attended, I would have been uninstructed, so far as I have been advised; therefore I have no special request to make of the convention.

I hope the convention will be the most successful in the history of the International Typographical Union, and also productive of the greatest good.

With best wishes, I am yours fraternally,

A. O. H. GRIER,

Absent Delegate from No. 123, Wilmington, Del.

TORONTO, August 15, 1905.

J. W. Bramwood, Secretary International Typographical Union:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have received a letter from the international secretary, Mr. J. H. Harzbecker, asking me if possible to try and get a hearing at your convention, to explain to the delegates the cause of our strike, which has been on for ten weeks now. Sir, I know that your time is valuable, and for that reason I will not make the request to be heard at the convention, but instead I enclose a circular letter which will explain our case, and if read at the convention will cover all the points necessary. I have also been instructed to extend to your convention the best wishes of our international union. Yours fraternally,

ARTHUR CALLOW,

Business Agent Local 204.

[The circular letter referred to contained information relative to the unfair baking firms in Toronto.]

NEW YORK, August 12, 1905.

To the Delegates of the International Typographical Union, Annual Convention, Toronto, Canada:

DEAR SIRS AND BROTHERS—The board of management of the Co-Operative Press, New York, sends its fraternal and brotherly greetings to the members of the International Typographical Union, through the delegates in session at the convention in Toronto, Canada. There is no doubt in our minds that the convention will not only be successful, inasmuch as the question of the eight-hour day will be thoroughly discussed, but will also be an epoch in the history of the labor movement in the United States and Canada. The Typographical Union can be proud of the organization they have, and the work they have accomplished in succeeding in reducing the hours of labor and increasing the wages of the men in this trade.

There is no doubt that the printer's trade is the best trade organized at the present time, and the trade, as a whole, has been benefited as a result of the change in the condition of the workingmen.

The printers are going into a great economic battle on January 1 next year to demand from the employers the eight-hour working day. You, no doubt, are well aware of the fact that the employers also intend to make a determined fight against the demand of the union. The convention now in session will no doubt work out a systematic campaign in the coming strike in order that the Typographical Union will force the Typothetæ of America to concede the eight-hour day.

Enclosed we beg to hand you clippings from two Philadelphia papers, which speak for themselves. At a meeting of master printers of all the New England states, held in Philadelphia on June 21, only one concern spoke in favor of the eight-hour day for the workingmen, and that was the Co-Operative Press of New York. Our representative, Edward Meyer, was hooted and jeered by all the rest of the master printers, including a good many New Yorkers, who are supposed to be very fair-minded and liberal to their workmen.

The Co-Operative Press is an institution organized in 1902 by a conference of progressive trades unions, for the purpose of assisting the daily labor press in New York. The concern is not a private institution, but a co-operative one in the strict sense of the word. No individuals receive the profits of this concern, and there are no superintendents in our employ with high salaries. Our compositors work forty-eight hours a week, and the conditions under which our men work are of the best kind.

When our representative made the statement at the meeting of master printers that the Co-Operative Press would assist the Typographical Union in demanding the eight-hour day, he was laughed at, hissed and hooted, and forced to sit down after speaking about ten minutes.

We would like to make the following request: That your convention recommend to the delegates from locals in New York state, New Jersey, Connecticut that as the Co-Operative Press was the only concern in the eastern states who supported the printers' demands, that this concern be supported in every way possible if occasion permits. We have a good job printing office and turn out good work, and should like to have the work of some of your locals in this vicinity. The profits of this concern, as stated before, go to a good cause, and this should also be considered.

The German Typographical Journal has made mention of the Philadelphia meeting, and we should be pleased to have you do the same.

Trusting your convention will be the best ever held, and wishing you success in the eight-hour movement, we remain, yours fraternally,

R. ROCHOW, Manager.

Delegate Snyder (Colorado Springs) asked unanimous consent to consider the report of the committee on Los Angeles Times. There being no objection, it was so ordered.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LOS ANGELES TIMES CONTEST

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—We, your committee on the Los Angeles Times contest, beg leave to report as follows:

We find that the present effort to unionize the Los Angeles Times has been supported financially by the International Typographical Union for about three years and six months. We gather from the report of the secretary-treasurer that International funds to the amount of $33,650.11 have been expended in Los Angeles in connection with the Times fight. It is further set forth in the report of the president that we are now prosecuting as vigorously as the monetary allowance will permit the effort to unionize the Times; that early in the year the executive council, following the policy of subordinating all enterprises to the eight-hour movement, reduced to $600 per month the appropriation for financing the Times contest; that even with this reduction we have more than held our own, and that the Times has continued to lose in both advertising and subscriptions.

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We gather further from the report of the president that the Cincinnati convention submitted to the referendum a proposition for a special assessment of five cents per capita to finance the Los Angeles Times contest, and this proposition was adopted; that later the additional five cents was merged into the regular per capita, and that from September 26, 1904, the executive council has financed the Times fight from the regular funds; that both the Washington convention and the St. Louis convention instructed the executive council to continue financial assistance and to press the effort to secure a victory in Los Angeles.

After diligent investigation, we find that the conditions in Los Angeles prior to the date on which the present contest was inaugurated were about as bad as they well could be. While the contests against the Times were conducted vigorously by No. 174 while they lasted, they were generally declared off at the end of a few months, and accomplished practically nothing of lasting benefit. These occasional efforts usually served only to further anger the Times and make it more pronounced in its intense opposition to trades unionism generally and the Typographical Union particularly. When the present fight was begun, Los Angeles Typographical Union No. 174 faced many obstacles and met with great difficulties in inaugurating necessary reforms. The Times not only gloated editorially over what it considered a vanquished foe, but made a practice of educating in its composing room young men to operate its typesetting machines, and also aided them in gaining superficial knowledge of the compositor's art. Later these partly instructed craftsmen were sent to other portions of the coast, and in fact throughout the entire jurisdiction, to aid unfair employers in resisting requests made by typographical unions.

As Arthur A. Hay, the International Typographical Union representative in Los Angeles, will address the convention on the Times matter, your committee does not deem it necessary to here enter into details of the contest.

We earnestly agree with the recommendation in the president's report that the efforts to unionize the Los Angeles Times should be continued, and we are one with the declaration that "success will be cheap at any expenditure."

We recommend to the convention, therefore, that it endorse and approve of the Los Angeles Times contest as at present conducted; that it expresses its appreciation for the progress thus far made, and that it instruct the executive council to continue financial assistance for the purpose of carrying on the effort to unionize the Los Angeles Times, the council to be the judge of the amount of money necessary for this crusade. Respectfully submitted,

W. A. Snyder,
W. A. Needham,
H. H. Austin,
F. A. Spead,
Mark H. Barnum.

President Lynch stated the question was on concurrence in the report of the committee and the recommendations contained therein.

On motion of Delegate Snyder (Colorado Springs), and there being no objection, Arthur Hay, of Los Angeles, was granted the privileges of the floor. Mr. Hay spoke as follows:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen—On behalf of Los Angeles Union, and personally, I wish to thank the officers of the International Typographical Union, the Woman's Auxiliary of the International Typographical Union, the various anti-Times committees throughout the jurisdiction and the membership generally for the material assistance and kind words of encouragement extended to those in charge of the contest with the Los Angeles Times.

Before entering into the details of that controversy I desire to say, owing to reports heretofore rendered to International Typographical Union conventions and to the membership directly through the medium of circulars and the columns of The Typographical Journal many delegates here assembled are familiar with the points which will be touched on today.

While it seems to those who have been closely identified with the Times movement that every member of the International Typographical Union should be familiar with all the reasons which brought about this contest, the fact remains that this is not the case. Letters from subordinate unions in various parts of the jurisdiction and questions asked at this and other conventions lead me to believe that it would not be amiss to briefly give the reasons leading up to the original trouble with the Times.

As a rule the presentation of statistics proves tiresome, but, knowing the interest all members take in this matter, I am sure you will accord a patient hearing.

For refusing to accept a 20 per cent wage reduction the Los Angeles Times locked out its union printers August 5, 1890. An aggressive fight on the part of Los Angeles Typographical Union No. 174 was brought to a conclusion by an agreement between the union and a representative of the Times, whereby H. G. Otis was to unionize his newspaper within a specified time. This agreement was flagrantly repudiated by Otis, and since that time many determined efforts have been made to unionize the Times, but without success, owing to lack of finances.

At the Birmingham convention the delegate from Los Angeles, acting under instructions, requested the executive council to select a representative to take charge of the movement that had been recently inaugurated by No. 174.

The council referred the matter to President Lynch.

I was selected for this work, and arrived in Los Angeles October 31, 1901.

At that date the local union had less than 150 dues-paying members and less than $1,000 with which to defray the expense of the impending struggle. The local members were being assessed from $5 to $8 per month.

On or about January 1, 1902, an appeal was made to sister unions, setting forth the inability of No. 174 to finance, without assistance, the contest with the Times. As a result of this appeal, many typographical unions on the Pacific coast and several in other portions of the jurisdiction forwarded regular contributions for months, the total sum thus contributed amounting to $2,755.92.

The executive council contributed $250 for the months, each, of April, May, June, July and August, 1902, and $500 for the months, each, of September, October, November and December of the same year. One thousand dollars was advanced for January and February, 1903, this amount later being deducted from the first instalment of the Los Angeles five-cent assessment fund. This fund was proposed at the Cincinnati convention, and the proposition was adopted by an overwhelming majority when submitted to the membership in November, 1903.

The Los Angeles five-cent assessment fund amounted to $26,350.11. The first instalment reached Los Angeles March 6, 1903. The fund was exhausted September 26, 1904.

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At the St. Louis convention the committee on the Los Angeles Times contest recommended "that the executive council be instructed to furnish such finances from the defense fund as in its wisdom may be necessary for the continuance of the contest." This recommendation was unanimously adopted by the convention. In accordance therewith, in September, 1904, the executive council reduced the amount allowed for the Times contest to $600 a month.

As many members of this convention, as well as the membership at large, are not familiar with the financial system under which the Times fight is, and has been, conducted, I desire to say that all funds for the contest prior to March 1, 1903, were handled by the financial secretaries of No. 174. On that date the funds were deposited in a national bank in the names of the president and financial secretaries of Typographical Union No. 174 as "trustees of the International Typographical Union fund," and the financial secretary was placed under $3,000 bonds. All money is drawn by check signed by the two trustees, a financial report, containing an itemized statement of and original receipts for all expenditures, is filed monthly with the secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union, and each month the president and secretary of No. 174 audit the books and accounts of the committee.

The anti-Times committee is composed of one member each from the chapels of the Record, the Express, the Herald and the Examiner, one representative of the job branch, one representative at large and myself.

Now, as to the conditions which existed at the inception of this contest, and those which obtain today.

At the Washington convention an exhaustive report was made as to the status of affairs in Los Angeles, and the fact was pointed out that the most serious obstacle in the path of the contest with the Times was the absence of a competitor in every respect. At a conference of the executive council, delegates from western unions, the delegate from Los Angeles and myself the conclusion was reached that it would be wise to request the Hon. William Randolph Hearst to acquire a morning newspaper in Los Angeles. Accordingly, a resolution to this effect was introduced in the convention, and was adopted by a unanimous vote. Shortly after the adjournment of the convention, Mr. Hearst was waited upon in New York by President Lynch, and later in San Francisco by myself, and further requested to acquire a paper in Los Angeles. On December 12, 1903—four months after the Washington convention adjourned—the Los Angeles Examiner made its initial appearance, and was greeted by a huge demonstration by organized labor, thousands of men participating in the parade.

The pay roll of the Examiner shows that since the establishment of that paper union men, directly or indirectly connected with the International Typographical Union, have received each week wages averaging

Printers	$1,400
Mailers	55
Stereotypers	170
Photo-engravers	250
Pressmen	260

or a total to July 1, 1905, of

Printers	$113,400
Mailers	4,455
Stereotypers	13,770
Photo-engravers	20,250
Pressmen	21,060

or a grand total paid to union men affiliated with the printing trades amounting to $172,935.

With the recent voluntary increase in wages granted by Mr. Hearst and the ever increasing number of employes, the assertion can safely be made that the establishment of the Los Angeles Examiner will bring to members of the International Typographical Union more than $100,000 every year, and to all the printing trades combined nearly $135,000 annually.

In the Times contest the International Typographical Union has expended about $35,000, and as a direct result of that expenditure members of the printing trades in one office alone have received more than $172,000.

As a direct result of the crusade against the Times, the membership of Los Angeles Typographical Union has increased from 180 to approximately 300—an increase of more than 65 per cent.

The morning newspaper scale has been increased from $4 to $4.25, and on the Examiner not one member receives less than $4.50 a night.

The afternoon newspaper scale has been increased from $3.50 to $4, and many members employed on afternoon papers now are receiving more than the scale.

The job scale has been increased from $18 to $20 a week, and preparations have been made that will result in the successful inauguration of the eight-hour day in Los Angeles on the first of next January.

A few years ago not one of the daily union newspapers in Los Angeles deemed it wise either to advocate or defend the principles of organized labor, which for years had been vilified almost daily by the Times.

Now the Record is ultra-friendly, carries the union label on its editorial page, and extends the use of its columns for replies to attacks of the Times. The Express is doing much to discredit the influence of H. G. Otis and his paper, while the Examiner is rapidly changing public sentiment in favor of organized labor.

Until recently the Times was a power in national, state and municipal politics.

At this time it is practically without influence, experienced politicians preferring its animosity to its friendship, and it is the exception, rather than the rule, that any candidate espoused by the Times is successful at the polls.

At the inception of the present contest the leading advertising agencies of the country recognized the Times as the advertising medium of southern California, as a result of which there daily appeared in its columns the announcements of nearly every general advertiser.

Today the Times is shorn of foreign advertising, more than 200 of the leading advertisers of the country having withdrawn, due to the efforts of organized labor.

We have no hesitancy in admitting that we have been unable to affect the Times' local advertising patronage. All the large advertisers are members of the citizens' alliance, and are sparing no effort or expense to maintain the supremacy of the Times in local advertising. However, it is contrary to sound reasoning to believe that this condition can exist long. When the fact becomes thoroughly understood—and it is bound to be in time—that the Examiner has the largest and a steadily increasing circulation, while that of the Times is slowly but steadily decreasing, the local advertising condition will adjust itself.

While we have been unable to materially affect the local advertising patronage of the Times, we have, with the aid of the Examiner, been very successful in reducing its circulation. In nearly all of the suburban towns the Times' circulation is less than that of the Examiner, and in Los Angeles the supremacy of the Examiner no longer is a debatable question.

The steady decrease of the circulation of the Times has been brought about notwithstanding the desperate efforts of Mr. Otis to stem the tide. Today the Times is offering premiums intrinsically worth more than the subscription price of the paper. But these premiums are offered in vain. Costly premiums and an army of solicitors can not restore confidence in a paper that stands convicted before the public of graft, libel, malice and blackmail.

Last year the Times, through methods known to itself, secured the contract for printing the official proceedings of the city council. At the time of the award, members of the anti-Times committee protested to the city council without avail. The charter of the city of Los Angeles provides for the recall of recreant public officials. Immediately after the award of the city printing, the anti-Times committee circulated petitions and secured thereto more than a sufficient number of

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signatures of qualified voters demanding that the chairman of the printing committee of the city council be recalled. The petition was rejected by the city clerk purely upon technical grounds. A second petition was circulated, which was accepted by the city council. The Times carried the petition to the courts, where again it was rejected on a technicality. A third petition was at once circulated, and presented to the city council. Again the Times appealed to the courts. This time the same judge upheld the petition in every respect. The city council was compelled to order a special election, at which the Times satellite was recalled by a vote of nearly 3 to 1, and a member of the Electrical Workers' Union elected to fill the vacancy.

Not satisfied with securing through questionable means the contract for printing the city proceedings, the Times endeavored to rob the city by printing less lines to the inch than specified in the terms of the contract. The anti-Times committee noted this from the first, and daily measured the city advertisements appearing in the Times and computed the difference to which Mr. Otis was legally entitled and that which he endeavored to collect. The contract between the city and the Times expired June 8, 1905, and a day or so thereafter we secured an injunction against the city officials, preventing them from paying the Times $2,076.17 of the last instalment which it endeavored to collect. The matter is now in the courts with every prospect of defeat for the Times.

For many years San Diego—three hours' ride from Los Angeles—was dominated by the Printers' Protective Fraternity. That city, together with Redlands, Santa Ana, Pasadena, Long Beach, San Pedro, Ocean Park and Santa Monica, to a large extent furnished the supply of non-union printers to the Times. At this time there is not one member of the Printers' Protective Fraternity working in San Diego. The "Morning Union," for fourteen years a fraternity stronghold, now is in complete harmony with the International Typographical Union. Unions have been organized in Redlands, Santa Ana, Pasadena, Long Beach and San Pedro and the jurisdiction of No. 174 has been extended over Ocean Park to Santa Monica. These conditions have been brought about by the work of the anti-Times committee and as a result of organizing the surrounding territory the Times now has no easy task in securing non-union printers.

Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, I have given you, in as brief a manner as the importance of the subject will permit, the history of the Times controversy; how and to what extent the contest has been financed; the conditions existing at the outset, those obtaining today, and the progress that has been made. Possibly more could have been accomplished toward the ultimate end, yet the anti-Times committee willingly submits to the scrutiny of this convention the work that has been done, and is confident this work will be continued until the Los Angeles Times joins the ranks of 90 per cent of the daily newspapers of North America, and requires as one of the conditions of employment in the composing room the possession of a card issued by the International Typographical Union.

The question coming on concurrence in the report of the committee on Los Angeles Times contest, it was adopted unanimously.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON OFFICERS' REPORTS

To the Officers and Delegates:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—Your committee on officers' reports has carefully considered the reports of the president, vice-presidents, secretary-treasurer and organizers, and begs leave to submit herewith its observations and conclusions.

In opening this report, we desire to congratulate the International Typographical Union on the comparative freedom from friction that has marked the fiscal year 1904-1905. Reference to the report of the secretary-treasurer discloses that we have had only nineteen small strikes, and that only 256 members were affected by these strikes. Of this number 111 returned to work when settlement was made, seventy-two were displaced and seventy-three are involved in pending disputes. We believe that our policy and our methods have been "dictated by wisdom, prudence and forethought," and we are also of the opinion that our relations with the American Newspaper Publishers' Association have aided in the comparative peace to which allusion is made. We trust that the president's hope for eventual amicable, satisfactory and mutually profitable relations between the United Typothetæ and the International Typographical Union may be realized.

We know that that portion of the president's report reviewing the campaign for the eight-hour day has been referred to the eight-hour committee, but we take the liberty, nevertheless, to express herein our endorsement of the methods that have thus far been pursued and our commendation of the wisdom that has marked the struggle. In common with more than 47,000 of our fellow workmen, we look forward with conviction to the inauguration, peacefully we hope, of the eight-hour day on January 1, and we believe that such a consummation will place the International Typographical Union in the forefront of all the labor organizations of the world. It is true that we have been backward in accomplishing this great reform at present enjoyed by so many wage workers in other trades, but circumstances must always guide in policy pursued; and we feel that the International Typographical Union might not have been justified in sooner seeking to shorten the workday. With the introduction of machinery and improvements making for economy in effort in many other directions, we can now assert that the time for the eight-hour day is here, and that we are amply justified in pressing forward to its realization.

The documents in the St. Louis case, and which are submitted as a part of the president's report, set forth so clearly the history of that case that comment is scarcely necessary. That the executive council was amply justified in the steps that were taken, and that the suspension of St. Louis Typographical Union, so promptly made by the executive council, was the only remedy, drastic though it was, are statements that are not open to dispute.

Your committee recommends, therefore, that the action taken by the executive council in the St. Louis case be endorsed by this convention, and the council be commended for its prompt action in the premises.

The scale statistics which are a part of the president's report were, we understand, reproduced for the information of the delegates, and require no special comment from this committee, except to express approval for the facts as presented and commend to the delegates a careful study of the statistics, so that the progress they outline may be fully grasped by the delegates to this convention.

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It is a cause for satisfaction that we were successful in the famous Wunch litigation, and we note that the president declares that

The effect of the decision will be to establish a legal right in New York state of union men to refuse to work with non-union, and a decision by the New York court will have great influence in the courts of other states.

Under the caption "Another Interesting Decision," the president explains a decision handed down by a New York court holding that labor unions may within lawful limits boycott, strike and picket. It appears that in August, 1903, after an effort extending over a year to unionize the electrotype department of the United States Printing Company of Brooklyn, the union sent letters to the company's customers informing them that the company would not employ union workmen. The union also adopted a system of boycott and picketing which the company asserted interfered with its business. As a result of the troubles a compromise was effected and a contract entered into between the company and the unions of stereotypers and electrotypers by which the company agreed to employ only union men. Two employes refused to join the union and alleged that the company threatened to discharge them unless they did so. They obtained an injunction from the supreme court preventing the company and the union from interfering with their employment. The attorneys who represented the stereotypers' union appealed from the decision granting the injunction, contending that the agreement to employ only union men was clearly valid, as the result of a voluntary understanding resulting from arbitration and that there was neither duress nor threats used by the unions in securing the execution of the agreement with the printing company. In order that the delegates may realize fully the importance of the decision, we quote again that portion used in the report of the president:

"An injunction against organizing a strike can not stand. Neither can a union be enjoined from picketing or boycotting. This injunction is too broad and sweeping. An employe who has not bound himself to his master by a contract can not be bound by law to work for him, and may quit his employment if conditions are not to his (the employe's) liking. A strike per se is not unlawful. What man may do individually he may do collectively. Picketing for purposes of observation is not illegal, and only becomes illegal when they adopt violence. But where persuasion or argument is used, no injunction can apply."

The close distinction made by the court in its decision and quoted in the president's report, is also reproduced herewith because of its importance:

"There is a manifest discrimination, well recognized, between a combination of workmen to secure the exclusive employment of its members by a refusal to work with none other, and a combination whose primary object is to procure the discharge of an outsider and his deprivation of all employment. In the first case, the action of the combination is primarily for the betterment of its fellow members. In the second case such action is primarily 'to impoverish and crush another' by making it impossible for him to work there, or, so far as may be possible, anywhere. The difference is between combination for welfare of self and that for the persecution of another. The primary purpose of one may necessarily but incidentally require a discharge of an outsider; the primary purpose of the other is such discharge, and, so far as possible, an exclusion from all labor in his calling. Self-protection may cause incidental injury to another. Self-protection does not aim at malevolent injury to another. The law views an injury arising from competition differently from an injury done in persecution."

The tolerant attitude of the union is not insisting on the discharge of the non-union employes, but agreeing to accept these employes into membership, was much in favor of the union, and we believe that the value attached to this position contains a lesson for our subordinate unions. It appears to us that the courts are manifesting a disposition, and that this trait frequently appears in their decisions, to protect the non-union workmen, and whenever these workmen are such because of ignorance of the trade-union principle and deception on the part of the employers, our local unions will do well to extend to them the utmost consideration. In the case at bar, considering the union's position, the decision referred to says:

"That the aim of the union was not the discharge of the plaintiffs as individuals is clear from the clause in the agreement that they, and all other present employes, would be admitted to the union. Thus it was willing to avert in the only way possible the injury to the present employes which might rise from the agreement that henceforth only union men should be employed. It would seem that the purpose was not to drive out non-union men that places might be made for union men, but to assure that there should be no employes in this branch who were not members of the union. It may well be that the union deemed it essential to the interests of its members who were employed that all of the employes should be allied, so as to act henceforth in concert on questions of wages, work hours, privileges, or of the employment of only those, to work with them, who were approved by them as skillful or competent. This is a fair inference, because the union did not need to afford this privilege of admission. If it be said that the employer insisted on this provision, nevertheless it appears that the union was willing to insert it. Presumably it would not have done so if the object of the strike was to cause the discharge of the plaintiffs and their fellows, unless, of course, the strike had failed in that respect."

From the president's report we gather that the decision in favor of the union was agreed to by all of the judges, both as to law and fact, and can not be appealed.

The detailed work of the president's office as set forth in his report shows, among other things, the vast addition to that official's duties occasioned by the eight-hour campaign, and sets forth clearly the number of circulars, buttons, and other documents issued in support of that campaign. The large number of contracts examined and approved shows that there has been general compliance with the law which requires that

No local union shall sign a contract guaranteeing its members to work for any proprietor, firm or corporation, unless such contract is in accordance with International law and approved by the International president.

The committee on officers' reports at the St. Louis session took occasion to point out that the object of the law is to secure a uniformity in contracts and to insure that they will be in line with International law, and expressed the belief

That the general welfare of the International Typographical Union, as related to the conditions under which its members work, requires that, as nearly as possible, these conditions shall be uniform, and we believe that, internationally, this can only be secured by a strict compliance with the law and requirements of the parent body.

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Your committee desires to congratulate the executive council on the removal of the headquarters to a modern office building. The International Typographical Union is certainly entitled to "commodious offices with facilities adequate for the volume of business" and "arrangements, furnishings and facilities" that will be "in keeping with the dignity, importance and business standing and reputation of the International Typographical Union."

We desire to congratulate the International president on his connection with the unionizing of the Brooklyn Eagle composing room, and we also believe that this convention should extend thanks to the commissioner of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association for his co-operation in the effort to unionize the Eagle.

The report of the secretary-treasurer, since it deals almost entirely with the financial affairs of the organization, has been referred to the committee on returns and finances, and will, no doubt, be carefully reviewed by it. This committee can not, however, refrain from referring to the continued growth in the membership of the International Union and the healthy condition of its treasury. Our average paying membership for the past fiscal year was 46,734, and the total membership, as shown by reports of local unions, is 48,299. The balance shown by the secretary-treasurer's books on May 31, 1905 (exclusive of the Cummings memorial fund, which contained $11,321.85), was $69,052.09, the increase in the regular funds for the year being $32,694.47.

In the secretary-treasurer's report are to be found numerous tables which are very valuable for reference purposes. The compilation of them, and report as a whole, is an evidence of the system prevailing in the conduct of the affairs of the organization, and the secretary-treasurer is entitled to great credit for the energy and care displayed in the discharge of his duties.

Your committee has also examined the reports of the first, second, third, fourth and fifth vice-presidents, and the various organizers, and we desire to record our appreciation of the efforts put forth by these officials to advance the general interests of the International Typographical Union. The organization system is at present as well nigh perfect as it can be, and with a large corps of experienced and capable officials at command, it is possible to get on the scene of trouble a trained representative of the organization early in the difficulty, and when the effort to adjust the difficulty gives promise of success.

In conclusion, we desire to congratulate the executive and other officers of the International Typographical Union on the completeness of the annual reports presented, and to urge upon the delegates and the membership at large careful consideration of the facts and figures set forth in these reports. Fraternally,

W. S. Ripley,
Ben. C. Robinson,
A. G. Slemons,
J. R. Alford,
J. F. Quirk.

Delegate Hertenstein (St. Louis) desired to place St. Louis on record, and moved that the report of the committee on officers' report be concurred in.

The motion was adopted unanimously.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RETURNS AND FINANCES

Toronto, Ont., August 15, 1905.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

Gentlemen—Your committee on returns and finances respectfully presents the following for your consideration: Though it requires only a cursory examination of the report to demonstrate that the International Union is in better condition numerically and financially than ever before, your committee deems it advisable to draw especial attention to the features of the secretary-treasurer's statement, on which no labor seems to have been spared.

In his opening table, the secretary-treasurer presents a summary of the receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year. From it an idea is gained of the magnitude of the yearly financial transactions of the International Union. The tabulation could not be more concise and complete, or be arranged so as to be more readily understood.

Following the opening table is one showing the condition of the funds on May 31. It reads thus:

CONDITION OF FUNDS—MAY 31, 1905.

Regular.

Burial fund	$19,927 78
Executive council or defense fund	7,505 87
General fund	1,891 04
Special defense fund	37,671 09
The Typographical Journal fund	2,056 31
Total	$69,052 09

Assets.

Fletcher National Bank, deposit	$26,782 65
Union National Bank, deposit	10,000 00
Invested in United States bonds	31,956 25
Deposited with postoffice	225 00
Cash on hand	88 19
Total	$69,052 09
Increase in regular funds during fiscal year	$32,694 47

CUMMINGS MEMORIAL.

Balance in fund May 31, 1905	$11,312 85

Assets.

Drexel & Co., deposit	$5,068 10
American National Bank, deposit	6,244 75
Total	$11,312 85
Increase in fund during fiscal year	$6,172 36

Next in order is a report of the receipts and expenditures of the executive council and joint defense board. This statement covers the fund expended under the direction of the executive council, and sets forth the benefits and assistance given each union, the expenses of officers, organizers and committees.

Under the head of "Our Membership" the secretary-treasurer reports the issuance of forty-three charters, the surrender and suspension of forty-

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five and gives the number of local unions on May 31, 1905, as 690, divided as follows:

Typographical unions—English	633
Typographical unions—German-American	21
Mailers' unions	24
Typefounders' unions	3
Newspaper Writers' unions	9
Total	690

The average membership of these unions, based upon the per capita tax payments for the twelve months ending May 31, 1905, was as follows:

Typographical—English and German	45,435
Mailers	1,047
Typefounders	98
Newspaper Writers	154
Total	46,734

This is an increase of 569 over the preceding year, and 4,298 greater than the average for the fiscal year of 1903. In 1891, when the International Union controlled pressmen, pressfeeders, bookbinders, bindery girls, photo-engravers, stereotypers and electrotypers, as well as the allied trades now affiliated with it, the average membership was 25,165. During the past fourteen years control of the trades named above has been surrendered, yet the organization increased its average paying membership from 25,165 to 46,734—a gain of 21,569, or an average yearly gain of more than 1,400. When the several crises through which the organization has passed, and the continued opposition of employers is considered, your committee believes that all must be proud of our progress.

On January 1, 1904, every member of the organization began paying 5 cents per month to the special defense fund. The law providing for the fund was enacted at the Cincinnati convention in 1902, and was subsequently ratified by the membership. This fund is "for the purpose of advancing and defending the principles of unionism, as applied to our own trade, whenever and however the executive council may decide." The executive council has had no occasion to use any of the fund, and it contained on May 31, 1905, the sum of $37,671.09. Since the fund is increasing monthly, there should be something like $54,000 in it by January 1, 1906, for use in the eight-hour campaign, if needed for that purpose.

A comparative statement shows the International to have collected and disbursed more money in the last year than in any previous one. The receipts amounted to $244,689.24, and the expenditures were $205,822.41. The excess of receipts over expenditures was $38,866.83. Adding to this $36,357.62, the balance in the regular funds, and $5,140.49 in the Cummings memorial fund on June 1, 1904, the balance in the International treasury on May 31, 1905, is found to have been $80,364.94. It will be interesting to note in this connection that the International has received $2,090,634.05 and expended $2,036,991.22 between May 1, 1891, and May 31, 1905. In the expenditures are included the sum transferred to the Union Printers' Home and the loss in the Indianapolis National Bank.

The secretary-treasurer is little more than a collecting agent for the Home fund. He transfers monthly to the proper officer the Home fund's portion of per capita tax, and all other money received belonging to it. All expenses from the Home fund are made under the direction of the trustees, and the financial transactions of the institution appear in the trustees' report. It is, therefore, only necessary in this connection, for your committee to state that the secretary-treasurer collected for and transferred to the Home treasurer, in the past year, the sum of $56,235.95.

In the general fund there is not found the healthy condition existing in the others. The expenditures of this fund during the fiscal year were $37,868.88, the receipts $35,418.74. The expenditures therefrom exceeded the receipts by $2,450.14. Deducting this sum from $4,341.18, the balance in the fund at the beginning of the year, $1,891.04 results as the balance to the credit of the general fund on May 31, 1905. Unusual expenditures are pointed out by the secretary-treasurer as follows:

Federation assessment	$1,408 74
Removal of headquarters, new office furniture, desks, fixtures, etc.	1,488 70
Addressograph and supplies	285 16
Three new typewriters, desks and copy-holders	384 00
Total	$3,566 60

As none of these, with the exception of the American Federation of Labor assessment, are likely to soon be duplicated, the general fund should hold its own for the present without assistance from other funds or an increase in the portion of per capita tax credited thereto.

We mentioned in an early part of this report a table containing an itemized exhibit of the receipts and expenditures of the executive council or joint defense fund.

A summary of it reads as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Balance to credit of fund June 1, 1904	$2,501 38	
Per capita tax	42,060 88	
International Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union—Special per capita tax	2,439 22	
Cash returned	107 55	
Total		$47,109 03

EXPENDITURES.

Paid to local unions	$19,360 16	
Expenses of officers and organizers	16,995 41	
Expenses of committees	2,664 72	
Wisconsin state printing plant bill	58 50	
Telegrams	524 37	
Total	$39,603 16	
Balance in fund May 31, 1905	7,505 87	
Total		$47,109 03

The receipts of the fund exceeded the expenditures, thus increasing the balance in the fund to $7,505.87. In this connection it is noted that the amount expended from the defense fund from its inception to May 31, 1905, aggregates $590,635.14.

During the past year burial benefits numbering 567 were paid. This is eleven less than the pre-

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ceding year, but the highest number with that exception. The payment of these 567 burial claims necessitated an expenditure of $39,690. Since the receipts of the fund were $42,060.85, they exceeded the expenditures by $2,370.85, and increased the balance in the fund from $17,556.93 on June 1, 1904, to $19,927.78 on May 31, 1905.

From the establishment of the burial fund to the close of the fiscal year 6,116 benefits, amounting to $367,995, had been paid. It is shown by the secretary-treasurer's report that the balance in the burial fund will grow slowly, but the revenue is not great enough to warrant an increase in the benefit at this time.

Those portions of the secretary-treasurer's report referring to THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL, Cummings memorial fund, Los Angeles contest and eight-hour movement have been referred to the respective committees on these subjects.

Sixteen local unions were involved in nineteen strikes during the year. Of the total number of strikes, seven were won, six lost, one arbitrated and four were pending at the close of the year. Two hundred and fifty-six members were engaged in these difficulties. Out of that number 111 returned to work when settlement was made, seventy-two were displaced and seventy-three are involved in the pending disputes.

An item of $770.73, for the printing and distribution of the annual scale report, is among the expenditures of the year. This report was on the desks of all delegates at the opening of this session, and was reproduced in part in the report of President Lynch. Those who had not seen the full report, prior to finding it on their desks, must have immediately grasped the value of the figures given therein. The data was compiled by the secretary-treasurer from the reports furnished by local secretaries. It is the fifth of its character issued by the secretary-treasurer, and is even more complete than its predecessors. Much work was undoubtedly necessary to put together understandingly a statement of this kind. Nothing like it, so far as your committee is aware, has been undertaken by the secretary of any other American trade union. We congratulate the secretary-treasurer upon the report and the International Union upon the increases in local scales and the reduction of the hours of labor shown therein.

In connection with this scale report we would call the attention of the delegates to the fact that these reports are confidential, and care should be taken that these pamphlets do not fall into the hands of parties who might make improper use of them.

A striking feature of the secretary-treasurer's report is the large table showing the amount received from each union for all purposes during the year, and the sum paid each one from the strike and burial funds. In it is properly accounted for all money received by the secretary-treasurer. The compilation is valuable for reference purposes, and reflects to the credit of the secretary-treasurer, since it is indicative of the painstaking manner in which he conducts his office.

That each local may know the numerical strength of those about it, the secretary-treasurer compiled a table giving the membership of each union in good standing, in arrears, and the total number of members on its rolls. From this statement it is found that there are 48,299 members on the rosters of our local unions. Of this number 43,665 are reported as in good standing and 4,364 in arrears. It must be remembered in this connection that the holders of traveling cards located in unorganized towns are not included in these figures.

Among the assets of the International Union are thirty one-thousand-dollar 2 per cent United States bonds. The annual interest on them amounts to $600. The bond investment amounted to $31,956.25 at the close of the year.

The summary of the daily record of the mail and express matter sent out by the secretary-treasurer during the twelve months ending May 31, 1905, gives some idea of the detail work of his office.

MAIL.

Typewritten letters	23,409
Postal cards	11,830
Papers (exclusive of those mailed by printer)	12,638
Organizing literature, packages	448
Supplies, packages	3,916
Miscellaneous (receipts, circulars, etc.)	19,646

EXPRESS.

Organizing literature, packages	108
Supplies, packages	1,140
Total	73,135

The foregoing shows an increase of 2,332 in the number of typewritten letters sent out by the secretary-treasurer during the past year.

Comprised in the expenses of transacting the general business of the organization for the past year are to be found: Officers' salaries, $4,300; office rent, light, insurance, telephone, new furniture, etc., $4,578.11; clerk hire, auditors' services, $7,956.90; stationery for headquarters and vice-presidents, $431.13; miscellaneous printing, $865.95; postage (exclusive of eight-hour circulars), $882; stamped envelopes and postal cards, $934.05; expressage, $297.10; exchange, $92.60; telegrams (prior to November 1, 1904), $370.18; supplies purchased for resale, $2,900.89. A total of $23,608.91. Deducting from this $6,187.19 received from supplies, interest and desk room, the net cost is found to be $17,421.72, or about 37 cents per member. The item of officers' salaries alone represents a cost of 9.2 cents per member. These figures demonstrate that our affairs are being conducted conservatively and as economically as it is possible to handle the great volume of business now passing through headquarters.

Supplemental to his statement for the fiscal year, the secretary-treasurer has presented the following summary showing the receipts and expenditures from June 1 to August 8, 1905, inclusive, and the condition of the funds on the last named date.

REGULAR FUNDS.

June 1, 1905, balance as per report	$69,052 09
Aug. 7, 1905, cash receipts to date	43,552 94
Total	$112,605 03
Expenditures	40,661 50
Balance	$71,943 53

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ASSETS.

Invested in United States bonds	$31,956 25
Fletcher National Bank, deposit	24,748 08
Union National Bank, deposit	10,000 00
Draft for convention expenses	5,000 00
Deposited with Indianapolis postmaster	225 00
Cash on hand	14 20
Total	$71,943 53

CONDITION OF FUNDS.

Executive council	$4,865 70
Burial fund	21,574 33
General fund	1,198 67
Home fund	1,009 45
The Typographical Journal	432 29
Special defense fund	42,863 09
Total	$71,943 53

CUMMINGS MEMORIAL.

June 1, 1905. Balance in fund	$11,312 85
Aug. 7, 1905. Cash receipts to date	600 75
Total	$11,913 60
Expenditures	2 50
Balance	11,911 10

ASSETS.

Drexel & Co., deposit	$5,068 10
American National Bank, deposit	6,843 00
Total	$11,911 10

This report has been examined by your committee, and found to be correct. Your committee desires to state that the books of the secretary-treasurer are in excellent condition. They have been audited to July 31, 1905, by expert accountants, who not only certify to their correctness, but commend the secretary-treasurer upon the state of his accounts. Your committee desires to add its commendation, testify to the business methods prevailing in the office of the secretary-treasurer, and congratulate the International Union on the manner in which its financial affairs are conducted.

The president announced that the report would be divided.

The preceding portion of the report was then adopted.

The report continued:

Proposition No. 97—By Jacksonville (Fla.) Union No. 162:

Whereas, The Home for Union Printers is located in Colorado Springs, Colo., one of the healthiest and most beautiful sections of the country; and,

Whereas, The headquarters of the International Typographical Union is located at Indianapolis, Ind., a great distance from the Home; and,

Whereas, By being so located in different sections of the country, large and unnecessary expense is thereby incurred; and,

Whereas, It is believed that much money could be saved to the membership at large, and the affairs of the International Typographical Union conducted much more advantageously than at present, were the two located at the same place, especially in the matter of the publication and printing of THE JOURNAL; therefore,

Resolved, That the executive council is hereby instructed to have printed and submit the proposition to a referendum the question of locating the headquarters of the International Typographical Union at Colorado Springs, Colo., and it is hereby instructed, if such measure should carry, to make all necessary arrangements for the transfer of the headquarters and the printing and publication of THE JOURNAL at said Home for Union Printers within sixty days after the passage of such measure.

Resolved, That the sum of $10,000, or so much thereof as is necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any moneys not otherwise appropriated in the general treasury, to carry into effect the provisions of this measure.

Resolved, further, That the executive council is hereby authorized to levy an assessment of 25 cents per capita upon the entire membership, if the funds in the treasury are not adequate for the above purpose, the same to be use for the purposes above specified.

The committee reports unfavorably.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 102—By Mr. Sterling (Boston):

Resolved, That the following question be submitted to the referendum:

Do you favor an assessment of 10 cents per month for the purpose of providing a pension of ten dollars ($10) per month for needy members of the International Typographical Union, who have been in good standing for twenty-five years and who are not less than sixty-five years of age?

The committee reports unfavorably, as Proposition No. 9, already adopted by this body, provides for investigation and report to the next convention on the matter of pensions.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Your committee recommends that the assistant secretary of this convention be paid the sum of $100 for his services, the reading clerk $50, and the messengers and sergeant-at-arms $25 each.

Your committee recommends that the committee on laws and the committee on conference with telegraphers be paid the sum of $65 each, to reimburse them for extra time and for four days' attendance and expenses thereof previous to the convention.

JOHN J. MCLOGAN,
ED D. DONNELL,
W. S. CARLIN,
J. L. HARTNETT,
NEIL CROWLEY.

The part of the report covering the salaries of assistant-secretary, reading clerk, messengers, sergeant-at-arms, committee on laws and committee on conference with telegraphers, was then adopted.

There being no objection, the report of the committee on returns and finance was adopted as a whole.

Delegate Rhoades (Boston), by unanimous consent, submitted the following:

Proposition No. 133—By Delegate Rhoades (Boston):

Resolved, That the International Typographical Union, in fifty-first session assembled, hereby acknowledges its deep appreciation of the friendly attitude assumed by William R. Hearst toward organized labor and his material assistance in the fight against the Los Angeles Times.

The resolution was adopted.

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REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON COPYRIGHT.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

GENTLEMEN—Your committee on copyright law presents the following for your consideration:

Owing to the lack of proper data or the possible access thereto, your committee can only report in a general way matters pertaining to copyright law.

The standing copyright committee reports many conferences being held during the year and that much good has come from them. These conferences have been between representatives of the International Typographical Union, representatives of the typothetæ, representatives of the English Publishers' Association and individual publishers. The result of these conferences has been concerted and harmonious actions.

During the year five bills were before congress, of which one was passed and approved March 3, 1905. This was in the nature of an amendment of section 4952 of the copyright law, and can be found on pages 107 and 108 of the pamphlet entitled "Officers Reports to the Fifty-First Convention." This act does not apply to books published in English, or to books published in a foreign language previous to the passage of the amendment, and seems to be free from any danger to the manufacturing clause of the copyright law.

The amendment of section 4956, which was endorsed by the St. Louis convention, known as H. R. 13355, was introduced in the house by Mr. Tawney. The bill was referred to the committee on patents, and being favorably reported to the house by the committee, was passed April 2, 1904, but failed of passage in the senate, although receiving a strong recommendation from the chairman of the senate committee on patents. This bill in full can be found on page 108 of the pamphlet entitled "Officers' Reports to the Fifty-First Convention." Your committee recommends that this convention go on record as favoring H. R. 13355, and that a copy of the following resolutions be forwarded to the speaker of the house and to the presiding officer of the senate at Washington:

Whereas, The International Typographical Union is ever ready to take the lead in any endeavor to secure more equitable laws and better social and material conditions; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the International Typographical Union, in its fifty-first annual convention assembled, unqualifiedly endorse H. R. 13355; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the speaker of the house and presiding officer of the senate at Washington.

Your committee would further recommend that in order to prevent a continued importation into this country of perfect plates and shells under the head of "Old Type Metal," which is now admitted free of duty and whereby the government is defrauded of its just revenue and certain members of our craft deprived of a portion of the labor to which they are justly entitled, that the following resolution be forwarded to the speaker of the house and the presiding officer of the senate at Washington:

Whereas, In order to prevent the continued importation into this country of perfect plates and shells under the head of "Old Type Metal," which are now admitted free of duty, and whereby the government is defrauded of its just revenue and certain wage-earners deprived of a portion of the labor to which they are justly entitled, the International Typographical Union, assembled in convention, unanimously protests against the continued importation into this country of perfect plates under the head of "Old Type Metal;" therefore, be it

Resolved, That paragraph 533 of the tariff act of 1897, which reads as follows, "Old copper, fit only for manufacture, clippings from new copper and all composition metal of which copper is a component material of chief value not specifically provided for in this act," be transferred from the free list and placed on the dutiable list at an ad valorem duty of 25 per cent.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the speaker of the house and the presiding officer of the senate at Washington.

The abuse of paragraph 533 of the tariff act of 1897 (which is the subject of complaint in the above resolutions), is that importers purposely damage plates and shells in a way that allows admission as "old type metal," but such damage does not destroy their use, only serving as a means of evading duty provisions of the tariff law.

Your committee wishes to congratulate the membership at large on the earnest endeavor and untiring efforts of the standing copyright committee, President Lynch and other officers of the International Typographical Union during the past year on behalf of desired copyright legislation, and fully believe that a continued effort and co-operation will be agreeably rewarded in the near future.

FRANK M. COFFEY, Chairman.
H. C. MAYDWELL,
IDA L. GRAY,
JAMES E. LEIGH.

There being no objections, the report of the committee was declared adopted.

Delegate Green (Atlanta) moved that the afternoon session, ending regularly at 5 o'clock, adjourn to meet at 7:30 P. M.

The motion was adopted.

The convention then adjourned till 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

LABOR TEMPLE, TORONTO, CANADA,
August 18, 1905.

Vice-President Hays called the convention to order at 2:10 o'clock.

On motion of Delegate Bandlow (Cleveland) roll call was dispensed with.

Delegate Croft (Boston) was excused from attendance on account of illness.

Unanimous consent was given for the presentation of the following resolution by Delegate Esty (Paterson):

Proposition No. 134—By Delegate Esty (Paterson):

Whereas, Philadelphia as at present organized is a menace to the welfare of the printing trades and all other trades; and,

Whereas, The establishment of a paper by the

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Hon. William R. Hearst in any of the large cities where he now has papers has been conducive to the best interests of all labor organizations; be it

Resolved, That the executive council, if in their judgment it be for the best interests of the International Typographical Union, consult with Mr. Hearst as to the advisability of starting a paper in Philadelphia on the same broad lines of his other papers.

Referred to committee on resolutions.

Consideration of the report of the committee on laws was resumed.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LAWS.

The following substitute for Proposition No. 33 by Delegate West (Brockton) was reported by the laws committee:

Proposition No. 33—Substitute by the laws committee: New section under head of "Apprentices":

Section —. All apprentices employed on daily or weekly newspapers, magazines or publications of any description, under the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union, where machine or typesetting devices are in use, must be employed the last two years of their apprenticeship on the case, and at all the intricate handiwork of the craft, excepting the last three months of said apprenticeship, which time may be devoted exclusively to work on linotype or typesetting devices in use in the office where said apprentice is employed. Four years to constitute an apprenticeship term.

The substitute of the committee was adopted.

Delegate West (Brockton) asked permission to withdraw Proposition No. 36. The request was granted.

Proposition No. 37—By Delegate Lovett (Charleston, W. Va.):

A resolution to amend the by-laws so as to increase the per capita 5 cents per month per member, the increase to be devoted to THE JOURNAL, to make it more of an instructor in the branches of the trades under our jurisdiction, and to promulgate the system of education of the membership upon the vital questions before us at this time, and upon which the International officers have done their utmost to enlighten the readers. Valuable suggestions as to the best methods of doing various kinds of work could be given in the increased space at the disposal of the members, repaying many times the small increase in per capita.

Committee reports unfavorably.

Delegate Cherry (Indianapolis) spoke in favor of the proposition.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 38—By Mr. Johnston (Houston):

Add the following to the general laws under head of "The Label":

Section —. In towns or cities where there are no unions of the printing trades, persons so desiring may be allowed to use the provisional union label of the International Typographical Union under the following conditions: They shall sign an agreement with the officers of the International Typographical Union that they will employ no printers except such as are members of the International Typographical Union and at a scale of wages which shall not be less than $10 per week in any case for such hours as the executive council may stipulate; where such town is located within fifty miles of any subordinate union of the International Typographical Union, the scale to be paid shall be not less than the scale of the subordinate union nearest thereto; they shall employ not to exceed one apprentice; they shall comply with such laws of the International Typographical Union as the executive council may deem it necessary to require for the protection of the label in the section of the country in which they may be located, and they shall be required to surrender said labels at any time on demand of the executive council. The executive council may refuse to issue the provisional union label in towns or cities where there are enough printers to organize a union, or where for any reason it is deemed inadvisable to do so.

Section —. Persons desiring to use the union label under the provisions of section — of these laws shall make application for loan of the same to the secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union. They shall be required to pay for the use thereof the same price as is paid for labels by subordinate unions, and, in addition, shall deposit with the secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union a bond in the sum of $50, with two endorsers, as good and sufficient security, for the faithful and prompt return of said labels to the International Typographical Union officer by whom the labels shall be issued.

Section —. Should it become necessary for the Typographical Union to send a representative to collect the labels issued, for return to the secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union, the publisher holding said labels shall pay traveling and per diem expense of said representative, in a sum not to exceed the amount of the bond furnished. Otherwise the bond to be held as void upon return of labels.

Committee reports unfavorably.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 39—By Clinton (Iowa) Union:

Whereas, It is impossible for a large number of the smaller unions to send delegates to the annual convention of the International Typographical Union on account of the expense attached thereto; therefore, be it

Resolved, By Clinton Typographical Union No. 334, That we request the delegates at the coming convention at Toronto, to amend our laws by increasing the per capita tax 5 cents per month, the money so raised to be used in defraying expenses of delegates from unions having a membership of less than fifty.

Committee reports unfavorably.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 40—By Mr. Martin (Denver):

The following is submitted as an amendment to the constitution and by-laws of the International Typographical Union:

That members fifty years old may work for 15 per cent less than the regular scale for time work, and that members fifty-five years old may work for 25 per cent less than the regular scale for time work: Provided, That not more than one can work under the scale in any one office unless such takes the place of an apprentice.

The committee reports unfavorably.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 41—By Mr. Martin (Denver):

The following is submitted as an amendment to the constitution and by-laws of the International Typographical Union:

(1) That each union shall take steps to initiate all non-union printers in its jurisdiction who have never worked against unionism. Those who have done so, or held previous membership, to be admitted according to terms agreed upon by the union.

Also, that apprentices be admitted, as apprentices, free of initiation money after serving three years, paying 10 cents per month to the local

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union. When they are eligible to become journeymen, they shall be granted a card of membership free, if they enroll in their fourth year; be charged $2 if they enroll at the beginning of their fifth year, and $3 if they enroll the last six months of their apprenticeship, after which, if they neglect to enroll, they will have to pay the regular initiation fee. All apprentice members to receive a copy of THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL regularly, for which the local union will pay 5 cents to the International Typographical Union.

(2) I would suggest that no admission fee be charged non-union out-of-town printers.

(3) Dues—25 cents per month (20 cents to the International Typographical Union and 5 cents to the local union) to continue until a union is formed in that locality, or he becomes a regular member of a subordinate union.

(4) Benefits—The regular death benefit of the International Typographical Union, a copy of THE JOURNAL regularly and a traveling card on leaving, entitling him to admission into any union he may wish to enter.

(5) That each subordinate union shall submit a monthly report of the condition of its jurisdiction to the officers of the International Typographical Union. Penalty for neglect, $1, to be published in THE JOURNAL.

Committee reports unfavorably.

The report of the committee was adopted.

The committee on laws asked for further time on Proposition No. 42.

The request was granted.

Proposition No. 43—By Delegate Harris (Washington, Ind.):

Amend section 6, article vi, by-laws, lines 11 and 12, to read:

"For the burial expenses of the deceased, the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars ($150)."

Committee reports unfavorably.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 44—By Delegate Needham (Des Moines):

Strike out section 12, article v, of the by-laws.

Amend the general laws by inserting under the heading "Recommendations" the following:

Section —. The International Union, in convention assembled, calls to the attention of the executive the importance of giving to the smaller unions a fair and equitable apportionment in the appointment of committees.

Committee reports favorably.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Samuel L. Landers, Canadian organizer for the United Garment Workers of America, was introduced and addressed the convention. He urged support for the label of his organization.

The report of the committee on Union Printers' Home was then read.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON UNION PRINTERS' HOME.

TORONTO, August 18, 1905.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

GENTLEMEN—Your committee on Union Printers' Home, to whom was referred that portion of the president's address touching the Home, beg leave to recommend that the policy of the board of trustees as to the admission of applicants afflicted with locomotor ataxia, or any disease of a pronounced progressive character, or any loathsome disease, be approved by this convention. The statistics of the Home show that its population has about doubled during the past ten years, and that at the present time neither the Home nor its revenues are large enough to accommodate all the applicants. Therefore, we believe that the board of trustees should continue to exclude those afflicted with diseases that require or are certain to require the entire service of a personal attendant, and endeavor to dispense the benefits of the Home for the greatest good to the greatest number, until such time as the craft sees fit to enlarge the accommodations or increase the revenues, or both.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 123—By Delegate Steele (Washington):

Whereas, No specific provision has as yet been made at the Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs for the accommodation of female members of the International Typographical Union who may find it necessary, by reason of failing health, to seek the advantage of residence at that institution; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the trustees of the Home be, and they hereby are, instructed to set aside a portion of the proposed Cummings memorial addition, when completed, for the use of eligible female members of the International Typographical Union.

Committee recommends that the resolution be referred to the board of trustees of the Home, with a request that they give it careful consideration before completing the proposed Cummings memorial addition, because the care of female residents at the Home is sure to confront them as time goes on and our organization grows. From what your committee can learn, accommodations for female members of the union at the Home are inadequate.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 104—By Delegates Kennedy and Mulvihill (Minneapolis):

We are authorized by No. 42 to appeal to the convention of the International Typographical Union from the decision of the board of trustees in the case of William Myrick, of Minneapolis No. 42.

Proposition No. 104 is an appeal by Minneapolis Typographical Union No. 42 from the decision of the board of trustees of the Union Printers' Home denying the petition of William Myrick for admission to the Home. An examination of the documents filed along with this appeal discloses a wide difference of opinion between three physicians in Minneapolis and the Home physician, and the documents also contain a suggestion from the admissions committee of the board of trustees that the subject be brought to this convention.

After careful consideration of the case, your committee reached the conclusion that it would be unwise for this convention to set the precedent of overruling the judgment of the admissions committee, and the board of trustees, and the Home physician, on petitions of this character; but in view

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of the fact that there is a difference of opinion between the examining physicians, and that the examining committee of the board suggested this appeal, and that No. 42 has proposed to reconvey the applicant from the Home to Minneapolis at its own expense, if, after a personal examination by the Home physician, it is shown that the applicant should not be admitted, or even after a short residence at the Home he proves to be undesirable, your committee recommend that the board of trustees approve the petition of William Myrick on those conditions.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 124—By Delegate Brady (Norfolk):

Whereas, When a resident of the Union Printers' Home vacates he is treated handsomely in the matter of railroad transportation, clothing and meals, but usually has no funds; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a resident member of the Union Printers' Home, upon vacating, or on six months' leave of absence, shall be entitled to the sum of $25, said amount to be refunded before beneficiary shall be entitled to readmission to the Home.

Committee reports unfavorably.

T. B. Brown,
H. B. Freeman,
John Cantwell,
Frank H. Seffing,
Eyre Damer,
Committee.

The report of the committee was adopted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LAWS.

Consideration of the report of the committee on laws was resumed.

Proposition No. 21—By Delegate Bandlow (Cleveland German-American):

Add to section 87 of the general laws the following:

"Nor shall German composition in English offices be done at a lesser rate or longer hours than in vogue in offices under jurisdiction of the Typographia."

The committee recommends the following as a substitute:

Section 87. Work in foreign languages shall be at the scale rates of the particular union having jurisdiction. Provided, That in no case shall English composition be at a lesser rate than that of the typographical union. Nor shall foreign composition in English offices be done at a lesser rate or longer hours than is in vogue in offices under jurisdiction of such foreign language union.

The substitute of the committee was adopted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LABEL ON TEXT-BOOKS.

To the Officers and Delegates of the International Typographical Union Convention:

Ladies and Gentlemen—Your committee on label on text-books begs to submit the following:

We have examined the International label committee's report, as published in the officers' reports.

The following suggestions were furnished us by Mr. Wright, president of Chicago Typographical Union No. 16, and we have carefully considered and discussed same, and believe them to be practicable if the subordinate unions, central labor bodies, state federations of labor and legislative committees will enlist their aid in helping us to secure the desired end. We believe the cost of text-books to be largely in excess of actual cost and a fair margin of profit, and the frequent changes in series and methods are also largely influenced by the desire for inordinate gain.

Your committee would respectfully suggest to the convention, for submission to local unions, a possible solution of this and the vexing question of union label school books, believing the following plan will alleviate, if not eradicate, the excess cost of text-books and the preponderance of non-union made books, in whole or in part:

1. That local typographical unions should advocate the passage of laws by individual states providing for the purchase or compilation of uniform text-books for such states. Title to copyright for such uniform text-books to be owned by the state.

2. Any responsible publisher whose plant shall be located in its entirety in such commonwealth, may, by application, receive the right to publish such books without payment of royalty to the state. The only restrictions shall be that the applicant for the right to publish such books shall be the employment of free labor, sanitary working conditions, and at least the standard hour and wage scales.

3. The state board of education, or other duly constituted authority, shall fix a standard of type, paper, binding and workmanship.

4. No restriction regarding the use of the typographical union or allied printing trades council label shall be recognized as invalidating the copyright, and the imprint of the publisher shall be imperative on such text-books.

We recommend that the secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union be instructed to hereafter have all twelve and eighteen point labels made of steel, and cut deep. Our reason for asking this is because the present labels of the smaller sizes are of such material as to practically render them useless after a few thousand impressions are made from same; and especially is this true when labels are used on the finer classes of work.

We also learn from Mr. Hill, a member of the International committee, that some trouble has been experienced on account of the inability to secure the proper reports from local unions in some sections of the country.

This label question is of great importance to us at the present time, and we would suggest or recommend that each delegate be instructed, upon his return home, to have a label committee appointed by his local, and that they immediately get into correspondence with Mr. McPhail, chairman of the committee on text-books. There is much to be accomplished by these local label committees, and they are also of valuable assistance to the text-book label committee, as through their assistance the text-book committee is enabled to secure valuable information as regards the text-book laws in the various states.

We are especially anxious that these committees lose no time around Boston and vicinity, as that is the center for text-books without the label.

We should have a label committee in every local union, and we recommend that the chairman of this

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committee keep after such local unions until this end has been accomplished. Respectfully submitted,

A. B. Moore, Chairman,
F. B. McCurdy, Sec'y,
Kenneth M. Forbes,
James A. Scanlon.

Secretary Bramwood expressed his willingness to try to follow the recommendations as to steel labels, but declared that it was impracticable.

The report of the committee was adopted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE UNIONS.

To the Officers and Delegates of the International Typographical Union:

Gentlemen—Your committee on subordinate unions submits the following report:

Proposition No. 100—By Delegate Klaus (St. Paul) (by request of No. 30):

Resolved, That the executive council be instructed to work out a feasible scheme of having all scales of subordinate unions within the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union expire on a certain date. For example: All book and job scales to expire on the last day of December of each year; all newspaper scales to expire on the last day of June of each year, or both to expire jointly.

The committee reports unfavorably.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 103—By Mr. Sterling (Boston):

Resolved, That the executive council be instructed to consider and report at the next session of the International Typographical Union on the advisability and feasibility of so arranging the duration of future book and job scale agreements that at some future date they may all terminate simultaneously.

The committee reports unfavorably.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 121—By Delegate Nelis (Chicago):

Resolved, That the International Typographical Union insist that as part of all future contracts between this organization and the United Typothetæ and subordinate organizations thereof, the practice of establishing and maintaining schools for the purpose of teaching non-union and non-skilled persons the operation and mechanism of the various typesetting machines cease, and the schools now being conducted by them be discontinued.

The committee reports unfavorably.

Thomas G. Croft, Chairman,
M. M. Hearns,
James P. Cherry,
A. E. Brewer,
L. Senker.

The report of the committee was adopted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LABEL.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

Ladies and Gentlemen—Your committee on label submits the following report:

Proposition No. 46—By Delegate West (Brockton):

Resolved, That it is the urgent request of the International Typographical Union that the allied printing trades councils of the United States and Canada insist that all theatrical, seashore, mountain and pleasure resort printing of every description bear the label of the allied printing trades council.

Committee reports unfavorably and offers the following substitute:

Section —. Subordinate unions shall create a standing label committee, whose duty it shall be to encourage by systematic campaign the use of the allied printing trades union label, and union printing labels where allied printing trades councils do not exist. Quarterly report shall be made to the International secretary-treasurer.

Delegate West (Brockton) opposed the report of the committee.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 47—By Delegate West (Brockton):

Resolved, That it is the sense of the International Typographical Union that it is the duty of all union printers to demand the label of the boot and shoe workers' union on all footwear purchased by them.

Also, That the box or carton containing the purchase must bear the label of the allied printing craft.

Committee reports unfavorably and offers the following substitute:

Section —. It is deemed to be the duty of all members of the International Typographical Union to give preference to union-made goods, whenever such articles can be obtained, in preference to non-union products. Subordinate unions shall provide such penalties as local conditions warrant.

Delegate West (Brockton) favored the adoption of his proposition.

Delegate Dirks (St. Louis) and Delegate Barnes (Chattanooga) favored the report.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Your committee has considered the extract from the report of President Lynch, entitled "The Label and Its Enemies," and respectfully reports that the committee has endeavored to cover the subject in its substitute for Proposition No. 46.

Proposition No. 135—By the label committee:

Resolved, That local unions are urged to use their influence to have public libraries in their jurisdiction use, as far as practicable, books bearing the label.

The committee reports favorably.

D. B. Barnes,
C. W. Habecker,
E. Alford,
J. S. Hollingsworth,
J. J. Dirks.

The report of the committee was adopted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON DELEGATES TO AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Toronto, Ont., August 17, 1905.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

Gentlemen—Your committee on report of delegates to American Federation of Labor respect-

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fully presents the following for your consideration:

After due consideration of their report, we heartily concur in their action, especially in regard to the printers' eight-hour movement. Your committee endorses the adoption of resolutions thanking the American Federation of Labor and President Gompers for their favorable action, which resulted in pledging the moral and financial support of the American Federation of Labor to the International Union in the fight for the shorter workday.

In the case of the International Union versus New Orleans central body, would recommend to endorse the report of the federation committee.

In accordance with the above recommendation, your committee respectfully submits the following resolution:

Whereas, This convention has gone down on record as standing for a universal eight-hour day on January 1, 1906; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the International Typographical Union, in convention assembled, tenders the American Federation of Labor and President Gompers its sincere and heartfelt thanks in proffering their moral and financial support to the shorter workday.

Respectfully submitted,

E. L. Kuhnholz,
John F. Finley,
T. J. Hanley,
Joseph M. Casey.

The report of the committee was adopted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Toronto, Ont., August 15, 1905.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

Gentlemen—Your committee on miscellaneous business respectfully presents the following for your consideration:

Proposition No. 91—By Delegate Sherman (Denver):

Resolved, That the secretary-treasurer shall send a circular letter to the secretary of each local union, embodying the following extract from the International Typographical Union laws of 1905, page 58, section 76:

"All local unions must pass laws defining the grade and classes of work apprentices must be taught from year to year of their apprenticeship, with the aim in view that they may have the opportunity of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the printing trade."

Also the following from page 73, section 139, book of laws of 1905:

"It is the sense of the International Union that subordinate unions shall make every effort possible to secure the proper training and instruction of apprentices in offices under their jurisdiction, to the intent that they may become competent workmen."

Your committee reports favorably.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 129—By Delegates Sullivan and Jordan (Nashville):

Whereas, The general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, will convene in Birmingham, Ala., in May, 1906; and,

Whereas, At its last session, held in Dallas, Texas, in 1902, the International Typographical Union presented a memorial in its efforts to unionize the Methodist Publishing House at Nashville, and same was defeated; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the International Typographical Union have a representative in attendance at the next conference and urge our claims for recognition.

The committee reports favorably.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 130—By Delegate Burlington (St. Joseph):

Whereas, The present and future welfare of the International Typographical Union and its subordinate bodies will be best and most materially benefited in the better instruction and technical education of individual members and apprentices; and,

Whereas, Past experience has shown such work must be done wholly by the International Typographical Union and local unions; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the executive council of the International Typographical Union be and is hereby instructed to submit to the next annual convention of the International Typographical Union such recommendations and detailed plans as may seem most practicable in the work of establishing a better and still more efficient workmanship in the International Typographical Union membership;

Resolved, That the subordinate unions of the International Typographical Union be encouraged, assisted and urged to establish technical libraries, and otherwise work for a still more efficient workmanship among their members and apprentices.

The committee reports favorably.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 132—By Delegate Tolan (New York):

To the President and Members of the International Typographical Union:

Gentlemen—It is a well-established fact that the members of our craft are not technically educated up to what they should be in matters relating to the printing business, and gradually outsiders are making strong inroads into the trade, thus depriving the printer of the opportunity he rightly deserves.

How many printers of today know the history of the art from its infancy? How many can tell how type, stereotype, electrotype, photo-engravings, paper, etc., are made? Not one out of a hundred.

Again we have the printer whose knowledge ends in setting straight matter or a plain reprint "ad" or "job." He would willingly devote some of his spare time in learning something more in this line were the opportunity placed in his way. He can not get it where he works, as his employers keep him engaged on just such matter as he has the knowledge of.

In my experience as a close student of the art of printing, I have constantly come in contact with men who have admitted that they were very derelict in matters which they were expected to know, and could not execute a piece of work which was given to them.

Every printer certainly seeks a position in life where he can better himself financially, and the educated man gets the first.

It is a matter of fact that today there are technical schools throughout the country devoted to various branches of our trade, such as "ad-writers," estimating on work, photo-engraving, and various other branches which are affiliated with printing. The "graduates" of these schools are today filling the positions which rightly belong to the members of the union.

Why not educate them? In good faith I can say that now is the time to consider this matter thoroughly.

In view of these conditions, I desire to offer to

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your honorable body a few suggestions which I have had in mind for a number of years, and which, I believe, will have a tendency to overcome these wrongs.

I would suggest that some means be devised at this convention by which at least four of our members—who are thoroughly familiar with every detail—be elected or appointed as lecturers or instructors; one to cover each section of the country. The duties of these instructors would be to prepare a number of lectures with illustrations for the stereopticon, covering every detail from the invention of printing down to the present time. Each lecture could be given in turn, gradually educating the printer up to date. Illustrations could be shown as to the proper display of "ads," "jobs," etc.; the harmony of colors; spacing, margins, and any number of other details. Designing and estimating on all classes of printing would be another valuable feature. In fact, there seems to be no end to the good which could be derived in this way.

I earnestly believe that every local union throughout the country would heartily co-operate with an innovation of this kind, thus bearing the greater portion of the expense connected with it.

In conversation with a number of our members upon this subject, I have been convinced that it is no "idle dream"—but something which would be of tenfold benefit to all seeking a better knowledge of "the art preservative of arts."

The good printer works his way up; he is promoted ahead of the other fellow simply because he has had the opportunity of learning the things which his less fortunate friend did not have the opportunity of doing.

Why not place us all on a more equal basis, so that when work is "given out" John can "deliver the goods" just as well as Bill?

Gentlemen, I trust you will give this suggestion your earnest consideration. Fraternally yours,

CHARLES T. PEYTON.

New York, July 26, 1905.

Committee reports unfavorably, the spirit being covered by Proposition No. 130.

The report of the committee was adopted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—Your committee on organization respectfully presents the following for your consideration:

Proposition No. 90—By Delegate O'Connor (Louisville):

Whereas, The International Typographical Union is at present conducting an aggressive organizing campaign in Louisville and this campaign is meeting with considerable success, holding forth promise of complete returns within a very short time, thus placing Louisville again in the ranks of the thoroughly organized cities; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the International president be instructed to continue the work in Louisville until such time as in his judgment No. 10 is again in control or further effort is unnecessary.

Committee reports favorably.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 99—By St. Louis delegation:

Whereas, The Inland Type Foundry has locked out members of St. Louis Typographical Union No. 8 by employing a non-union man, and has refused to adjust the matter; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the attention of members of this organization is hereby directed to this fact; and be it further

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor is requested to take cognizance thereof.

Committee reports favorably.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 122—By Delegate Bandlow (Cleveland German-American):

Resolved, That the International president, or a representative chosen by him from the executive council, if he is unable to attend, be instructed to proceed to Philadelphia with a view of unionizing the Philadelphia Inquirer, and, failing to make terms, effort be made without delay to place the Philadelphia Inquirer upon the unfair list of the American Federation of Labor.

Committee recommends that this proposition be referred to the executive council.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Your committee on organization, after reviewing the reports of the several organizers and their work during the past year, desires to congratulate the International Typographical Union upon the splendid condition of this branch of work. Printed reports from President Lynch and the various organizers, and oral statements from a number of organizers who appeared before your committee, show that the work of organization throughout the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union has been thoroughly and systematically prosecuted, and that the territories represented by the various organizers are in splendid condition, except in a few localities. The reports show that a large number of scale contracts have been referred to them, and successfully negotiated, and many differences between employers and employes have been amicably adjusted.

Considering the work of organization as a whole, during the past year, we, your committee, believe that thousands of dollars in strike benefits have been saved to the International Typographical Union through the good work of its organizers. And further recognizing the great importance of this work just prior to the enforcement of the eight-hour workday, we would recommend that the executive council be authorized to further the work of organization to its fullest extent commensurate with the funds at its disposal.

Your committee would also recommend and insist that all subordinate unions use their best endeavors to organize their immediate surrounding territory.

For further information, your organization committee directs the attention of the membership to the reports of the president, vice-president and organizers previously submitted in printed form.

Respectfully submitted,

D. W. GREEN, Chairman,
H. T. WOLFE,
J. C. AIDE,
RAY W. BAKER,
VICTOR TARDIF.

The report of the committee was adopted as a whole.

Chairman Stevenson, of the arrangements committee, at this time invited the ladies to visit Hanlan's Point in the evening.

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REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ALLIED TRADES RELATIONS.

TORONTO, ONT., August 18, 1905.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

GENTLEMEN—Your committee on allied trades relations respectfully presents the following for your consideration:

1. That the report of the president captioned "Our Affiliated Unions and the Joint Agreement" be approved.
2. That the same report, under the head "Exhibit C," and captioned "Agreement, etc., amended January 14, 1905," which contains the rules governing the joint conference board, the allied printing trades councils, the allied union label, as well as the itemized decisions of the joint conference of the year now closed, be approved.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 94—By Delegate Damer (Mobile):

Amend section 12 of the allied trades agreement so as to read as follows:

Section 12. In localities where there are unions chartered by two or more of the organizations parties to this agreement, a local allied printing trades council may be formed by common agreement of the several organizations.

Committee reported unfavorably.

Delegate Damer asked permission to withdraw the proposition. Permission was granted.

Proposition No. 120—By Delegate Donnell (Cincinnati):

Resolved, That the agreement now existing between the International Typographical Union and the allied trades be abrogated.

In view of previous recommendations by your committee, this proposition is reported unfavorably.

Delegate Donnell (Cincinnati) spoke in favor of the resolution and against the report, and called attention to the deplorable situation in Cincinnati.

Delegate James (Toronto) urged a possible change in the agreement—not abrogation.

Delegate Henderson (Rochester) spoke against the proposition.

Delegate Tolan (New York) offered the following substitute:

That the executive council make no agreement with the allied trades that will conflict with the eight-hour law on January 1, 1906.

Delegate Nock (Birmingham) spoke in favor of the substitute.

Delegates Fennessy (Los Angeles), Steffen (Cleveland), White (San Francisco), Esty (Paterson), Everett (Memphis), McInerny (Chicago mailers), McCahill (Columbus), Green (Atlanta), Senker (Scranton), Sherman (Denver) and McLogan (Detroit) opposed the original resolution and favored the committee report.

Delegates Brady (Roanoke), Coffey (Lincoln) and Barnes (Chattanooga) favored the proposition.

After an explanation by President Lynch, Delegate Tolan, by unanimous consent, withdrew his substitute.

The adverse report of the committee was adopted.

Your committee fully appreciates the advantages which have accrued from this phase of the work of the affiliated organizations, and, with the more clearly defined powers of allied printing trades councils embodied in the new agreement as amended January 14, 1905, we look to the future for enhanced co-operative work and larger results.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEORGE W. SOVERINO, Chairman,
GEORGE E. SHAFFER, Secretary,
J. T. HARRIS.

The report of the committee was adopted.

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER RELATIONS BETWEEN THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION AND THE COMMERCIAL TELEGRAPHERS' UNION.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—Your special committee appointed to consider the relations that shall exist between the International Typographical Union and the Commercial Telegraphers' Union beg leave to report as follows:

We find that the fiftieth session, held in St. Louis last year, adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that the International Typographical Union and the press telegraphers have certain mutual interests which could be advanced by devising some plan of co-operation.

Resolved, That as soon as practicable after the election of delegates to the next International Typographical Union convention the president is hereby instructed to appoint a committee of five, said committee to meet at least three days prior to the above-named convention, for the purpose of considering all propositions and suggestions submitted by either subordinate unions or representatives of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, looking to a closer community of interests of the International Typographical Union and the press telegraphers.

Resolved, That the president be and he is hereby empowered in the interim to confer and co-operate with the president of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union where our interests can be conserved.

Pursuant to the instruction contained in the resolutions quoted, President Lynch appointed the undersigned as the committee, and the members of this committee met in Toronto on Thursday, August 10. No propositions were submitted by subordinate unions. President Lynch informed your committee that occasion did not arise during the past year for co-operation with the president of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union for the conservation of our interests.

There appeared before your committee S. J. Small, president of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, and A. L. Boyer, chairman of the general executive board. The subject of an agreement defining the relations that should exist was carefully gone into by these gentlemen and your committee, and the representatives of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union finally submitted two brief propositions. Later these representatives withdrew these propositions and submitted the following communication:

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TORONTO, ONT., August 12, 1905.

Mr. T. F. Kane, Chairman, and Members of International Typographical Union Committee on Conference with Commercial Telegraphers:

GENTLEMEN—After our several conferences with your committee, and familiarizing ourselves with the laws governing unions affiliated with the International Typographical Union, we believe that our objects can be more easily attained through the joint conference board, to which several of the printing trades are now attached.

We will therefore withdraw our previous proposition seeking a working agreement between the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America and the International Typographical Union, and instead ask admission to the joint conference board, where we would enjoy the advantages of co-operation, not only with the International Typographical Union, but also with the several other printing trades organizations represented in the joint conference board.

We desire to express through you the appreciation of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America for the courtesies shown by the International Typographical Union in appointing your committee and making these negotiations possible.

We also desire to personally thank the committee for the cordial manner in which we have been received and assisted in the work, which we firmly believe will result in great and lasting benefits to the two unions which we have the honor to represent. Fraternally yours,

S. J. SMALL, President,
A. L. BOYER, Chairman
General Executive Board.

Accompanying the foregoing was the following letter, containing, as will be observed, a request that your committee recommend that the present convention of the International Typographical Union endorse the proposed action of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union in requesting representation in the joint conference board provided in the agreement between the five international unions of the printing trade:

TORONTO, ONT., August 12, 1905.

Mr. T. F. Kane, Chairman, and Members of International Typographical Union Committee on Conference with Commercial Telegraphers:

GENTLEMEN—The last convention of the International Typographical Union unanimously declared that it was the sense of that body that the printers and press telegraphers have certain mutual interests which could be advanced by some plan of co-operation.

During the past year this belief has become more firmly established in the ranks of both the International Typographical Union and the Commercial Telegraphers' Union.

In view of the expressed desire of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union for representation in the joint conference board of the International Typographical Union and affiliated bodies, we respectfully request that your committee recommend that the present convention of the International Typographical Union endorse the proposed action of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union in making application for representation in the said joint conference board. Fraternally yours,

S. J. SMALL, President,
A. L. BOYER, Chairman
General Executive Board.

Your committee does not believe that this convention should endorse this request, or in any way instruct the representatives of the International Typographical Union on the joint conference board. It is the opinion of the committee that the petition for representation on the joint conference board which the Commercial Telegraphers' Union will submit to the board should be considered by that board at the time the petition is received, and that the full board should decide the question on its merits and without instructions from the unions that its members represent.

While the action of the representatives of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union in withdrawing all propositions they submitted to your committee practically takes the question out of the committee's hands and out of the hands of this convention, your committee is of the opinion that the convention should go on record at this time as to relations of the nature suggested by the Commercial Telegraphers' Union. We realize that, as wage earners, we owe support and sympathy to all trade unions, but we believe that this support and sympathy can be best expressed through the American Federation of Labor, with which the International Typographical Union is affiliated. We believe that the field of the International Typographical Union should be confined to the departments in printing offices over which it has jurisdiction, and we do not consider that the interests of the International Typographical Union or the Commercial Telegraphers' Union would be advanced by any hard and fast agreement. The past history of such alliances is not sufficient warrant for the contracting of new agreements, or for the extension of the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union so as to cover new fields. The best results can, in the opinion of your committee, be achieved by the various unions working in their respective trades, and when joint action is necessary the consideration of such action by the unions interested, and as applied to the particular difference then under consideration.

President Lynch and Secretary Bramwood also appeared before your committee, and your committee desires to return to these officials thanks for valuable information imparted to the committee, and which aided it greatly in reaching a conclusion. Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS F. KANE,
EMMETT WHEALAN,
WILLIAM E. ORSER,
A. H. BLAIN,
CHARLES J. BUEHLER.

Moved by Delegate Buehler (Milwaukee) that President Small, of the Commercial Telegraphers, be given the floor for ten minutes. Carried.

Mr. Small addressed the convention, and urged that the telegraphers be admitted to the joint conference board.

The report of the committee was adopted as a whole.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATION

TORONTO, ONT., August 18, 1905.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

GENTLEMEN—Your committee on arbitration respectfully presents the following for your consideration:

At the present time there are in effect 145 arbitration agreements in seventy-five cities, seven of which have been negotiated since the St. Louis con-

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vention, complete details of which will be found by reference to that portion of President Lynch's report entitled "Arbitration Agreements in Force."

Attention is called to that part of Commissioner Driscoll's address to the convention wherein he suggests that the executive council be authorized to meet with the special standing committee of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association during the coming year, to formulate an agreement to be submitted to both organizations for their approval at their succeeding conventions.

In this connection we desire to call attention to President Lynch's report on this subject, given under the head of "Arbitration."

We assert that we believe in arbitration; but arbitration is only possible where the parties in dispute approach the question in a fair and conciliatory manner, and hereby recommend the convention to instruct the executive council along the lines suggested by President Lynch in his report.

The committee further recommends that the action of the executive council in the case of the Kansas City mailers, which will be found in the officers' reports, be endorsed.

We review with pleasure the progress which has been made in the cause of arbitration by our representatives, and that it has been demonstrated that this procedure is an important factor in the promulgation of a better feeling between employer and employe. Respectfully submitted,

James A. Hartman, Chairman,
D. C. Lovett, jr., Secretary,
James P. Croft,
J. W. Mullen,
W. B. Parsell.

The report of the committee was adopted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS

Toronto, Ont., August 17, 1905.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

Gentlemen—Your committee on resolutions respectfully presents the following for your consideration:

Proposition No. 49—By Delegate Crosman (Boston):

Whereas, The plank on land monopoly in the platform of the American Federation of Labor declares that occupancy and use should be the only title to land; and,

Whereas, Such an arrangement would be a denial of equality in the right of all persons to the use of the earth;

Resolved, That the delegates from the International Typographical Union to the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to propose and support the following change in Plank 10 of the platform of the American Federation of Labor: "The abolition of the monopoly system of land holding by taxing all land according to its value."

Submitted without recommendation.

Delegate Crosman (Boston) spoke in favor of his proposition.

Delegate Condon (Des Moines) moved that it be laid on the table. The motion was lost.

Delegate Anderson (Macon) moved as a substitute to refer the proposition to the Federation delegates.

The substitute of Delegate Anderson was adopted.

Proposition No. 98—By Delegate Seffing (Cleveland):

Resolved, That the name of A. T. Proctor, late of Cleveland, be placed upon the list of deceased members.

Committee reports favorably.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 60—By Delegate Condon (Des Moines):

Whereas, The prosperity of the International Typographical Union is due in no small measure to the loyalty and unswerving fidelity to union principles of the many members now beyond the meridian of life; therefore, be it

Resolved, That foremen should use judicious care in the employment of help, to the end that no injustice be done through prejudice on account of an age limit; keeping in mind that the scale of the typographical union always represents the minimum rate of wages.

Committee reports unfavorably.

The report of the committee was adopted.

The convention took up Proposition No. 61, but adjourned in the midst of discussion.

Chairman Draper, of the committee on appeals, announced that he was ready to report on the Philadelphia case immediately after the disposal of Proposition No. 61.

The convention adjourned to 7:30 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

Labor Temple, Toronto, Canada,
Friday, August 18, 1905.

President Lynch called the convention to order at 7:45 o'clock.

Delegate Seaman (Cincinnati) moved to dispense with roll call.

The motion was lost by a vote of 82 to 62.

The roll call showed the following delegates in attendance:

Alberts, C. H.,
Alberts, O. E.,
Alford, Eli,
Alford, J. R.,
Alter,
Ames,
Anderson,
Austin,
Baker,
Ball, Edward,
Bandlow,
Barnes,
Barnum,
Bastian,
Bennetto,
Berger,
Beyer,
Birkedahl,
Biwer,
Blain,
Brady,
Brewer,
Brown,
Bryan,
Buehler,
Bulcock,
Burlington,
Cahill,
Cantwell,
Carlin, W. S.,
Carpenter, W. P.,
Casey,
Cherry,
Clark,
Coffey,
Colburne,
Collier,
Comerford,
Condon,
Conway,
Corcoran,
Crammond,
Creager,
Croft, J. P.,

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Croft, T. G.,
Cronin,
Crosman,
Crowe,
Crowley,
Damer,
Davy, W. W.,
Dawson,
Dechend,
DeGour,
Dirks,
Donnell,
Draper,
Dwyer,
Eby,
Esty,
Everett,
Fahey,
Faries,
Feckey,
Fennessy,
Ferguson,
Finley,
Flaherty,
Forbes,
Frazier,
Freeman, H. R.,
Freeman, J. F.,
Garrison,
Geng,
Gibbons,
Gillard,
Gleason,
Godkin,
Golds,
Gray, Ida,
Gray, M. R.,
Green,
Gude,
Habecker,
Hanley,
Hartman,
Hartnett,
Hearns,
Henderson, H. D.,
Henderson, U. T.,
Hertenstein,
Hinman,
Holderby,
Hollingsworth,
Holm,
Hughes,
Irwin,
James, W. R.,
Johndrew,
Johnson, J. M.,
Johnson, R. M.,
Johnson, Horace,
Jordan,
Kane,
Kay,
Kennedy, E. F.,
Kennedy, J. P.,
Kinner,
Kipp,
Klein,
Klaus,
Knapp,
Kreft,
Kuhnholz,
Kupke,
Larson,
Leader,
Lee,
Leigh, J. E.,
Lovett,
Lucas,
Lyon,
Marcy,
Markey,
Marshall, David,
Marshall, W. A.,
Martin, Albert,
Maydwell,
Mayer,
McCahill,
McCracken,
McCullagh,
McCurdy,
McInerney,
McKee,
McKibbin,
McLogan,
Meade,
Millard,
Miller, Hugo,
Moore, A. B.,
Moore, R. P.,
Moore, W. J.,
Morehouse,
Morse,
Mullen,
Mulvihill,
Neary,
Needham,
Neilan,
Nelis,
Nihill,
Nock,
O'Brien, J. M.,
O'Brien, T. J.,
O'Connor,
O'Donnell,
Orser,
O'Sullivan,
Parker,
Parsell,
Plambeck,
Porter,
Purnett,
Quigley,
Quirk,
Reilly,
Rhoades, J. F.,
Rhodes, W. H.,
Ripley, R. L.,
Ripley, W. S.,
Robbins,
Robinson, B. C.,
Robinson, W. J.,
Ryan,
Saltus,
Sandow,
Sayers,
Scanlon,
Schleif,
Seaman,
Seffing,
Senker,
Shaffer,
Shepard,
Sherer,
Sherman,
Shrope,
Shultz, J. M.,
Smith, H. W.,
Snyder,
Soverino,
Spead,
Steele,
Steffen,
Stubbs,
Sullivan, George,
Sullivan, Jerry,
Sutch,
Tardif,
Thompson,
Throssell,
Tolan,
Vander Perel,
Vauthier,
Watters,
West,
Whealan,
White,
Whitley,
Wilcox,
Witchall,
Wolfe,
Woody,
Wright.

The convention proceeded to consider the report of the committee on resolutions.

REPORT OF RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE.

TORONTO, ONT., August 16, 1905.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

GENTLEMEN—Your committee on resolutions respectfully presents the following for your consideration:

Proposition No. 61—By Delegate Berger (Milwaukee Newspaper Writers):

Whereas, Experience has proven that the militia can be used by capitalists as an engine of destruction in the subjugation of the working people, workmen have been arrayed thus against workmen, and ordered to shoot down their comrades; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the fifty-first annual convention of the International Typographical Union that we declare our intention, and hereby instruct all affiliated bodies to hold absolutely aloof from all connection with the militia until the militia system in vogue in Switzerland, or a similar system, is adopted in the United States.

The committee reports unfavorably.

Delegates Berger (Milwaukee Newspaper Writers), Wright (Ashtabula) and Bandlow (Cleveland German-American) favored the proposition, and Delegates Green (Atlanta) and Sherman (Denver) spoke in opposition.

The main question was ordered, and the committee's adverse report was concurred in by a vote of 137 to 29.

Delegates Bandlow (Cleveland German-American), Biwer (St. Louis German-American), Henderson (Rochester), Crosman (Boston) and Buehler (Milwaukee) asked to be recorded as voting against the report of the committee, and it was so ordered.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON APPEALS.

The committee on appeals submitted the following report:

TORONTO, August 18, 1905.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Fifty-First Annual Convention:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—Your committee on appeals herewith submits its report on the undermentioned proposition submitted to it by the convention:

Proposition No. 64—By the Philadelphia delegation:

Whereas, Philadelphia Typographical Union No. 2 has for over fifteen months been engaged in a life-and-death struggle with the Philadelphia Inquirer; and

Whereas, The success of the eight-hour day in a competitive district comprising over 60 per cent of the total membership of the International Typographical Union is dependent, to a great degree, on maintaining the integrity of Philadelphia Typographical Union No. 2, which can be accomplished only by sustaining the fight which Philadelphia Union is now carrying on.

Resolved, By the International Typographical Union, in fifty-first annual convention assembled, That we emphatically endorse the fight now being waged by Philadelphia Typographical Union No. 2 against the Philadelphia Inquirer; and be it further

Resolved, That the executive council be and the same is hereby instructed to place at the disposal

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of Philadelphia Union, immediately after return to headquarters, the sum of $7,800, this sum being due Philadelphia Union under a fair and equitable construction of both the Washington and St. Louis agreements between the executive council and Philadelphia Union, provided that Philadelphia Union out of this sum shall reimburse those of its sister unions who have contributed financial support; and be it further

Resolved, That the executive council be and the same is hereby instructed to continue financial assistance to Philadelphia at the rate of $200 per week until the Inquirer fight is won or until the next convention; Provided, That Philadelphia Union contribute at least an equal amount, and that the fight be conducted under the supervision and direction of the executive council, itemized vouchers being furnished that body by the local union for all moneys expended, and the work to be in charge of an International representative to be selected under the terms of the Washington agreement; and be it further

Resolved, That the executive council be and the same is hereby instructed, in case the eight-hour fight or any other circumstances drain the International Typographical Union treasury to such an extent as to endanger the continuation of the Philadelphia campaign or the regular work of organization, to submit to a vote of the referendum a proposition for an extra assessment in such amount and for such length of time as may be deemed necessary by the executive council to meet the contingency.

The committee heard the Philadelphia delegation, who presented their side of the case at length by their spokesman, Delegate Kreft. In addition we had the printed statement, entitled "The Philadelphia Situation," which the convention has before it.

Messrs. James M. Lynch, J. W. Bramwood and Hugo Miller, the executive council, were summoned, and presented the case from their standpoint. Messrs. Lynch and Bramwood recited a mass of testimony, oral and written, maintaining that they had carried out their instructions according to their interpretation of International Typographical Union laws.

Your committee, after carefully considering the whole situation, recommends the following:

1. That the appeal be dismissed and the previous actions of the executive council be sustained.

2. Resolved, That the fifty-first annual convention of the International Typographical Union, now assembled, emphatically endorse the fight now being waged by Philadelphia Typographical Union No. 2 against the Philadelphia Inquirer.

3. That this convention recommends to the executive council that it appropriate $250 per week for the purpose of thoroughly organizing Philadelphia, the local union to appropriate a like amount per week, not more than $250 per week to be used in the Inquirer contest, until the Inquirer fight is won; the balance to be expended in an effort to unionize the large number of non-union and open book and job offices at present existing in Philadelphia, said appropriation to continue at the discretion of the executive council, as provided in our laws. Respectfully submitted,

P. M. Draper, Chairman,
H. B. Ames, Secretary,
Jos. C. Larson,
W. H. Jordan,
E. F. Kennedy.

Chairman Draper, of the appeals committee, gave a brief synopsis of the work of the committee, and read the following stipulation:

Toronto, August 18, 1905.

Agreement between executive council, International Typographical Union, and the Philadelphia delegation:

The Philadelphia delegation agrees to the proposition that the organization work and fight is in charge of the executive council, and that Philadelphia Typographical Union No. 2 will accept and obey suggestions and orders issued by the council.

John Meade,
Ernst Kreft,
W. W. Faries.

Delegate Draper then moved the adoption of the report.

The question being on concurrence in the report of the committee, it was adopted unanimously by a rising vote.

Delegate Kreft (Philadelphia) desired to thank the committee for its fair and impartial report, and stated that the Philadelphia delegation stands ready to meet the executive council and prepare for the organization work in Philadelphia. He said that city will be ready for the eight-hour day. He referred to the typothetæ attempt to make a nine-hour contract and enforce the open shop, when the union refused by unanimous vote to agree to any such proposition. He again expressed sincere gratification, on behalf of the delegates and the Philadelphia Union, for the impartial report of the committee and the unanimous endorsement of that report by the convention.

Secretary-Treasurer Bramwood briefly outlined the position of the executive council on the Philadelphia situation, and thanked the appeals committee for its fairness and impartiality. He asserted that a more general observance of and respect for the laws of the organization and the obligation taken by members, would obviate a repetition of some of the incidents of this convention.

The convention then resumed consideration of the report of the committee on resolutions.

REPORT OF RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE.

Proposition No. 62—By Delegate Berger (Milwaukee Newspaper Writers):

Whereas, Labor creates all values or makes them useful and accessible to mankind, but the present economic system is such that it is impossible for the great mass of wageworkers to save up a sufficient amount of money or property to secure them against want and misery, and the indignities of capitalistic charity in their old age; and

Whereas, It is the prime object of the trade union movement to improve and elevate the standard of living of the working class everywhere and in every way possible; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the executive board of the International Typographical Union be instructed to use its best efforts to induce the congress of the United States to pass a bill which will secure to every wageworker in the United States who has earned no more than $1,000 average wage per year, a pension of not less than $12 per month at the age of sixty, and thereafter for the rest of

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his or her natural life; Provided, however, That such wageworker is a citizen of the United States and has lived in this country for at least twenty-one years continuously at the time when the application is made.

The committee reports unfavorably.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 63—By Delegate Berger (Milwaukee Newspaper Writers):

Whereas, No matter how manifold are the tasks of trade unionism, its main purpose must be the betterment of the wages and of working conditions, and, in order to accomplish this aim, every trade union must therefore try to weld together all the available fellow workmen into the organization; and

Whereas, It is well known by dire experience that two trade unions of the same craft that oppose each other are worse than none, and especially the experiment of the now defunct Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance has clearly proven that such dual organizations lead to organized scabbery and to the poisoning of the labor movement; and

Whereas, It is clear to every thinking workingman that the trade union movement must work out its own salvation, and must bring about such reforms in its tactics, methods and organization as are made necessary by the progress of the time, and are the result of the understanding of the rank and file, and that especially the question of organization by industrial groups must be solved by the trade unions themselves, and can not be solved for them by outsiders; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we consider the recent formation of the so-called Industrial Workers of the World, formed by outsiders under the pretext of "industrialism," as a slightly disguised effort to revive the treacherous and scabby Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance, and as an hostile act against bona fide trade unions, calculated to split up and ruin the forces of labor; furthermore, be it

Resolved, That the delegates of the fifty-first annual convention of the International Typographical Union hereby warn all the trade unions affiliated with our body and every honest union man in the country that the giving of any help, aid or comfort to the so-called "Industrial Workers of the World" means giving help, aid or comfort to the enemies of organized labor, and whether done with good intention or not, can only result in great damage to the general labor movement of America.

The proposition was withdrawn by unanimous consent.

Proposition No. 101—By Delegate McLogan (Detroit):

Whereas, The imposition upon travelers by transportation companies of requiring so-called contracts upon passage tickets to be signed by the original purchaser, and the placing upon such tickets of the description of such purchaser for the purpose of preventing the transfer of such tickets to any other person, is causing the loss of many millions of dollars yearly to the traveling public and a like gain of millions of dollars in unearned profits to these corporations, from the forfeiture to them of such unused tickets; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the imposition and outrage of these practices has become a nuisance that should no longer be tolerated by the people, and the time is now ripe for a move to throw off this burden of graft and oppression by the enactment of national laws.

Resolved, That the International Typographical Union, in convention assembled, hereby declares in favor of an act by the United States congress, and by the Canadian parliament, to make all railroad and steamboat passage tickets good to bearer, and respectfully requests all labor organizations and all other good citizens of the United States and of Canada to join with us in petitions to our lawmakers to wipe out by appropriate legislation this infamous system of robbery.

The committee reports unfavorably.

Delegates McLogan (Detroit), Kreft (Philadelphia) and Johnson (Washington) favored the proposition.

Delegate Nock (Birmingham) supported the report of the committee.

The report of the committee was non-concurred in and the proposition was adopted.

Proposition No. 118—By Delegate Austin (Multnomah):

Whereas, The eight-hour day is the paramount issue before the working people of the United States and Canada at the present time; and

Whereas, The time is approaching when all union men of this continent will have to align themselves, through their respective international unions, in support of the eight-hour workday; and

Whereas, The Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America will, in the immediate future, ask the several press associations employing press telegraphers on newspapers to grant to said press telegraphers an eight-hour workday; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this International Typographical Union, in convention assembled at Toronto, Ontario, heartily endorses the efforts of our fellow workers, the press telegraphers, to secure a shorter workday; and further

Resolved, That we, the delegates to this convention, pledge ourselves individually to support, morally and otherwise, the press telegraphers in their stand for the eight-hour day.

The committee reports favorably.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 125—By Delegate Gray (Aurora):

Whereas, Experience has demonstrated that the woman's auxiliary is a helpful adjunct to the International Typographical Union; and

Whereas, The officers and members of some of the local unions have discouraged the organization of woman's auxiliaries; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the International Typographical Union that officers and members of all local unions should aid and encourage the organization of woman's auxiliaries.

The committee reports favorably.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 126—By Delegate Hollingsworth (Jacksonville):

Whereas, Charles Allan was duly elected a delegate to this convention in accordance with the laws of the International Typographical Union; and

Whereas, Charles Allan would have attended this convention had it not been that an all-wise Providence willed otherwise, he having died only a few days after his election as a delegate to this convention; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the name of Charles Allan be placed upon the roster of deceased members of the International Typographical Union, and the sympathies of this convention be extended to his bereaved family.

The committee reports favorably.

The report of the committee was adopted.

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Proposition No. 128—By Delegate Aide (Kansas City):

Resolved, That the name of John C. Ivers, of Kansas City Union No. 80, be transferred from the list of permanent members to that of deceased members.

The committee reports favorably.

The report of the committee was adopted.

The following was offered as an addition to the committee's report and adopted unanimously:

Proposition No. 136—By Delegate Davy (Indianapolis):

Resolved, That the name of John Sexton, of Indianapolis Typographical Union No. 1, be transferred from the list of permanent members to that of deceased members.

T. T. Nock,
J. H. J. Black,
William Burlington,
J. A. O'Connor,
G. W. Schleif,
Committee on Resolutions.

The report of the committee on resolutions was then adopted as a whole.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP AND CONTROL OF TELEGRAPH

To the Officers and Members of the Fifty-First Convention of the International Typographical Union of North America:

Ladies and Gentlemen—Your committee on government ownership and control of the telegraph begs leave to report as follows:

During the past year little progress has been made for this measure.

During the recent session of congress the business before the senate and house committees was so voluminous with appropriations and other bills that, your committee is informed, but little consideration was paid to the measure, which was then in the hands of another committee. Your committee was also informed that the forthcoming session of congress is looked forward to with brighter hopes for progress, for the reason that government and municipal ownership sentiment is developing and making such rapid gains that many converts are rushing to the standard of government ownership of all public utilities.

We recommend that the executive council confer with the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, and that they co-operate with them so that a careful consideration could or would be paid to our appeals for the passage of this valuable measure.

We recommend that our delegates to the next convention of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to request of that body that governmental ownership and control of the telegraph be made a preferred measure; that the legislative committee be directed to co-operate with the International Typographical Union committee stationed in Washington, in pushing the work among the membership and the committees of both houses of congress, and that all organizations represented in the federation be requested to take the necessary steps toward putting into practical effect the measure we have been striving for for years. Respectfully submitted,

Freeman M. Saltus, Chairman,
William E. Purnett, Secretary,
L. A. Gude,
D. J. McKibbin,
John J. Dwyer.

The report of the committee was adopted.

The convention then resumed consideration of report of committee on laws.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LAWS.

Proposition No. 51—By Delegate Blain (Seattle):

Amend section 41, general laws, by inserting in the fourth line, after the word "applies":

"Unions not having a local defense fund equal to $10 per capita shall immediately establish such fund, which must be provided at a rate of not less than $1 per annum."

Strike out standing resolution No. 8, page 78.

Committee reports unfavorably.

Withdrawn by unanimous consent.

Proposition No. 52—By Mr. Goodkey (Washington, D. C.):

Amend section 59 of the general laws to read as follows:

WITHDRAWAL CARD.

Section 59. Members in good standing who cease to work at the business, or remove from the jurisdiction of a subordinate union, shall be entitled to the withdrawal card issued by this union, which exempts them from the payment of all dues, and deprives them of all offices and benefits whatsoever.

Section 60. The withdrawal card shall contain on its obverse side the following words:

International Typographical Union
.....19....

This certifies that ..... the holder hereof, is at this day and date a member in good standing of.....Typographical Union No..... of the.....of.....and is granted this Honorable Withdrawal Card, which exempts him (her) from all dues or taxes whatsoever, and acquits him (her) of all rights to benefits of any kind whatsoever in said organization; and he (she) is required to deposit same with the proper officer before seeking work under the jurisdiction of any subordinate union; and he (she) promises not to violate any trade requirement of the said International Typographical Union, or its subordinate bodies, while holding this card.

Witness our hands and the seal of the union, the day and year first above written.

.....President.
.....Secretary.
Countersigned.....Sec.-Treas. I. T. U.

The reverse of the card shall contain the following, which must be subscribed to when the holder deposits same for the purpose of resuming active membership:

I hereby affirm, on my honor as a man (woman), that since receiving this card I have not been guilty of violating any regulation of the International Typographical Union, or any union subordinate thereto; and this declaration is made with the full knowledge that any willful misrepresentation renders me liable to discipline.

.....(Signature)

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The withdrawal card issued by trade district unions shall be similar to the above, with such changes and additions as may be necessary.

Section 61. Immediately on returning to the business or coming within the jurisdiction of a subordinate union the holder of a withdrawal card shall deposit the same, subject to the approval of the subordinate union issuing it, and shall be placed on the active list.

Section 62. A member of a subordinate union working regularly at the business can not demand the right of withdrawing from the union on the plea of economizing expenses or of inability to pay his (her) dues; and the union, in such a case, is justified in refusing a card.

The committee reports unfavorably.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 53—By Delegate Sullivan (Cincinnati):

Amend the general laws by adding the following:

Section 94. Any printer who has maintained a continuous membership in the International Typographical Union for thirty years or more, and who, by reason of old age, illness or other circumstances beyond his control, is rendered incapable of earning a livelihood, shall, upon satisfactory proofs of such total disability, have the option either of entrance to the Union Printers' Home or of receiving a sum per month equivalent to the per capita cost of maintenance of members at the said Home, subject to all conditions governing entrance to said Home of ordinary cases, such amount so to be paid to be computed monthly. Nothing in the foregoing part of this section is to be so construed as to limit the entrance of printers to said Home who have maintained a membership in the International Typographical Union for a lesser number of years, the object being to set the stamp of approval on his or her effort for continuous membership.

Committee reports unfavorably.

Withdrawn by unanimous consent.

Proposition No. 54—By Delegate Sullivan (Cincinnati):

Amend article v, "Admission of Inmates," of the by-laws of Union Printers' Home, by adding the following:

Section 3. Any member suffering from an incurable disease, and by such disease rendered incapable of earning a livelihood, and whose application for admission has been denied by the proper officers, shall, upon satisfactory proofs of such total disability, be paid a sum equal to the per capita cost of maintenance of members at the Union Printers' Home, such amount to be computed monthly.

Committee reports unfavorably.

Withdrawn by unanimous consent.

Proposition No. 55—By Mr. Arnold (Milwaukee):

Amend section 72, general laws, to read as follows:

Section 72. Subordinate unions shall not allow proprietors who work at the trade, and who are not active members, to use the union label on any work performed in the office of such proprietors. Provided, That in cities where local unions prohibit or discourage proprietor membership, the label can be granted to such offices that are otherwise union, to be used on work performed by union men. Local unions shall have the right to grant the use of the label to any proprietor who is an active member when he wishes to do his own work, and where union help can be obtained, works not more than the established number of hours per day in any week.

Committee recommends the following as a substitute:

Section 72. Subordinate unions shall not allow proprietors who work at the trade, and who are not active members, to use the union label on any work performed by such proprietors. Provided, That in cities where local unions prohibit or discourage proprietor membership the label can be granted to such offices that are otherwise union, to be used on work performed by union men. Local unions shall have the right to grant the use of the label to any proprietor who is an active member, when he wishes to do his own work, and, where union help can be obtained, works not more than the established number of hours per day in any week.

The substitute of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 56—By Delegate Gude (Springfield, Ill.):

Amend section 133, general laws, under subheading "Standard of Type," by striking out all of the words in the last sentence as follows:

"This section shall only apply to hand-set type."

Committee reports unfavorably.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 57—By Delegate Cantwell (Montreal):

Amend general laws as follows, either by adding to section 123 or making a new section:

"For the purpose of carrying out the eight-hour day the International Typographical Union shall make unlimited the number of weeks in which members of subordinate unions shall receive benefits, who are on strike to enforce the eight-hour day. Provided, That the allowance shall be $7 per week for married men and $5 per week for single men; and further provided, that the executive council shall have power to call off the strike if it is deemed prudent to do so."

The committee recommends the following substitute:

Section 123. When a strike has been inaugurated under the provisions of sections 114, 115 and 117, the executive council shall pay to the order of the president and secretary of the union involved, for such time as the executive council may deem wise, an amount equal to $7 per week for each married man and $5 per week for each single man entitled thereto.

Delegate Rhoades (Boston) moved to amend the substitute by adding after the last line, "whether they were employed in union or non-union offices."

The amendment was lost.

The substitute offered by the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 58—By Delegate Dirks (St. Louis):

Amend section 6, article vi, constitution, "The Executive Council," by changing "second vice-president," in second line, to read "first vice-president."

This proposition is covered by Proposition No. 5, which was reported unfavorably.

Withdrawn by unanimous consent.

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Proposition No. 59—By Delegate Condon (Des Moines):

Amend section 47 of the general laws to read as follows:

Section 47. Any member depositing a certificate of membership in any subordinate union of the International Typographical Union, shown by publication in THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL to be one month or more in arrears for per capita tax, may require of the local secretary a statement of such deposit of said certificate, under seal of such union, and upon forwarding the amount of per capita due on said certificate, together with said statement to the International secretary-treasurer, shall be entitled to receive the International dues stamps, and shall not be deprived of International benefits by reason of the delinquency of such subordinate union.

Committee reports unfavorably.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 66—By Delegates Tardif and Vauthier (Jacques-Cartier):

That a new section be added to the general laws to read as follows:

"Foreman becoming interested as partner in a firm shall not have the right to belong to employers' association. Violation of this section shall be punished by expulsion."

Committee reports unfavorably.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 67—By Delegates Tardif and Vauthier (Jacques-Cartier):

Add a new section to the general laws to read as follows:

"A foreman shall not have the right to represent his employer in a conference of joint committee of local unions and employers for the purpose of changing the scale of wages."

Committee reports unfavorably.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 68—By Delegate Victor Tardif (Jacques-Cartier):

Amend the last sentence of section 36, general laws, to read as follows:

"Provided local union can prohibit employers and foremen interested as partner in a firm from being active members of their organization if they so desire."

Committee reports unfavorably.

The report of the committee was adopted.

By unanimous consent, Proposition No. 82 was next considered.

Proposition No. 82—By Delegate Coffey (Lincoln):

Strike out all of section 64, under the head "Typesetting Machines," general laws, and substitute the following:

Section 64. In machine offices under the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union, no person shall be eligible as a "learner" on machines who is not a member of the International Typographical Union or an applicant for membership working under a permit. The time and compensation of "learners" shall be regulated by local unions.

Committee reports unfavorably.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 70—By Delegate Coffey (Lincoln):

Strike out all of section 64, general laws, under the head of "Typesetting Machines," and substitute the following:

Section 64. In machine offices under the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union, no person shall be eligible as a "learner" on machines who is not a member of the International Typographical Union, or an applicant for membership working under a permit. The time and compensation of "learners" shall be regulated by local unions. Provided, Regularly employed apprentices in machine offices, having had one year's experience at actual hand composition in said office, shall be privileged to work on machines during all of the last three months of their apprenticeship, and the learners' scale shall apply to such apprentices.

Committee reports favorably.

The report of the committee was non-concurred in and the proposition defeated.

Proposition No. 71—By Delegate Coffey (Lincoln):

Add to general laws under the head of "Membership" the following new section:

Section 62a. For the purpose of recognition of courtesies and valuable services rendered a local union may grant an honorary membership card, such honorary membership not being subject to transfer to the active list.

The honorary membership card shall contain on its obverse side the following:

INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

.....19....

This certifies that.....the holder hereof, is at this day and date an honorary member in good standing of..... Typographical Union No.....of..... and for courtesies and valuable services rendered is granted this honorary membership card, which exempts him from all dues or taxes whatsoever, and acquits him of all rights to benefits of any kind whatsoever in said organization.

Witness our hands and the seal of the union, the day and year first above written.

.....President.

.....Secretary.

Countersigned.....Secy.-Treas. I. T. U.

The reverse of the card shall contain the following:

This honorary membership card is granted for courtesies and valuable services rendered, and is subject to recall by the local union granting same, and is of no value unless countersigned by the International Typographical Union secretary-treasurer.

Committee reports unfavorably.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 69—By Delegates Tardif and Vauthier (Jacques-Cartier):

Amend the second sentence of section 72, general laws, to read as follows:

"Local unions shall have the right to grant the use of the label to any proprietor who is an active member, and working at the trade, and who employs at least one journeyman, International general laws to prevail in such office."

Committee reports unfavorably.

The report of the committee was adopted.

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Proposition No. 72—By Delegate Coffey (Lincoln):

Amend article ii, constitution, under the head of "appeals," adding the following new sections:

Section 3. An appeal by either party from the decision of a subordinate union to the International president, or an appeal by either party from the decision of the International president to the executive council, or an appeal from the decision of the executive council to the International convention in no case shall be allowed unless a copy of all argument and papers filed in said appeal shall be served on the opposite party to the appeal, and all papers filed in the case must be authenticated by the seal of the subordinate union where said case originally originated.

Section 4. The appellant or appellee shall have the right to file such argument or papers as he or she deems advisable in any case before the International president, the executive council or the International convention; but in all cases all papers or argument filed must bear the seal of the subordinate union where said case originated. In all cases papers or argument not properly authenticated shall be rejected and not considered.

Committee reports unfavorably.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 73—By Delegate Coffey (Lincoln):

Strike out all of sections 1 and 2, article iv, of the constitution, and substitute the following new sections:

Section 1. Subordinate unions are entitled to representation in conventions of the International Union according to the following apportionment: Unions with 100 members or less, one delegate; more than 100 and less than 500 members, two delegates; more than 500 and less than 1,000 members, three delegates, and 1,000 or any greater number of members, four delegates. Each delegate shall be paid out of the treasury of the International a sum equal to 4 (four) cents per mile from place of location of the subordinate he or she represents to the convention meeting place, to be computed on the basis of the quickest traveled route. Two or more subordinate unions having a membership of less than 100 members each, may combine and elect one delegate, the certificate of a delegate so chosen to be signed by the president and secretary of each of the unions he or she represents.

Section 2. In computing mileage, railroad mileage books and steamer estimates shall be conclusive evidence as to distance traveled.

Section 3. Each delegate shall be entitled to one vote, and no proxies shall be allowed.

Committee reports unfavorably.

Withdrawn by unanimous consent.

Delegate Wright (Ashtabula) was excused from further attendance at the sessions.

Delegate Green (Atlanta) moved that the convention do now adjourn till 9 o'clock Saturday morning.

The motion prevailed by a vote of 111 for and 79 against.

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SIXTH DAY.

MORNING SESSION.

LABOR TEMPLE, TORONTO, CANADA,
Saturday, August 19, 1905.

The convention was called to order at 9:15 o'clock.

The roll call showed the following members present:

Abraham,
Aide,
Alberts, C. H.,
Alberts, O. E.,
Alford, Eli,
Alford, J. R.,
Ames,
Austin,
Baker,
Ball, Edward,
Bandlow,
Barnes,
Barnum,
Bastian,
Bennetto,
Birkedahl,
Biwer,
Blain,
Brady,
Brewer,
Brown,
Buehler,
Cahill,
Cantwell,
Carlin, W. S.,
Carpenter, W. D.,
Casey,
Cherry,
Coffey,
Comerford,
Condon,
Conway,
Corcoran,
Crammond,
Creager,
Croft, J. P.,
Croft, T. G.,
Cronin,
Crosman,
Crowe,
Crowley,
Damer,
Davy, W. W.,
Dechend,
DeGour,
Dirks,
Donnell,
Draper,
Dwyer,
Eby,
Edwards,
Esty,
Everett,
Fahey,
Fennessy,
Ferguson,
Finley,
Flaherty,
Flynn,
Forbes,
Frazier,
Freeman, H. R.,
Freeman, J. F.,
Garrison,
Geng,
Gibbons,
Godkin,
Golds,
Gray, Ida,
Green,
Gude,
Hanley,
Hartman,
Hartnett,
Hawley,
Hayes,
Hearns,
Henderson, H. D.,
Henderson, U. T.,
Hendrick,
Hertenstein,
Heuston,
Hinman,
Holderby,
Hollingsworth,
Holm,
Hughes,
Irwin,
James, W. R.,
Jerrard,
Johndrew,
Johnson, Horace,
Johnson, J. M.,
Johnson, R. M.,
Jordan,
Kane,
Kay,
Kennedy, E. F.,
Kinner,
Kipp,
Klaus,
Knapp,
Kreft,
Kuhnholz,
Kupke,
Larson,
Lee,
Leigh, J. E.,
Lovett,
Lyon,
Marcy,
Marshall, David,
Marshall, W. A.,
Martin, Albert,
Maydwell,
Mayer,
McCahill,
McCracken,
McCullagh,
McCurdy,
McInerney,
McKee,
McKibbin,
McKinstry,
McLogan,
McWilliams,
Meade,
Millard,
Moore, A. B.,
Moore, R. P.,
Morehouse,
Morse,
Mowbray,
Mullen,
Mulvihill,
Neary,
Needham,
Neff,
Neilan,
Nelis,
Nihill,
Nock,
O'Brien, J. M.,
O'Connor,
O'Donnell,
Orser,
O'Sullivan,
Parker,
Parsell,
Plambeck,
Porter,
Purnett,
Quigley,
Quirk,
Reilly,
Rhoades, J. F.,
Rhodes, W. H.,
Ripley, R. L.,
Ripley, W. S.,
Robbins,
Robinson, B. C.,
Robinson, W. J.,
Rogers,
Ryan,
Saltus,
Sandow,
Sayers,
Sayles,
Scanlon,
Schleif,
Schultz, W. A.,
Scott,
Seaman,
Seffing,
Selden,
Senker,
Shaffer,
Shepard,
Sherer,
Sherman,
Shrope,
Shultz, J. M.,
Slemons,
Smith, H. W.,
Snyder,
Soverino,
Spead,
Steele,
Steffen,
Sullivan, E. D.,
Sullivan, George,
Sullivan, Jerry,
Sutch,
Tardif,
Thompson,
Throssell,
Tolan,
Turner,
Vander Perel,
Van Doren,
Varley,
Vauthier,
Watters,
Webber,
West,
Whealan,
White,
Whitley,
Wigg,
Wilcox,
Witchall,
Wolfe,
Woody,
Wright.

The following communication was read and ordered made part of the records:

TORONTO, August 19, 1905.

To the Officers of the International Typographical Union and the Delegates of the Fifty-First Convention:

The newly elected officers of the Woman's International Auxiliary desires to extend congratulations upon the decisive and unequivocal action of the convention in again declaring for the eight-hour workday, and assure you that the united efforts of the entire membership of our organization—over 1,000 earnest women—the wives, mothers and sisters of union printers, is hereby promised you in assisting in bringing about the desired result, in any way that the executive council of the International Typographical Union may suggest.

MRS. ED D. DONNELL, President,
MRS. CHARLES MCKEE, Secretary-Treasurer.

Delegate Dirks (St. Louis) rose to a question of privilege and asked permission to explain his vote on the report of the committee on appeals.

The chair ruled that the privilege could be extended only at the time of casting the vote, but if there was no objection the delegate might proceed.

Delegate Fennessy (Los Angeles) objected, and the president ruled Delegate Dirks not in order.

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The following was offered:

Proposition No. 137—By Delegates from Toronto No. 91:

FELLOW DELEGATES—It is our painful duty to officially announce the death of Edward Frederick Clarke, who represented No. 91 at the Montreal session of the International Typographical Union in 1874.

He was the leading spirit in advocating the shorter workday in the early '70's—better known throughout the Province of Ontario as the "nine-hour movement." As chairman of the committee having in charge the guidance of that struggle on behalf of labor reform, well did he do his duty, both by tongue and pen, and the successful outcome of that issue was in no small measure due to the individuality of Mr. Clarke.

He was elected by the citizens of Toronto mayor for four consecutive terms; also held the confidence of the people in the legislature of this province for many sessions. At the time of his death he occupied the honored position as member from this city in the house of commons of Canada.

Although not directly connected with the printing trade for some years past, he never relinquished his active membership with our union, and was proud to be called a union printer. Trades unionism and the rights of the working classes always found an honest and able champion in our deceased brother.

No objections being offered, the memorial was ordered spread upon the minutes.

The following was also offered by the Toronto delegates:

Proposition No. 138—By the Delegates from Toronto No. 91:

That the name of Edward F. Clarke, of Toronto, who represented No. 91 at Montreal in 1874, be transferred from the active to the list of deceased members.

No objection being offered, the proposition was adopted.

The following was offered by Delegate Johnson (Memphis):

Proposition No. 139—By Delegate Johnson (Memphis):

Resolved, That the name of H. J. McGrann, of Memphis Typographical Union No. 11, be transferred from the list of permanent members to that of deceased members.

No objection being offered, the proposition was adopted.

The following was submitted by the committee on organization:

Proposition No. 96—By Delegate Mayer (Hamilton, Ohio):

Be it Resolved, by the fifty-first annual convention of the International Typographical Union, That the executive officers of the International Union devise ways and means to make a permanent fight against the foreign work of the non-union offices of Hamilton, Ohio.

The proposition was withdrawn by unanimous consent.

The following was submitted by the committee on subordinate unions:

Proposition No. 48—By Delegate Crosman (Boston):

Resolved, That the executive council be and is hereby instructed to take such steps as may be necessary to have all book and job scales within the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union terminate at the same date.

The proposition was withdrawn by unanimous consent.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LAWS.

Proposition No. 74—By Delegate Coffey (Lincoln):

Add the following new section to article x, constitution, under the head of "Penalties":

Section 4. Any member in good standing of a subordinate union under suspension by the executive council, shall, upon demand, receive a traveling card from said subordinate union, provided the cause of suspension of the subordinate union was the making of an illegal contract or an illegal scale of prices or an illegal change in the scale of prices, upon which action of the suspended union the member claiming benefits under this section is prohibited from participation under the provisions of section 138, general laws.

Committee reports unfavorably.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 75—By Delegate Coffey (Lincoln):

Strike out all of section 9, article ix, under the head "Revenue and Funds," of the constitution, and substitute the following:

Section 9. The executive council shall have the power and authority to transfer the moneys of this union from one fund to another whenever deemed necessary to maintain the integrity of this organization, except the burial fund, which fund can only be transferred by action of International convention.

Committee reports unfavorably.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 76—By Delegate Coffey (Lincoln):

Strike out all of section 32 of general laws and substitute the following:

Section 32. In towns where there are not a sufficient number of printers employed to hold a charter from this body, the organizer shall furnish application blanks to such as are there and wish to become members of the International Typographical Union, and such blanks, when filled out, shall be forwarded by him to the secretary-treasurer, who shall cause the names of applicants to be published in THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL; and if, after the lapse of thirty days after such publication, no valid objection is received, the secretary-treasurer shall, upon applicants' subscribing to oath, as provided in section 31, issue a certificate of membership, which shall entitle the holder to all rights and privileges of a member of the International Union. Each application shall be accompanied by an initiation fee of $10, and such member shall be liable for the regular International Typographical Union per capita tax and assessments. Provided, That all applications under the provisions of this section shall be accompanied by the recommendation of the organizer forwarding same as to competency, eligibility, etc., of said applicant.

Committee reports unfavorably.

Withdrawn by unanimous consent.

Proposition No. 77—By Delegate Coffey (Lincoln):

Strike out all of article xiv, section 1, under the head of "Certificate of Membership and Withdrawal Card," and substitute the following:

Section 1. The International Union shall issue,

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in blank form, cards with appropriate designs, to be known as the certificate of membership, withdrawal card and the honorary membership card, which shall be furnished subordinate unions, except district trade unions, at prices fixed by law, on proper application being made therefor.

Committee reports unfavorably.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 78—By Delegate Coffey (Lincoln):

Strike out all of section 7, article ix, under the head "Revenue and Funds," of the constitution, and substitute the following:

Section 7. The burial fund shall be used to pay the burial expenses of members in good standing at time of death, and the amount of benefit in each case shall be $80 (eighty dollars).

Committee reports unfavorably.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 79—By Delegate Coffey (Lincoln):

Strike out all of section 38 under the head of "Membership," general laws, and substitute the following:

Section 38. Every member must demand, and shall receive within a reasonable time thereafter, on payment of the proper sum, due stamps or a working card for each month's dues paid. It shall be optional with subordinate unions to choose either the adhesive stamps or working cards hereinbefore mentioned, except to show the payment of arrearages of dues, which shall be indicated by the attachment to the member's current working card of an adhesive stamp for each month's dues paid.

Committee reports unfavorably.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 80—By Delegate Coffey (Lincoln):

Strike out all of section 80, general laws, under the head "General Discipline," and substitute the following:

Section 80. Not more than forty-eight hours shall constitute a week's work. No member of a subordinate union shall work more than six days in a week, nor more than the number of hours constituting a day's work in any jurisdiction multiplied by six, where a substitute can be obtained. Should any member work, through inability to secure a substitute, a greater number than six days in any one week, or more than the number of hours specified in this section, said member must give to the first available substitute all such extra days (or hours, to be specified by the local union), and shall work a correspondingly less number of days in the succeeding week, so as to bring the average number of days within a maximum of six days per week. All violations or evasions of this law shall be punished by a fine of not less than one day's minimum pay for each violation. And it shall be obligatory upon the part of the local union in whose jurisdiction said violation occurs, to impose and collect such fine. Six-day papers publishing Sunday editions shall be classed in the category of seven-day morning papers.

Committee reports favorably.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 81—By Delegate Coffey (Lincoln):

Add to general laws the following new section:

Section 70a. Journeymen members shall be allowed to show up for and accept employment as substitutes at the scale. This shall not be interpreted to mean that a journeyman can apply for a situation at less than the situation regularly pays.

Committee reports unfavorably.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 83—By Delegate Coffey (Lincoln):

Add to general laws, under the head "Miscellaneous," the following new section:

Section 158a. The last Sunday in the month of May of each year shall be known as Typographical Union Memorial day. Subordinate unions are urged to observe the same with suitable ceremonies and to decorate the graves of all departed union printers and to hold such other services as may be appropriate to the occasion.

Committee reports unfavorably.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 84—By Delegate Coffey (Lincoln):

Amend general laws under the head of "Membership" by adding the following new section:

Section 28a. No subordinate union shall exact more nor less than $10 (ten dollars) as an initiation fee; provided, any subordinate union may proceed as set out in section 28, general laws.

Committee reports unfavorably.

Withdrawn by unanimous consent.

Proposition No. 85—By Delegate Coffey (Lincoln):

Add to general laws under the head of "Membership" the following new section:

Section 32a. For the purpose of a thorough organization of organized territory the organizer shall proceed as provided in section 32. Provided, That if in his judgment the occasion demands, he shall apply to the nearest local union to said organized territory for dispensation, and upon same being granted, can accept applications for membership at a minimum initiation fee of $2. But in all cases that time limit shall be set out in the application of the organizer.

Committee reports unfavorably.

Withdrawn by unanimous consent.

Proposition No. 86—By Delegate Coffey (Lincoln):

Add the following new section under the head "Typesetting Machines," general laws:

In offices operating two or less linotype machines an operator-machinist may be employed, but where three or more machines are in operation in any office a machinist shall be employed, at a salary to be fixed by the local union. Provided, That where more than one shift is worked the employment of a machinist on one shift and a machinist-operator on the other shift (or shifts) shall be deemed a compliance with the law.

Committee reports unfavorably.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 87—By Mr. Wynne (Chicago):

Amend section 131 of the general laws by adding the following:

No member holding active membership in any local union shall sign an individual or private contract, with any employer, agreeing to work for any stated length of time, wages or conditions. The

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union alone has the power to contract for conditions, wages and hours.

Committee reports favorably.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Delegate Green (Atlanta) moved that no leave of absence be granted to delegates.

The motion was adopted.

Proposition No. 88—By Delegate Barnes (Chattanooga):

Amend section 60, page 54, general laws, as follows:

Members who are proprietors, wholly or in part, of printing offices shall take out withdrawal cards; provided, this shall not apply to publishers of labor publications.

Committee reports unfavorably.

Withdrawn by unanimous consent.

Proposition No. 89—By members of Joliet No. 194:

To the Delegates and Laws Committee of the International Typographical Union:

GENTLEMEN—The undersigned, members of the Joliet Typographical Union No. 194, desire to present to you for your consideration the following amendment, with the hope that you will give it your endorsement and favorable recommendation before the convention for adoption:

"No person shall be admitted to membership in any local who holds a card in any other allied printing trades craft, except upon surrender of same to the local in which he seeks membership."

The object of the above is to do away with the two-card membership, which is a detriment and drawback to any union practicing it. Joliet has been struggling with the problem for several years, but the situation has been growing steadily worse until at our last regular meeting an amendment similar to the above was presented for adoption. An effort is being made to knock it out, and knowing that the membership has a wholesome respect for the International Typographical Union, we desire that this amendment be adopted by the convention, thereby giving us the necessary leverage to adopt the same here.

We can see no reason why the International Typographical Union should not protect its locals the same as the International Printing Pressmen's Union does in this respect, as you will note in the following laws quoted from the constitution and by-laws of the International Printing Pressmen's Union:

"Section 10. Any person making application for membership in a subordinate union who holds a card in any other organization claiming jurisdiction in pressrooms shall surrender said card to the union in which he seeks to become a member before being admitted, and said card shall become the property of the union where deposited."

"Section 15. No man shall be allowed to operate a press or assume charge of any office under the jurisdiction of the International Union who is not at the time a member in good standing of a subordinate union; and any subordinate union that accepts as a member any man who has ever been a journeyman at any other trade shall be fined $500 for the first offense, and their charter revoked on second offense."

When the pressmen's union was organized here in Joliet No. 194 sought to help them out by taking a number of their members into our union. This practice was kept up until now we have eight or nine members holding two cards, and in the smaller offices two situations.

The local pressmen's union, acting under the laws above quoted, refuse to admit our members to their union, but are continually proposing their members for admission into our union. These two-card members, and especially the secretary of the local pressmen's union, take an active part in the affairs of our union, always looking to the best interests of the pressmen's local, carrying back to them all business transacted by us. This condition of affairs is manifestly unfair to No. 194. We therefore urge upon you the necessity of prompt action by the International Typographical Union at the coming convention, thereby putting a stop to the two-card practice in all locals, and permitting us to adopt similar laws that will exclude from our councils the members of the pressmen's union, who are continually proposing legislation for their benefit and using No. 194 as a catspaw to pull their chestnuts out of the fire. A union, such as the local pressmen, whose officers and members have not the moral courage to formulate and adopt a regular scale of wages and have it signed, but permits its members to work under individual arrangements, is not the kind of a union to be upheld by the Typographical Union.

Fraternally yours,
M. J. MILHOUSE,
Chairman of Executive Board.
F. I. WEISHAAR,
Member Executive Board.
H. E. WEIBS,
Ex-President No. 194.

Committee reports unfavorably.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 92—By Delegate Donnell (Cincinnati):

Strike out that part of paragraph "C," section 3, page 27, book of laws 1905, commencing with fifth line, quoted below:

"A list of all rejections, expulsions, suspensions and reinstatements made and reported by subordinate unions."

Committee reports favorably.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 93—By Delegate Forbes (Jersey City):

Amend section 45, general laws, by striking out words, "This shall not apply to unions located within five miles of each other, when the current working card of the nearest union shall hold good for thirty days," and inserting in its place: "Provided, This shall not prevent sister unions located within a radius of five miles mutually agreeing to recognize each other's current working cards for a period of thirty days."

Committee reports favorably.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 95—By Delegate Dawson (New Kensington and Tarentum):

Add the following to section 36, page 48, general laws:

Provided, Employers who do not work more than eight hours in one week shall not be required to become members of a local union, but shall be entitled to the use of the label upon signing the agreement as approved by the local and International Typographical Union.

Committee reports unfavorably.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 105—By Mr. Maxwell (Omaha):

Add new section to the by-laws, as follows:

Section 7. All appeals and decisions shall be published in THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

Committee reports unfavorably.

The report of the committee was adopted.

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Proposition No. 106—By Delegate Johnson (Washington, D. C.):

Amend the general laws by adding new section as follows:

Section —. Subordinate unions shall fix a time and date for regular monthly meetings that will permit members holding situations on seven-day newspapers to attend these meetings.

Committee reports favorably.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 107—By Delegate Johnson (Washington, D. C.):

Amend article vi, section 7, to read as follows:

Section 7. It shall be the duty of the agent, in the event of the Union Printers' Home corporation neglecting or refusing to comply with the provisions of the deed under which the land on which the Home is situated was transferred, or disobeying any of the orders of the International Typographical Union, to enter upon and take full possession of the property as the custodian of the International Typographical Union. Provided, That it shall be the duty of the agent to attend at least one meeting of the board of trustees during his term of office.

Committee reports favorably.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 108—By Delegate Johnson (Washington, D. C.):

Amend article viii, section 3, to read as follows:

Section 3. When any officer or member is required to perform service away from his home, he shall be allowed, in addition to the amounts set forth above, first-class railroad fare by the shortest route to and from his destination, and actual hotel expenses. Provided, That an itemized bill shall in all cases be rendered.

Committee reports favorably.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 109—By Delegate Steffen (Cleveland):

Amend section 3, article iii, by-laws, by striking out the words "alphabetical order" and inserting in lieu thereof the words: "Arranged in the order of receiving the highest number of nominations (when a tie occurs the name to be drawn by lot)," etc.

Committee reports favorably.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 110—By Delegate Moore (Fort Worth):

Resolved, That until January 1, 1906, the law requiring the publication of the names of applicants for membership in this body (where said applicants live in a town where there are not a sufficient number of printers to hold a charter) be suspended, and that organizers be empowered and instructed to obligate such applicants and issue them an International certificate of membership, upon the payment by said applicant or applicants of an initiation fee of $2 each.

Committee reports unfavorably.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 111—By Delegate Moore (Fort Worth):

Resolved, That the International Typographical Union per capita be increased 10 cents per month per member and said increase be set aside as a "delegate fund," and that hereafter all unions under the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union be required to send delegates to this body; and

Resolved, further, That the International Typographical Union defray the traveling and other necessary expenses of said delegates out of said delegate fund.

Committee reports unfavorably.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 112—By Delegate Moore (Fort Worth):

Resolved, That third line, section 80, page 59, general laws, be amended as follows:

Strike out the words "more than six days in any one week" and insert in lieu thereof "more than six consecutive days;" and in line 8 strike out the words "six days in any one week" and insert in lieu thereof "six consecutive days."

Committee reports unfavorably.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 113—By Delegate Reilly (Dallas):

To amend section 66, page 56, of the general laws, by affixing the following:

Provided, That nothing in the foregoing shall be construed to mean that machine offices may not employ help to wipe or clean machines, or fill metal pots; however, such help shall not be employed in excess of one man to each fifteen machines or fraction thereof.

Committee reports favorably.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 114—By Delegate Alford (Manila):

Amend article iii, section 6, of the by-laws, by striking out the word and figure "June 1" and substituting therefor "July 1."

The committee offers the following as a substitute:

Add following to section 6, article iii:

Provided further, That the vote of unions situated at such a distance from headquarters that the returns can not reach headquarters within the prescribed time shall be counted upon receipt of same.

The substitute of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 115—By Delegate Nock (Birmingham):

Amend sections 96, 100 and 136, general laws, by striking out the word "practice" in first line of each of these sections.

Committee recommends the following substitute, which will carry out Mr. Nock's proposition:

Strike out all of sections 96, 100 and 136 and substitute the following sections in their respective places:

Section 96. The selection by foremen of their forces from day to day, or not having any regular situation in an office, is prohibited. Foremen must give out such minimum number of situations as are needed to meet office requirements. Employment other than a regular situation shall be classed as extra work.

Section 100. Phalanxing by foremen, or giving out six-day situations on seven-day papers, thereby controlling extra work, constitutes a sub-list. Any member in an office, seven-day paper or otherwise, is entitled to employ in his stead, whenever so disposed, any competent member of the International Typographical Union, without consultation or ap-

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proval of the foreman of said office. A fine of $25 shall be imposed upon foremen for violation or evasion of this law. Any chairman failing to report the violation of this section shall be fined $25.

Section 136. The interchanging, exchanging, borrowing, lending or buying of matter previously used, either in the form of type or matrices, between newspapers or job offices, not owned by the same individual, firm or corporation and published in the same establishment, is unlawful, and shall not be allowed. Provided, That the reproduction of such type or matrices shall be deemed a compliance with this law.

The substitute of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 116—By Delegate McCahill (Columbus):

Add to section 3, article viii, by-laws:

"All local unions shall furnish each registered apprentice within their jurisdiction a copy of THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL."

Committee offers the following substitute:

"It is recommended that local unions furnish THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL to registered apprentices within their jurisdiction."

The substitute of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 117—By Delegate Needham (Des Moines):

To strike out section 148 of general laws.

To amend section 41 of general laws by striking out said section and substituting the following:

Section 41. All dues and assessments, except International per capita tax, shall be collected upon percentage of gross earnings of members. Stockholders and proprietors shall pay upon the ratio of the minimum wage scale of the situation held. Active members not working as journeymen, or members engaged in any vocation outside the jurisdiction of the union, shall also pay upon the minimum union wage scale. This shall not, however, prohibit unions from having flat dues for the purpose of returning the same as rebate for attendance at meetings. Subordinate unions shall provide a penalty to be imposed upon members making a false statement of earnings under this section.

Committee reports unfavorably.

Withdrawn by unanimous consent.

Proposition No. 119—By Delegate Reilly (Dallas):

Resolved, That any member of the typographical union who shall publish through any medium other than THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL any article, or series of articles, attacking in any manner the way in which the business of the union is being conducted, or who shall give publicity to any internal disagreements or strifes that may exist in the International Typographical Union, or who shall in any way discuss the affairs of the typographical union before any one not a member of the union, shall be brought to trial for such offense, and, if found guilty, shall be fined in any sum from $10 to $50, or suspended or expelled, as the judgment of the local union of which he or she is a member may decree.

Provided, That nothing in the foregoing shall be so construed as to prohibit the duly authorized officers of either the International Typographical Union or any subordinate union of the International Typographical Union from holding conferences and entering into discussions of union affairs, where such conferences and discussions have for their object the settlement of difficulty with employing printers or the welfare of the union.

Committee reports unfavorably.

Withdrawn by unanimous consent.

Proposition No. 131—By Delegate Burlington (St. Joseph), by request:

Add to the general laws, immediately after section 28, the following new sections:

(1) Subordinate unions may establish and maintain a loan fund for the purpose of giving aid to traveling printers who are members in good standing of the International Typographical Union, and to aid their own members who desire to leave their jurisdiction, such amounts to be endorsed on their current working cards, traveling cards, certificates of membership, etc. Provided, That 10 per cent of a member's first earnings thereafter shall be required to be repaid until the loan or loans are paid, together with an amount sufficient to pay the expense of returning said loan to the issuing union by bank draft or postoffice money order.

(2) No union shall loan to a member more than enough to travel by railroad more than 200 miles, plus $1. Provided, That the aggregate of sums borrowed by any one member from the different subordinate unions shall not exceed $25 at any one time.

(3) Subordinate unions, through their secretaries, are required to consider all sums due on loans, shown on traveling cards, certificates of membership, etc., as dues, and to collect the required per cent thereof and forward to the issuing union, first loan having precedence, together with an amount sufficient to pay the expense of returning said loan to the issuing union by bank draft or postoffice money order, and may refuse to issue traveling cards until such sums due are paid, if in their opinion such measure be necessary to the safeguarding of the loan funds.

(4) Subordinate unions, through their secretaries, failing to enforce all sections of the International Typographical Union laws relating to loans shall be held to the payment of all sums delinquent, and shall be fined not less than $5 nor more than $25 for each offense.

General laws, new section to be added immediately after section 35:

Any member who shall obtain a loan or benefit from any subordinate union under false pretenses shall be suspended or expelled, or fined not less than $5 nor more than $25, as the subordinate union may deem proper.

Amend section 44, general laws, by adding immediately after the line, "This certificate expires in six months from date," the following sentence: "On the reverse of the above certificate space shall be provided for the record of loans made by subordinate unions."

Committee reports unfavorably.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 42—By Delegate Draper (Ottawa, Ont.):

Amend subsection (b), "Funds," of section 3, by-laws, "Duties of Secretary-Treasurer," in the last line, by adding the words "and the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada."

Committee recommends the following substitute:

Resolved, That the secretary-treasurer be authorized and instructed to pay to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress a per capita of 1½ cents monthly on all members of the International Typographical Union in good standing in the Dominion of Canada.

The substitute of the committee was adopted.

Delegate Donnell (Cincinnati) offered the following by unanimous consent:

Resolved, That Proposition No. 92, concurred in by the laws committee, take effect immediately.

The resolution was adopted.

President Lynch stated that if there were no objections the report of the laws committee as a whole would be declared adopted as amended. There being no objections, it was so ordered.

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REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

TORONTO, ONT., August 19, 1905.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

GENTLEMEN—Your committee on miscellaneous business respectfully presents the following for your consideration:

Proposition No. 50—By the Boston Delegation:

At the monthly meeting of Boston Typographical Union No. 13 on June 25, 1905, the following was adopted:

Resolved, That the delegates from Boston Typographical Union No. 13 to the Toronto convention of the International Typographical Union, to be held in August of the present year, are hereby instructed to bring to the notice of said convention the necessity of a government parcels post service, so that said convention may devise ways and means for the agitation and consummation of such service before the various trade organizations of the United States.

We recommend that this be referred to the executive council for favorable consideration.

ROBERT BANDLOW,
J. E. EDWARDS,
F. A. PARKER,
C. W. MCCAHILL.

The report of the committee was adopted.

CONCLUDING REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

TORONTO, ONT., August 19, 1905.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

GENTLEMEN—Your committee on resolutions respectfully presents the following for your consideration:

Proposition No. 134—By Delegate Estey (Paterson):

Whereas, Philadelphia as at present organized is a menace to the welfare of the printing trades and all other trades; and,

Whereas, The establishment of a paper by the Hon. William R. Hearst in any of the large cities where he now has papers has been conducive to the best interests of all labor organizations; be it

Resolved, That the executive council, if in their judgment it be for the best interests of the International Typographical Union, consult with Mr. Hearst as to the advisability of starting a paper in Philadelphia on the same broad lines of his other papers.

Committee reports favorably.

T. T. NOCK,
G. W. SCHLEIF,
WILLIAM BURLINGTON,
J. H. J. BLACK,
J. A. O'CONNOR.

The report of the committee was adopted.

The report of the resolutions committee was then adopted as a whole.

FURTHER REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON UNION PRINTERS' HOME.

Proposition No. 45—By Rutland Union:

RUTLAND, VT., June 22, 1905.

J. W. Bramwood, Secretary International Typographical Union, Indianapolis, Ind.:

DEAR SIR—I am authorized by No. 326 to appeal the case of Samuel D. Daniels from the decision of the board of trustees to the convention of the International Typographical Union at Toronto. Will you please bring the papers in the case before the convention? Yours fraternally,

G. A. SMITH, President.

The papers in this case constitute a part of the records of the board of trustees of the Union Printers' Home. They will be at the disposal of the committee to which this appeal is referred.

Committee reports unfavorably, because this appeal belongs in the class referred to in the president's address, covered by our report yesterday and approved by the convention.

T. B. BROWN,
H. R. FREEMAN,
EYRE DAMER,
FRANK H. SEFFING,
JOHN CANTWELL.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Delegate Anderson (Macon) said he hoped eventually to see the ladies admitted to the Home, and stated that the trustees could draw on him for $50 to be applied to that purpose.

The report of the committee on Union Printers' Home as a whole was adopted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

TORONTO, August 19, 1905.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

GENTLEMEN—We, your committee on TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL, beg to report that we heartily endorse the policy of THE JOURNAL, believing under the course pursued that it keeps the membership in close touch with each other, as well as trade conditions, and the report of the secretary-treasurer as to the financial success of THE JOURNAL is especially gratifying.

We wish to call the attention of the membership to the patrons of THE JOURNAL, and urge upon them to use every means within their power to make advertising in THE JOURNAL profitable to the advertisers.

We call to the attention of the editor the demand for a technical department in THE JOURNAL, and suggest that if a practicable plan can be developed that he lay such plan before the next convention for its consideration.

Respectfully submitted,

W. T. ANDERSON,
JOHN TOLAN,
JOHN KLAUS,
WILLIAM P. CARPENTER,
E. D. SULLIVAN,
Committee.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

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Chairman Anderson (Macon) stated in connection with the report from THE JOURNAL committee that in the past few days the action of this convention in enforcing its laws had been distorted and construed by certain persons in attendance here as an effort to muzzle the press. The chairman stated that for the benefit of those who might be appealed to by such argument, and in justice to the convention, he wished to say that the convention had taken absolutely no such action and had not attempted to stifle nor muzzle the press, and that no man who spoke or voted on the proposition had any such intention. That the convention had only enforced its laws, which provide against the circulation of malicious, false or scurrilous literature or statements; that a labor editor or any other editor was entitled to criticize this organization, its officers or members, the convention only demanding that when charges are made they shall be founded on fact, and language held within the bounds of decency. This is demanded by the laws of the land, and is all that the action of the convention implied or intended to imply.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT OF CUMMINGS MEMORIAL COMMITTEE.

TORONTO, ONT., August 18, 1905.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

The undersigned members of the Amos J. Cummings memorial committee, present at the fifty-first session of the International Typographical Union, desire to present the following report of the work and progress of the committee, supplemental to that appearing in the reports of officers presented to the convention:

As stated previously, the amount in the Cummings fund May 31, 1905, was $11,312.85. Since that time and to July 31, 1905, $360.75 additional has been forwarded to headquarters, making the total $11,673.60.

Pledges are on file with the committee from various unions for fully $1,500 more, the major part of which will be sent in shortly, thus insuring fully $13,000 to the fund. Many delegates have informed members of your committee that the question is under consideration in their locals, and it seems an assured fact that the ultimate and complete success of the project is in sight.

Inasmuch as the next session of the International Typographical Union is to be held at Colorado Springs, your committee will endeavor in every way possible to secure the balance of the sum expected—in the neighborhood of $8,000—to the end that at least the cornerstone can be laid at that session, if not the building dedicated, by the officers and delegates to that convention, thus making the occasion doubly interesting.

Your committee earnestly desires the co-operation of all the delegates to this convention in the work of raising the balance, and especially wishes to secure the aid of those unions that have so far failed to contribute, or have only advanced a portion. The amount of 50 cents per member is so small that its appropriation can not entail a hardship upon any union.

Contributions have been received from 360 unions in various sums, and fifty individuals and women's auxiliaries have also sent in various amounts.

Literature pertaining to the matter was prepared for presentation to the delegates, outlining the work since the annual report was made, but it has failed to arrive.

Your committee earnestly entreats the attention of the delegates to this convention to the necessity of prompt action in this project, and especially asks that they take a personal interest, and upon returning home endeavor to get favorable action.

MICHAEL COLBERT, Chairman,
HARVEY E. GARMAN, Secretary,
ALFRED D. CALVERT,
T. B. BROWN,
DAVID HASTINGS,
JOSEPH M. JOHNSON,
Cummings Memorial Committee.

The supplementary report was ordered made part of the records.

The committee on laws offered this additional resolution:

REPORT OF LAWS COMMITTEE.

Proposition No. 140—By the laws committee:

Referring to that part of the president's report under the caption "Condition That Requires Attention," the committee on laws submits the following resolution:

Resolved, That the executive council be authorized to seek a conference with the representatives of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, with a view to formulating an agreement which could be made acceptable to both parties on that matter.

The report of the committee was adopted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON THANKS.

TORONTO, ONT., August 19, 1905.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

GENTLEMEN—Your committee on thanks respectfully presents the following for your consideration:

The delegates hereby extend sincere thanks to Chairman Hugh Stevenson and all members of the arrangements committee of the fifty-first session of the International Typographical Union; to the members of Toronto Union No. 91, and to the Woman's Auxiliary No. 42, for the many courtesies extended and for the magnificent program and entertainment arranged and so successfully carried out for the benefit of all officers, delegates and ex-delegates and visitors.

To the Rev. Bernard Bryan for invoking divine blessing on the proceedings of the convention.

To the Hon. J. P. Whitney, premier of the province of Ontario; Thomas Urquhart, mayor of the city of Toronto; Alderman J. J. Graham, chairman of the civic reception committee; Prof. Goldwin Smith; Robert Glockling, president of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders; Edward Randall, first vice-president of the International

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Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union; John McVicar, ex-president International Typographical Union; John Armstrong, ex-president of the International Typographical Union; and Edward M. Meehan, president of Toronto Typographical Union, for their cordial words of welcome to the convention.

To Hamilton Typographical Union No. 129, Alderman H. A. Martin, acting mayor of the city of Hamilton, and the firm of R. Duncan & Co., for the courtesies extended on the occasion of the visit to that city.

To the press of the city of Toronto, for the impartial reports of the proceedings of this convention, and for other courtesies extended.

To Samuel M. Gompers, president American Federation of Labor; Martin P. Higgins, president Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union; the Toronto Allied Printing Trades Council; J. P. McDonnell, editor National Labor Standard, for the words of good cheer in the great movement toward the eight-hour day, and their proffers of aid in the effort to secure same.

To the various committees of the convention for their tireless and efficient work.

To President Lynch, Secretary-Treasurer Bramwood, their assistants, the sergeant-at-arms and messengers.

CHARLES HERTENSTEIN, Chairman,
ALBERT MARTIN, Secretary,
W. M. REILLY,
W. W. WILCOX.

The report of the committee was adopted as a whole.

FINAL REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LAWS.

To the Officers and Members of the Convention:

Your committee on laws has concluded its deliberations, and the results are well known. We do not feel that it is necessary to assert that the motives actuating us have been prompted by what we believe to be for the best interests of the membership at large. A number of propositions came before us which possessed undoubted merit, but the committee considered the time inopportune for the adoption of the same. We appreciate the support given our report, and trust that the future will reveal the wisdom of your conclusions.

Respectfully submitted,
JOE M. JOHNSON, Chairman,
HORACE JOHNSON,
T. J. CREAGER,
J. VANDER PEREL,
WALTER H. MCKEE.

The report of the committee was adopted.

After authorizing the secretary to make necessary corrections in the record of proceedings, the minutes of the fourth, fifth and sixth day were approved.

Secretary-Treasurer Bramwood announced that the proceedings of the sixth day's session and the credentials presented at the fifty-first session would be mailed to the delegates as early as possible.

The Scranton delegation, Messrs. Millard and Senker, gave notice that they had been instructed to ask the International Typographical Union to meet at Scranton, Pa., during its fifty-third session.

Delegate Fennessy (Los Angeles) said he could not go home to Los Angeles satisfied unless there was a grand whoop for the eight-hour day. He asked favorable and unanimous consideration for the following resolution:

Resolved, That the official battle cry of the International Typographical Union in the agitation for the eight-hour day be:

"We propose to sell to the employer eight hours out of twenty-four, and we will do as we please with the remaining sixteen."

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Delegate Anderson (Macon) moved that when we do adjourn it be with three cheers and a tiger for the eight-hour day, led by Delegate Fennessy.

The motion was unanimously adopted.

A recess was then taken, with the understanding that no other business be taken up except the unfinished report of the committee on thanks.

The convention reconvened in a few moments, the delegates singing a popular song.

THE PRESENTATIONS.

The committee on arrangements of the local union, consisting of Hugh Stevenson, chairman; John Armstrong, vice-chairman; E. J. How, treasurer; John Chinn, secretary; Thomas C. Vodden, assistant secretary; R. S. Burrows, Fred Craig, George W. Dower, J. T. Edworthy, S. Hadden, F. W. Hamblin, Thomas Heaton, A. B. Hutchcroft, W. R. James, G. A. Martin, E. M. Meehan, A. McLiver, J. McMahon, M. O'Grady, W. Palen, W. H. Parr, J. H. Pollard, W. T. Robson, James Simpson, N. R. Taylor, Edwin Till, A. E. Thompson and Ernest Webb, were then called before the platform by President Lynch, who acted as spokesman at the request of Chairman Hertenstein, of the committee on thanks.

President Lynch made a few fitting remarks on the excellent entertainment furnished by the committee, and the patience and good nature displayed by its members. He then presented Chairman Stevenson with a beautiful silver service; Secretary Chinn with an elegant gold watch; Vice-Chairman Armstrong, a gold-headed cane; Treasurer How, a silk umbrella; Assistant Secretary Vodden, a silk umbrella; and the balance of the members of the committee with handsome seal rings. The convention also presented to Toronto Union a beautiful Canadian flag.

President Lynch again thanked the arrangements committee for their courtesies and kindly attendance to the needs of the convention.

The president also expressed the belief that the committee on thanks of this convention had proven to be one of the most diligent, and was entitled to the appreciation the convention would surely accord to it for work well done.

Chairman Stevenson, on behalf of the arrangements committee, returned thanks for the handsome presents, and said they hoped to be able to greet the International Typographical Union in Toronto again.

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Mr. Armstrong could scarcely find words to express his feelings for the beautiful remembrance. He spoke of the eight-hour day, and the Saturday half-holiday so prevalent in Toronto. He again thanked the convention on behalf of the committee, and hoped to see the convention again.

Secretary Chinn said he wished the convention could stop another week.

President Meehan, on behalf of Toronto Union, accepted the flag from the International Typographical Union, and said he hoped to see a Canadian flag placed in the Union Printers' Home, as this is an international organization.

Delegate Fennessy (Los Angeles) then asked the convention to give three cheers and a tiger for the eight-hour day and the International Typographical Union, which were given in a hearty and rousing spirit.

Three cheers and a tiger were also given for President Lynch, the executive council, and Secretary-Treasurer Bramwood.

There being no further business before the convention, the president declared the fifty-first session of the International Typographical Union adjourned sine die.

J. W. BRAMWOOD,
Secretary-Treasurer.

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MEMBERS OF THE FIFTY-FIRST SESSION.

Abraham, Alex.....Stratford, Ont.
Aide, J. C.....Kansas City, Mo.
Alberts, C. H.....Lake Charles, La.
Alberts, O. E.....Schenectady, N. Y.
Alford, Eli.....Providence, R. I.
Alford, J. R.....Manila, P. I.
Alter, S. Herman.....Williamsport, Pa.
Ames, H. B.....Toledo, Ohio.
Anderson, W. T.....Macon, Ga.
Austin, Harry H.....Portland, Ore.

Bair, M. Walter.....Lancaster, Pa.
Baker, Ray W.....Fresno, Cal.
Ball, Edward.....Kingston, Ont.
Bandlow, Robert.....Cleveland, Ohio.
Barnes, D. B.....Chattanooga, Tenn.
Barnum, Mark H.....Washington, D. C.
Bastian, Charles W.....York, Pa.
Beattie, Charles.....Montreal, P. Q.
Bennetto, Edward.....Bridgeport, Conn.
Berger, Victor L.....Milwaukee, Wis.
Beyer, Rudolph A.....Saginaw, Mich.
Birch, R. J.....Chatham, Ont.
Birkedahl, William.....Denver, Colo.
Biwer, Jacques.....St. Louis, Mo.
Black, J. H. J.....Sioux Falls, S. D.
Blain, A. H.....Seattle, Wash.
Bowers, Harry F.....Bellefontaine, Ohio.
Brady, W. S.....Norfolk, Va.
Brewer, A. E.....Toronto, Can.
Brown, T. B.....Topeka, Kan.
Bryan, Robert B.....Waco, Texas.
Buehler, C. J.....Milwaukee, Wis.
Bulcock, John T.....St. Louis, Mo.
Burlington, William.....St. Joseph, Mo.

Cahill, J. J.....St. Paul, Minn.
Cantwell, John.....Montreal, P. Q.
Carlin, W. S.....Wheeling, W. Va.
Carpenter, W. P.....Elmira, N. Y.
Carter, Charles C.....Joplin, Mo.
Casey, Joseph M.....Erie, Pa.
Cherry, James P.....Indianapolis, Ind.
Clark, William A.....Bay City, Mich.
Coffey, Frank M.....Lincoln, Neb.
Colburne, R. C.....Superior, Wis.
Collier, James M.....Coshocton, Ohio.
Comerford, W. H.....Buffalo, N. Y.
Condon, Ed S.....Des Moines, Iowa.
Conway, William F.....Buffalo, N. Y.
Corcoran, Daniel L.....New York, N. Y.
Corning, P. H.....Norwich, Conn.
Crammond, George.....Toronto, Can.
Creager, T. J.....Springfield, Ohio.
Croft, J. P.....Boston, Mass.
Croft, T. G.....Galveston, Texas.
Cronin, John.....Toronto, Can.
Crosman, W. L.....Boston, Mass.
Crowe, Dan J.....Lexington, Ky.
Crowley, Neil J.....Pueblo, Colo.

Damer, Eyre.....Mobile, Ala.
Davey, L. J.....Middletown, N. Y.
Davy, W. W.....Indianapolis, Ind.
Dawson, B. C.....New Kensington, Pa., etc.
Dechend, Harry.....Youngstown, Ohio.
DeGour, H. F.....Reading, Pa.
Dill, Charles.....Canton, Ohio.
Dirks, J. J.....St. Louis, Mo.
Donnell, Ed D.....Cincinnati, Ohio.
Dorsey, M. J.....Pekin, Ill.
Draper, P. M.....Ottawa, Can.
Dwyer, John J.....Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Eby, Edward.....Cincinnati, Ohio.
Edwards, J. E.....Clinton, Ill.
Esty, James B.....Paterson, N. J.
Evans, A. M.....Champaign-Urbana, Ill.
Everett, John N.....Memphis, Tenn.
Fahey, Henry.....Binghamton, N. Y.

Faries, Walter W.....Philadelphia, Pa.
Feckey, W. W.....Steubenville, Ohio.
Fennessy, T. D.....Los Angeles, Cal.
Ferguson, David.....Akron, Ohio.
Finley, John F.....New York, N. Y.
Flaherty, John F.....Burlington, Vt.
Flynn, Michael D.....Princeton, N. J.
Forbes, Kenneth M.....Jersey City, N. J.
Frazier, George E.....Baltimore, Md.
Freeman, H. R.....Salt Lake City, Utah.
Freeman, J. F.....Binghamton, N. Y.

Garrison, Edwin W.....Newark, N. J.
Geng, Fred W.....Rockford, Ill.
Gibbons, Thomas J.....Springfield, Mass.
Gillard, Charles E.....Sandusky, Ohio.
Gleason, Eugene.....New Castle, Pa.
Godkin, James H.....Hartford, Conn.
Golds, Phil J.....Guelph, Ont.
Gray, Ida L.....Aurora, Ill.
Gray, M. R.....Indianapolis, Ind.
Green, Dan W.....Atlanta, Ga.
Gude, L. A.....Springfield, Ill.

Habecker, Charles W.....Fort Wayne, Ind.
Hanley, Thomas J.....Hamilton, Ont.
Hansen, C. F.....Elgin, Ill.
Harris, John T.....Washington, Ind.
Harrison, Richard P.....Hackensack, N. J.
Hartman, James A.....Baltimore, Md.
Hartnett, John L.....Troy, N. Y.
Hawley, Charles A.....Winnipeg, Man.
Hayes, Max S.....Cleveland, Ohio.
Hearns, Murray.....Grand Rapids, Mich.
Henderson, H. D.....Rochester, N. Y.

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Henderson, U. T .....Council Bluffs, Iowa.
Hendrick, C. C .....New Orleans, La.
Hertenstein, Charles .....St. Louis, Mo.
Heuston, Robert J.....Union Hill, N. J.
Hinman, R. G.....Omaha, Neb.
Holderby, R. T.....Atlanta, Ga.
Hollingsworth, J. S.....Jacksonville, Fla.
Holm, A. B.....Chicago, Ill.
Huber, J. N.....Greensburg, Pa.
Hughes, Maurice E.....Providence, R. I.

Irwin, F. T .....Manchester, N. H.

James, W. R.....Toronto, Can.
Jerrard, Josiah.....Winnipeg, Man.
Johndrew, Orvis F.....Beaver Valley, Pa.
Johnson, Horace.....Memphis, Tenn.
Johnson, J. M.....Washington, D. C.
Johnson, R. M.....Beaumont, Texas.
Jordan, W. H.....Nashville, Tenn.

Kane, Thomas F .....Boston, Mass.
Kay, Frank.....Atlantic City, N. J.
Kennedy, E. F .....Pittsburg, Pa.
Kennedy, J. P., sr.....Minneapolis, Minn.
Kinner, Bert M .....Bradford, Pa.
Kipp, Charles F.....Columbus, Ohio.
Klaus, John .....St Paul, Minn.
Klein, Fred.....Pittsburg, Pa.
Knapp, Harry C.....Washington, D. C.
Kreft, Ernst.....Philadelphia, Pa.
Kuhnholz, E. L .....New Orleans, La.
Kupke, William. .....Chicago, Ill.

Larson, Joseph C.....Chicago, Ill.
Leader, H. E.....Altoona, Pa.
Lee, William W.....Tarrytown-Ossining, N. Y.
Leigh, J. E .....Trenton, N. J.
Lovett, D. C., jr.....Charleston, W. Va.
Lucas, W. R.....Batavia, N. Y.
Lyon, C. B.....Sunbury, Pa.

Marcy, O. N .....Marlboro-Hudson, Mass.
Markey, James H.....Albany, N. Y.
Marshall, David.....St. Catherines, Ont.
Marshall, W. A.....Galesburg, Ill.
Martin, Albert.....Peterborough, Ont.
Maydwell, H. C.. .....Meriden, Conn.
Mayer, John F.....Hamilton, Ohio.
McCahill, C. W.....Columbus, Ohio.
McCallum, James S .....Jamestown, N. Y.
McCracken, Robert C .....Washington, Pa.
McCullagh, B. C.....Toledo, Ohio.
McCurdy, F. B .....Houston, Texas.
McInerney, William.....Chicago, Ill.
McKee, Walter H.....New York, N. Y.
McKibbin, David J.....Sioux City, Iowa.
McKinstry, Ernest.....Port Arthur, Ont.
McLogan, John J.....Detroit, Mich.
McWilliams, D. T.....Zanesville, Ohio.
Meade, John.....Philadelphia, Pa.
Millard, Miles H.....Scranton, Pa.
Miller, Hugo.....Indianapolis, Ind.
Moore, A. B.....Fort Worth, Texas.
Moore, R. P.....Shreveport, La.
Moore, W. J .....Brockville, Ont.

Morehouse, Albert W.....Danbury, Conn.
Morse, Edwin T.....Hartford, Conn.
Mowbray, R. E.....Streator, Ill.
Mullen, J. W .....Rock Island, Ill., etc.
Mulvihill, George E.....Minneapolis, Minn.

Neary, Charles J.....Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
Needham, W. A.....Des Moines, Iowa.
Neff, Jesse F .....Sedalia, Mo.
Neilan, Francis W.....New London, Conn.
Nelis, William M.....Chicago, Ill.
Nihill, Thomas F .....Orange, N. J.
Nock, T. T .....Birmingham, Ala.

O'Brien, J. M... .....Yonkers, N. Y.
O'Brien, T. J .....Lawrence, Mass.
O'Connor, John A.....Louisville, Ky.
O'Donnell, Edward J.....Newburgh, N. Y.
O'Neal, A. B. F.....Massillon, Ohio.
Orser, William E.....Rochester, N. Y.
O'Sullivan, John V., jr.....Port Huron, Mich.

Parker, F. A.....Racine, Wis.
Parsell, W. B.....Kansas City, Mo.
Pennington, Herbert.....Mattoon, Ill.
Plambeck, Richard C.....Chicago, Ill.
Porter, Frank J.....Detroit, Mich.
Purnett, William E.....Butte, Mont.

Quigley, Thomas.....Kalamazoo, Mich.
Quirk, John F.....Albany, N. Y.

Reilly, W. M .....Dallas, Texas.
Rhoades, J. F .....Boston, Mass.
Rhodes, W. H.....Danville, Ill.
Ripley, R. L.....Lansing, Mich.
Ripley, W. S.....Omaha, Neb.
Robbins, C. E.....St. Louis, Mo.
Robinson, B. C.....Los Angeles, Cal.
Robinson, W. J.....New York, N. Y.
Rogers, A. C.....Warren, Pa.
Ryan, F. H .....London, Ont.

Saltus, Freeman M .....Worcester, Mass.
Sandow, Thomas H.....Wilkes Barre, Pa.
Sayers, John F .....Milwaukee, Wis.
Sayles, E. Roy.....Brantford, Ont.
Scanlon, James A.....Syracuse, N. Y.
Schleif, George W.....Richmond, Va.
Schultz, W. A.....Elizabeth, N. J.
Scott, Fred C.....Syracuse, N. Y.
Seaman, William H.....Cincinnati, Ohio.
Seffing, Frank H.....Cleveland, Ohio.
Selden, Frank W.....Pontiac, Mich.
Senker, Louis H.....Scranton, Pa.
Shaffer, George E .....Harrisburg, Pa.
Shepard, L. C.....Grand Rapids, Mich.
Sherer, George W.....Pontiac, Ill.
Sherman, E. S .....Denver, Colo.
Shrope, M. D. L.....Easton, Pa.
Shultz, J. M.....Decatur, Ill.
Slemons, A. G.....Terre Haute, Ind.
Smith, H. W.....Lincoln, Neb.
*Smith, Shelby .....Philadelphia, Pa.
Snyder, W. A.....Colorado Springs, Colo.
Soverino, George W.....Fall River, Mass.
Spead, F. A.....Lowell, Mass.

* Expelled from convention and seat declared vacant on fourth day.

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Steele, Philip S.....Washington, D. C.
Steffen, F. W.....Cleveland, Ohio.
Stubbs, C. L.....Springfield, Ohio.
Sullivan, E. D.....Cincinnati, Ohio.
Sullivan, George.....Lafayette, Ind.
Sullivan, Jerry.....Nashville, Tenn.
Sutch, John.....East Liverpool, Ohio.
Suydam, W. L.....Springfield, Mass.

Tardif, Victor.....Montreal, P. Q.
Thompson, Sam.....New York, N. Y.
Throssell, Elmer.....Newark, N. J.
Tolan, John.....New York, N. Y.
Turner, W. P.....Greensboro, N. C.

Vander Perel, J.....Denver, Colo.
Van Doren, Frank W.....Keokuk, Iowa.
Varley, James B.....Somerville, N. J.
Vauthier, Bruno.....Montreal, P. Q.

Watters, James.....Ottawa, Can.
Webber, George.....Olean, N. Y.
West, John H.....Brockton, Mass.
Whealan, Emmett.....Chicago, Ill.
White, H. L.....San Francisco, Cal.
Whitley, John J.....Houston, Texas.
Wigg, Walter H.....St. Thomas, Ont.
Wilcox, W. W.....Peoria, Ill.
Witchall, W. H.....Duluth, Minn.
Wolber, Gustave J.....Newark, N. J.
Wolfe, Harry T.....Columbus, Ohio.
Woody, R. Leon.....Richmond, Va.
Wright, R. E.....Ashtabula, Ohio.

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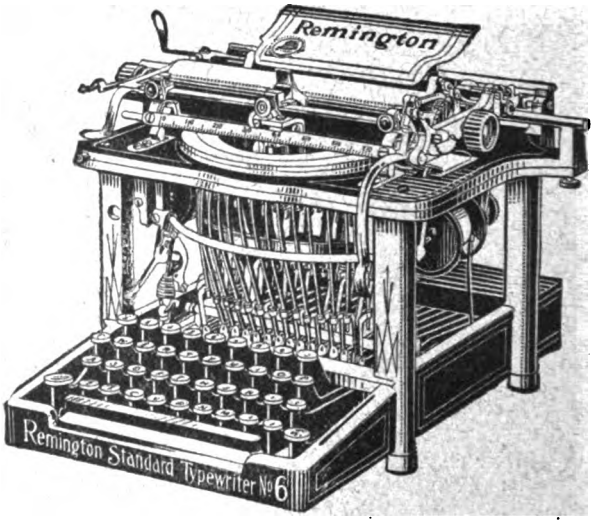

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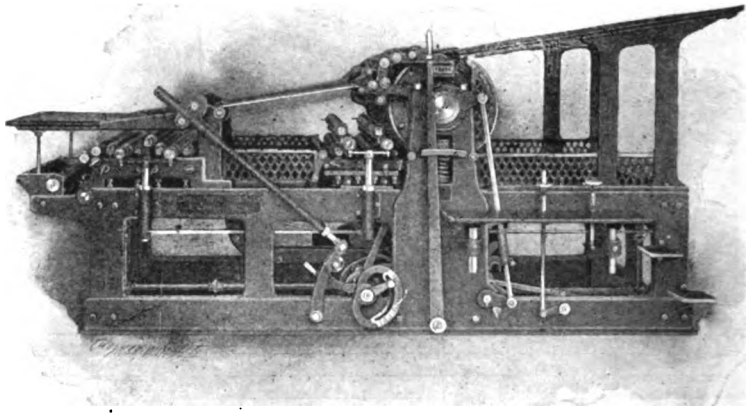

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The Typographical Journal

J. W. BRAMWOOD, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA
ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, AS SECOND CLASS MATTER
ISSUED ON THE FIFTH OF EACH MONTH

VOLUME XXVII November, 1905 NUMBER FIVE

SOME STATISTICS.

BY HENRY M. JAMES.

THE readers of THE JOURNAL have not had the pleasure (and, printer-like, some of them will say doubtful pleasure) of reading any statistics presented by me for their perusal for some time. Figures are never interesting unless they are digested and their import thoroughly understood. However, I believe that the figures presented in this article, showing as they do what was done by the great British unions, among them those in the printing and allied trades, during 1903, will prove of considerable interest. The readers of THE JOURNAL who received copies of the "Minimum Wage Scales of the Typographical Unions," compiled from reports of the local secretaries by Secretary-Treasurer Bramwood (who deserves to be elected a fellow of the Statistical Society as a reward for his hard work in the compilation), will find considerable enlightenment if they will compare that report with the figures and table presented herewith. Before I go any further, I must acknowledge the courtesy of Charles James Drummond, former secretary of the London Society of Compositors and now an official in the labor department of the Board of Trade, a government institution, in sending me a copy of the "Tenth Abstract of Labor Statistics of the United Kingdom" for 1902–1904. It has been a matter of hard work to study this volume and cull therefrom the salient points of most interest to the readers of THE JOURNAL, but the end, it is felt, justifies the labor.

FEDERATIONS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

In 1903 there were six federations of trades councils, with 424,827 members, and one general federation of trades unions, with 403,301 members. In the printing and allied trades the United Kingdom Federation had 46,418 members, and there was one other federation with 2,570 members. There were forty-three associations of employers, seven of these being federations, in the same trades. The total number of trades councils was 204, with a membership of 839,110. In 1904 the trades union congress, held at Leeds, had 453 delegates present, representing 1,320,432 members in 159 unions.

STANDARD RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS.

Under this heading we need only concern ourselves with the figures presented with regard to printers. It will be observed that the accompanying table, which presents the hours and rates recognized at the beginning of 1905 as the minimum for a full week's work, exclusive of overtime, deals only with hand composition.

It will be at once noted that the wages for hand compositors are not overlucrative from the American point of view. Yet the economic conditions that obtain in the British isles are such that the workman is not so poorly paid as the figures would intimate. Everything is cheaper, and the standard of living is not so high as obtains here. In many of the towns mentioned six-roomed houses may be obtained for a dollar and a

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quarter or a dollar and a half a week. Houses—not flats. However, the workman is always striving to obtain more, for notwithstanding the cheaper economic conditions, the printer does not receive the remuneration to which he feels he is justly entitled. The printer is better off, however, than those in other industries, for the report shows that, to take one case alone, the average cash wages per week of ordinary agricultural laborers in England and Wales for 1903 were 18s ($4.50, say), while in Ireland they averaged 10s 11d. These laborers, however, received extra pay for piecework, overtime, etc. Throughout the kingdom the police (patrolmen) are poorly paid, as compared with the princely remuneration that obtains in the United States. In London the minimum is 25s 6d, maximum 33s 6d, for the metropolitan police, while the minimum for policemen in the city proper is 27s and the maximum 42s 6d. From what we read,

Towns.	Compositors (for Hand Composition).					
	Weekly Rate of Wages.			Weekly Hours of Labor.		
	Jobbing.	Weekly Newspapers.	Daily Newspapers (Morning).	Jobbing.	Weekly Newspapers.	Daily Newspapers (Morning).
England and Wales.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.			
Barrow-in-Furness	33 0	33 0	....	54	54	..
Birkenhead	36 6	36 6	46 6	51	51	50
Birmingham	34 6	34 6	45 0	52	52	48
Blackburn	32 6	32 6	34 0*	52	52	52*
Bolton	33 0	33 0	33 0*	52	52	52*
Bradford	33 0	32 0	42 0	51	51	50
Brighton	30 0	....	....	54	..	..
Bristol	31 0	32 0	40 0	52½	54	54
Burnley	31 6	31 6	....	52	52	..
Cardiff	32 0	32 0	40 0	52½	52½	52½
Derby	33 0	33 0	38 0	52	52	48
Halifax	32 6	32 6	....	52	52	..
Huddersfield	30 0	30 0	38 0	51½	51½	51½
Hull	32 0	32 0	42 0	53	53	50
Ipswich	28 0	28 0	35 0	54	54	50
Leeds	35 6	....	46 0	52½	52½	48
Leicester	33 6	35 0	38 0	52	52	50
Liverpool	36 6	36 6	46 6	51	51	50
London	39 0	39 0	....	52½	52½	..
Manchester	35 0	35 0	42 0	50	48	48
Middlesbrough	32 0	34 0	34 0*	52	52	52*
Newcastle-on-Tyne	35 0	35 0	42 0	52½	52	50
Northampton	30 0	31 0	....	52	52	..
Norwich	26 0	26 0	40 0	54	54	..
Nottingham	34 6	35 0	38 0	52	52	50
Oldham	34 0	34 0	34 0*	51½	51½	52½*
Plymouth	30 0	30 0	33 0	54	54	48
Portsmouth	30 0	....	32 0*	54	..	54
Preston	32 6	32 6	35 0*	52	..	52*
Reading	28 0	28 0	....	52	52	..
Sheffield	35 0	....	45 0	51	51	48
Southampton	24s. to 27s.	....	....	54	..	..
South Shields	....	....	....	..	..	..
Sunderland	33 0	....	35 0*	53	..	53*
Swansea	31 0	31 0	31 0*	54	54	54*
Walsall	32 0	32 0	....	52	52	..
Wolverhampton	32 6	35 0	35 0*	52	52	52*
Scotland.						
Aberdeen	30 0	30 0	39 6	50	50	50
Dundee	31 6	32s.6d. & 35s.	42 0	50	50	50
Edinburgh	32s. & 32s. 6d.	32s.6d. & 35s.	40 0	52½	52½	51
Glasgow	34 0	34s. & 35s.6d.	40 0	50	50	50
Ireland.						
Belfast	34 0	34 0	42 0	52½	52½	50
Cork	32 6	32 6	42 0	52	52	48
Dublin	35 0	....	....	54	..	..

* Evening Newspapers.

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there are no opportunities for graft, as the law is strictly carried out. This by way of illustration. Without graft, we must agree with Gilbert that "the policeman's life is not a happy one."

ONE HUNDRED PRINCIPAL TRADE UNIONS.

In 1903 there were 1,166 unions, with a total membership of 1,902,308, as compared with 1,190 unions with 1,924,809 members in 1902. The banner year was 1901, when there were 1,225 unions, with 1,939,022 members. The 100 principal unions in 1903 had 1,133,-640 members, an income of £2,073,612 (the highest in a decade), and expended £1,895,-015. At the end of the year these unions were worth £4,550,775, an average per member of £4 0s 3½d (say $20). This is, indeed, a notable showing, and speaks volumes for the good management for which these unions are noted. Forty-one unions in the printing and allied trades had a membership in 1903 of 60,102, an increase of over 1,000 over 1902. Seven printers' and allied trades unions, with a membership of 44,877, had an income of £89,109 in 1903, and their expenditures are given as £87,677, and funds at the end of the year as £170,094. The expenditures of these seven unions show gradual increases since 1892, when the amount spent in benefits was £55,658. The total expenditures of the 100 principal trade unions show gradual increases since 1892, when the amount spent was £1,433,111, against the £1,895,015 expended in 1903.

The London Society of Compositors and the Typographical Association are, of course, included in the 100 principal unions under review. In 1892 these unions had 9,978, and 11,313 members, respectively, which figures had risen in 1903 to 11,270 and 17,698. The income of the London Society in 1903 was £32,715 and its expenditures £32,875 (the out-of-work benefits were the principal drain). The income of the Typographical Association (which operates throughout the kingdom, but not in London) was £25,681 in 1903, and its expenditures £24,864. The former society had funds of £72,249 and the latter £53,531.

WORKMEN'S CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

In 1903 there were 2,291 societies, of which 2,027, with 2,085,731 members, made sales amounting to £87,975,651. These were classed under the head of "co-operative distribution and production," and were wholesale and retail. Retail societies, numbering 1,455, with 1,987,423 members, made sales to the tune of £57,512,887. There were 16 wholesale associations for production in the printing and allied trades, employing 760 people, and making sales amounting to £133,454, and 17 retail associations, having 706 employes and making sales worth £125,-833.

NUMBERS EMPLOYED.

According to the census of 1901, there were 334,261 people employed in the printing and allied trades, such as books, stationery and paper. Of these, 2,051 were boys and girls aged thirteen to fourteen.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION SCHEMES.

Particulars are given of the working of sundry schemes under the workmen's compensation acts of 1897 and 1900, mention of which is frequently made in labor items from across the water. These include payments for death and to dependents, for incapacity, and other benefits. In 1903, under 52 schemes, there were 126,358 workmen employed. The contributions by employes were £42,374, by employers £64,154, and other receipts came to £4,471, a total of £110,999. Payments on death and to dependents were £15,997, for incapacity £59,424, for other benefits £11,112, other payments £2,102 and management expenses £5,697, a total of £94,332. The funds of these schemes at the end of the year were £172,408.

[*Concluded in December Number.*]

TALKING about printing and its growth it is remarked that in 1671 Governor Berkley, of Virginia, when questioned regarding instruction in the colony, thanked God that "there are no free schools nor printing, and I hope we shall not have them these hundred years." Now more than one-fifth of the total population of the country is enrolled in the public schools, and free printing is represented by practically 21,000 newspapers and periodicals. Other times, other manners.

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HOW THE GAG IS APPLIED.

The following is a facsimile of a letter being sent to newspaper publishers. Note the attempt to dictate what the newspapers shall publish, and the thinly veiled offer to subsidize them. Ninety per cent of the papers of the country granted the eight-hour day years ago. It is safe to say this form of "coercion" will be resented except where the paper's policy is exclusively controlled by the counting room.

TELEPHONES: {537, 2000, 2000} Cortlandt. CABLE ADDRESS: "Namus," New York. CODES USED Commercial Cable, Western Union. A. B. C., Lieber's.

The National Association of Manufacturers of the United States of America

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General Offices: 170 BROADWAY, (Maiden Lane and Cortlandt Street,)

NEW YORK, October 7, 1905.

CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Sir:-

The manufacturers of the country, many of them advertisers and friends of yours — and all of them friends of yours, whether they are advertisers or not — are again in the midst of an eight-hour and open-shop campaign, and I want, if you will permit me, to ask your considerate interest in their cause, not to the extent of printing anything or of suppressing anything, but merely to get you more and more closely in touch with the general situation touching the fight which the employing printers of the country are now making. (We want to help you to get hold of the truth in the matter; that is all.)

We honestly believe that the restrictive and coercive legislative propositions made by organized labor in the last two years could never have been prevented without the opposition of an aroused public sentiment as developed by the newspapers, which (as an old newspaper man) I believe also to have opinions of their own. In this case, where unquestionably the Typographical Union is seeking to press intolerable conditions upon the employing printers, the great issues concerning all employers and all holders of property (and believers, in a measure at least, in the value of individual effort) are, as we cannot help but feel, vitally to be effected one way or the other.

Even if we were asking a great sacrifice of you, we should be prepared to reciprocate your interest in every way possible.

Respectfully and cordially yours,

Marshall Cushing

Secretary.

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"The Why and Wherefore."

Following are a few extracts from the address on "The Why and Wherefore of the Eight-Hour Demand of Union Printers," delivered by Frank K. Foster at a meeting held under the auspices of New Haven Union No. 47. Lack of space prevents a reproduction of the entire speech:

The desire of man for rational leisure has developed in direct proportion with the growth of his higher faculties. Illiterate men do not desire time in which to read; unthinking men time in which to think. When men are merely beasts of burden physical needs are alone imperative. But when the mere working man is transformed by education into the thinking man, leisure for the use of his new found faculties becomes equally imperative.

* * *

The fact should not be lost sight of that the time is comparatively brief in which the shop worker owns himself, physically as well as mentally, after deducting not alone the hours during which he is at work, but also the time employed going to and from his work and that absolutely required for the rest and repair of his physical organism. In reality a reduction of 10 per cent in the length of the working day means an increase of 33 per cent in the time in which the wage earner is at liberty to act as a free agent.

The movement for the shorter workday has both a history and a philosophy. It has both an economic and an ethical justification. It has not been created, as our friends of the typothetæ would have us believe, by the strident demands of loud-voiced agitators, but is the product of those elemental forces which continually broaden the aspirations of the workers of the world.

* * *

In a strictly economic sense, labor is a commodity and is bought and sold in the market as such. The price of commodities, the wise men have long assured us, is regulated by the law of supply and demand. Under normal conditions, when the supply of a commodity is decreased the demand increases. No one questions the right of manufacturers to adjust production to the probable demand. Why should the seller of the commodity of labor be curtailed in his freedom when he seeks to regulate the supply of his commodity which he deems best to put upon the market?

* * *

We do not assume that all wage earners will at once make the best possible use of additional leisure. Social chronicles of any age do not reveal the fact that the so-called leisure classes have so rendered an account of their stewardship. But the trade union does contend that reasonable leisure is an essential requisite for the production of the most efficient labor, for intelligent citizenship and well balanced men. The most powerful nations industrially are those where the short-hour day obtains.

The employers claim that the insuperable objection to the eight-hour day is the increased cost of production. Rummaging among the archives of the Boston public library a few days ago I came across the report of the committee of the New York employing printers in 1872 in reply to the eight- hour demand of that time, and you may find there the same stereotyped arguments which now do duty after a lapse of nearly half a century. Meanwhile the world has moved. In other industries in this country hundreds of thousands of mechanics are working on the eight-hour basis. All over the world, and particularly in the antipodes, steady progress has been made toward this goal. And this progress has been made despite the insistence upon the fallacy by employers that any reduction of the hours of labor decreases production. In 1838 the factories of this state ran sixteen hours a day. Without the determination of labor to have more of life, do you suppose the operatives would have achieved the present working day?

* * *

And another point of interest to our timid fellow craftsmen who fear that their wages will be decreased with the decreasing hours. The old couplet,

"Whether you work by the piece or the day,
Decreasing the hours increases the pay,"

is based on economic truth, as any one can convince themselves who takes the trouble to use his powers of observation in the industrial world about him. So long ago as 1847, in a debate upon this very subject in the House of Parliament, the Earl of Ellesmere said: "It is a remarkable fact, everywhere and at all times the same, the more hours men work in any staple branch of manufactures the less they receive in the form of wages." Lord Macaulay, in a powerful argument maintained the same position.

* * *

We are quite satisfied to accept the employers' dictum that our craft is fairly intelligent and decently moral, but there is room for improvement in the physical scale, as the statistics of any insurance company will bear witness. We maintain, as a fundamental proposition, that until the "expectation of life" of the average printer of any given age shall equal that of the average member of the so-called independent classes of like age that there remains the strongest of arguments for the further reduction of the working day, whether it be to eight, seven or even less. Will the typothetæ maintain that such is now the case? Whatever else insurance companies may be—and recent developments indicate that their functions are many and varied—they will not be accused of being sentimental organizations, at least so far as the policy holders are concerned. Now you will find that the printer of twenty-one years of age taking out a life policy will have to pay a premium therefor based upon several years less expectation of life than that of the man who is not subjected to the influence of shop surroundings. It is no answer to this to say that other mechanics are handicapped in the same manner. We have a right to the natural period of existence and this right can not be shaken by all the arguments of those opposed to the eight-hour demand.

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Note and Comment

OFFICIAL BATTLE CRY OF THE I. T. U.

We propose to sell to the employer eight hours out of twenty-four, and we will do as we please with the remaining sixteen.

How is the strike insurance business, Mr. Macintyre?

MONEY may talk, but it can't set type—it takes printers to do that.

JUST stand pat, obey the law (even judge-made law), and we will win.

JUDGE HOLDOM virtually holds the eight-hour workday to be unlawful. We suppose this would also apply to the twenty-four-hour workday.

SEEING defeat staring them in the face at every point, the members of the typothetæ are seeking the aid of the courts in a vain attempt to stem the tide.

SOME competent legal authority should definitely determine what is "lawful" and "unlawful." Some jurists hold acts to be "lawful" which other jurists declare "unlawful." With such wide divergence of views on the part of those whose duty it is to construe the law, is it any wonder that the layman's mind is befogged on these points? Get together, gentlemen.

WITH national, state and private banks tumbling about our heads; with insurance scandal shrieking from the headlines of the newspapers; with staid and long-respected business institutions enmeshed in charges of graft and corruption; with Tom Lawson hammering to pieces our ingrained ideas of honor in the business world; with charges of secret rebates against the railroads, tirades against tainted money, and indications of imprisonment for beef trust officials—the daily press scarcely finds time to refer back to Sam Parks as a representative labor unionist.

UNION buttons are going out from headquarters at a lively rate just now. At the present rate it will not be long until every member is showing his colors. Articles on this subject by JOURNAL correspondents recently have undoubtedly been a great factor in stimulating the demand.

IT IS shameful the way some of the members of the typothetæ are being threatened with a boycott by the "business interests" in case they sign eight-hour contracts. What has become of the "individual liberty" they prated so much about? Consistency, etc.

ON one day recently forty "want ads" appeared in two St. Louis papers for non-union printers and pressmen. About half of these were from one firm. This firm has been claiming for the past month that it had more printers than it needed. Just advertising for fun.

JUDGE HOLDOM'S references to "coercion" are ambiguous. This learned jurist should explain his remarks. THE JOURNAL ventures the assertion that even Judge Holdom has been "coerced" many times into doing things disagreeable to him.

DOES your wife buy the Home Companion? The Crowell Publishing Company, of Springfield, Ohio, prints it. The Crowell Company secured an injunction against Springfield Union and employs non-unionists. That's all.

IF anything were needed to demonstrate the weakness of the typothetæ and the falsity of its claims that the struck offices are well supplied with competent printers, it is found in the pleas for court injunctions.

GIVE the fullest publicity to the injunction obtained by the typothetæ. Let the people know the aid of the courts has been invoked by unfair employers to prevent you from obtaining a shorter workday.

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The Eight-Hour Assessment.

Acting in accordance with our laws, the executive council of the International Typographical Union, on October 17, submitted to the referendum the following proposition:

Shall an assessment of fifty (50) cents per week per member, payable each week, be levied on the membership of the International Typographical Union, for the purpose of financing the eight-hour contest until its termination, under the following terms and conditions:

Said assessment shall not apply to unions engaged in strike during the progress of the strike, in case such unions are collecting a local assessment, for strike purposes, equal to 50 cents per week per member.

When a strike is settled or the local assessment discontinued or reduced to less than 50 cents per week per member, the International assessment, as above specified, shall immediately apply to the members of such unions.

The assessment shall take effect with the week beginning Monday, November 6, 1905, and shall continue in the discretion of the executive council of the International Typographical Union, it being understood that the assessment shall be promptly discontinued when conditions warrant such a course.

It shall be the duty of local officials to collect this assessment at the end of each week and transmit the same, without delay, to the secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union.

Circulars dealing with this subject were mailed to all members of the organization whose names appear on THE JOURNAL mailing list.

At this date (October 27) a number of unions, including some of the larger locals, have made returns to headquarters, and from present indications the proposition will be adopted by an overwhelming majority.

It is the intention of the executive council to discontinue the one-half of one per cent assessment now being collected, in case the 50-cent-per-member per week proposition is adopted.

Stand Pat!

As a last desperate attempt to swing public opinion to its way of thinking, the typothetæ is making an effort to secure injunctions wherever any pretext can be trumped up. Our members should have no fear of injunctions. Injunctions will not beat a printers' strike. All the court orders in the world will not compel our members to go to work in unfair shops. All they have to do is to remain firm and steadfast, and victory is theirs all along the line. Money, influence in the commercial world, and other things may be at the command of the unfair employers—but they lack the printers. And the printing business needs printers. The miscellaneous collection of strikebreakers that have been secured are not printers—the employers know that as well as we do. Carried away by a few sentimental ideas in regard to the open shop, the typothetæ members that are left may for a brief while hope to discourage our members by making a bluff at running with this riff-raff, but the business instinct will prevail in the end with business men.

Union Shop the Open Shop.

Certain employers have claimed to recognize the right of labor to organize, have expressed their approval of unions, and have at the same time contended for the open shop. That the open shop would mean the disruption of the union, is generally conceded. If these employers approve of unions, why don't they approve of the union shop? Do you suppose for an instant that these employers want the so-called open shop because of their love for the non-unionist? Don't you know that the real reason for their wanting to establish the open shop is that it may prove an entering wedge for the complete disruption of the union. The non-union shop, erroneously called the open shop, is closed to union men. The union shop, erroneously called the closed shop, is open to all men—for the union is open to all competent workmen and is willing and anxious to take them in. The only condition the union imposes is that those who come in shall bear their part in keeping up decent conditions. The employer who says he believes in unions, and at the same time advocates the open (or non-union) shop, is either a fool or a prevaricator.

THE Crowell Publishing Company, of Springfield, Ohio, employs non-union labor and secured an injunction against the members of Springfield Typographical Union. The Crowell Publishing Company publishes the Woman's Home Companion, and Farm and Fireside. Lest we forget.

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Scouring the Earth for Printers.

G. I. Brayton, one of THE JOURNAL'S correspondents, unearthed a contemptible typothetæ trick in far-away England. Mr. Brayton recently proceeded to England from Australia on his globe-encircling tour, and his attention was attracted to the following ad, which was being run in papers all over the United Kingdom:

JOB COMPOSITORS, first-class, and competent LINOTYPE OPERATORS required immediately, to proceed to Canada; permanent situations guaranteed each man before leaving Liverpool; wages 18 dollars (£3 15s.) per week of 53 hours; applicants must be prepared to pay own passage out, and be ready to sail with employer's representative first week in November.—Reply to "Canada," care Charles Birchall, Ltd., Liverpool.

This set Mr. Brayton to thinking, and he finally decided to investigate the matter. Answering the ad, he received the following entertaining literature:

[Copy of Typewritten Letter.]

Reply to Liscard.

THE WINNIPEG PRINTERS' BOARD OF TRADE

175 McDermot Avenue, WINNIPEG, CANADA.

Personally-Conducted Printers' Tour of Canada,

NOVEMBER, 1905

CHARLES BRUNNING
Manager.

237 LISCARD ROAD
LISCARD, LIVERPOOL
October 11, 1905.

J. BRYAN, 5, Blucher St., B-ham:

You appear to have had plenty of experience and I engage you for Canada conditionally that you agree to the enclosed particulars. Wire me your decision, forward deposit money to either myself or to Allans direct, and guarantee will be forwarded you. I hope to be in Birmingham shortly, but prefer to fix matters up before my arrival. I can see you there to give you full particulars, and will notify you the date of my visit and the name of my hotel. C. B.

[Copy of Typewritten Circular.]

PERSONALLY-CONDUCTED PRINTERS' TOUR TO CANADA, NOVEMBER, 1905.

In reply to your letter re application for job printer or linotype operator for Canada, please read carefully the following particulars:

(1) I guarantee each man selected by me a permanent situation at the following rate of wages—Job printers, 18 dollars (£3 15s od per week of 53 hours). Linotype operators, 20 dollars (£4 3s od per week of 53 hours). This scale of wages is the minimum in Winnipeg. Most men who are a trifle above the average make from 2 dollars per week more, according to ability. The selected men are required to immediately proceed to Winnipeg. Those, however, who wish to proceed further west may do so, as there is a constant and ever-increasing demand for job printers and linotype operators throughout the entire Canadian North West, as well as in the eastern provinces.

(2) If you are selected, you must be prepared to immediately pay a deposit of £2 on a second-class fare direct to Winnipeg from Liverpool, and the balance must be paid at the Liverpool offices of the Allan Line Steamships to Canada on the date preceding or morning of sailing, when tickets will be issued through to Winnipeg. A deposit of £1 is required on the third-class fare, balance to be paid in the same way as the second-class fare. Under no consideration will any free passages be issued.

(3) On behalf of the Winnipeg Printers' Board of Trade, I give a written guarantee to each man engaged on receipt of deposit money, and each man must be prepared to surrender at time of embarkation steamship and railway tickets into the hands of the employers' representative, who will also take control of baggage checks through to Winnipeg. A second-class ocean and rail fare to Winnipeg by the new Allan Turbine Steamer "Virginian" leaving Liverpool on Thursday, October 26, costs £12 6s 8d, and a third-class ocean and rail fare to Winnipeg costs £9 1s 8d. Work begins immediately on arrival in Winnipeg, and every accommodation will be provided by the Winnipeg Board of Trade for the men's reception, lodgings and furnished rooms for married men, who propose to take their wives, being reserved at a moderate figure. Single men may procure excellent and superior board and lodgings, including three substantial meals per day, from 4½ to 5 dollars per week (18s to £1). Cheaper lodgings may be had. The outfit consists of ordinary clothing, with plenty of good warm underclothing and a heavy, well-lined overcoat, which may be procured in Canada on arrival. In Winnipeg the winter period sets in about the middle of November, but it is not particularly cold until January.

(4) Applicants for these positions will kindly bring with them copies of originals of testimonials, specimens if procurable, in order that a quick decision may be arrived at, as the short date to day of sailing will permit of no delay.

(5) Second-class berths will be reserved immediately on receipt of deposit money. Third-class accommodation is arranged on the day of departure.

I hope to visit Manchester, Leeds, Sheffield, Birmingham and London, where applicants will be interviewed, but providing full particulars be forthcoming by post, men may be selected without the option of interview. In such cases the deposit money may be forwarded to me direct, or to Messrs. Allans, envelopes to be marked "Printers' Tour." Steamship and tourist agents are not permitted to book passages for this personally-conducted party.

It will be noted that no mention is made of the eight-hour strike now in progress in Winnipeg and other portions of Canada and the United States. This carefully prepared circular is intended to convey the impression that there is a genuine demand

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for printers in Winnipeg and other localities, and flattering inducements in the wage line are offered.

Bear in mind, dear reader, that the Winnipeg Printers' Board of Trade is a member of the United Typothetæ of America. Read the letter of its agent carefully, especially that portion in regard to surrender of steamship and railway tickets and baggage checks at time of embarkation, and see how men are practically sold into slavery to serve the purposes of the typothetæ. Notice, if you please, the suggestion that "those who wish to proceed further west may do so." We take it for granted that they may also proceed further south if they wish, unless prevented by law.

Acting for the International Typographical Union, Mr. Brayton sent letters to the British printing trade unions, calling attention to conditions in this country, and warning union men that this "personally conducted" excursion was but a strikebreaking expedition, pure and simple.

Cablegrams were promptly sent from International headquarters to the secretaries of the British printing trade unions, requesting that all possible publicity be given the real purpose of this "personally conducted printers' tour." We have received assurances in response that no union men will emigrate now that the facts are known, and that some of those who had deposited the £2 requested in the advertisement and circular would immediately insist upon its refunding.

The secretaries of the typographical societies of Great Britain also issued circulars giving full particulars, that of Secretary Skinner, of the Typographical Association, containing Secretary-Treasurer Bramwood's message on the subject.

And yet the typothetæ claims to be flooded with competent workmen!

The attention of farmers' unions is called to the fact that Farm and Fireside is published by the Crowell Publishing Company, of Springfield, Ohio. The Crowell company does not employ union men, and went into the courts for an injunction against Springfield Union.

It's a regular landslide.

"Are You a Mason?"

Under the above heading, the following quotation from an authority with which all Masons are conversant was brought to the attention of the editor of The Journal by the Union Cause, a paper now being published at Mitchell, S. D., in the interest of the printers on strike:

The twenty-four-inch gauge is an instrument made use of by operative masons, to measure and lay out their work; but we, as Free and Accepted Masons, are taught to make use of it for the more noble and glorious purpose of dividing our time. It being divided into twenty-four equal parts, is emblematic of the twenty-four hours of the day, which we are taught to divide into three equal parts, whereby we find eight hours for the service of God and the relief of distressed worthy Brothers, EIGHT FOR OUR USUAL AVOCATIONS, and eight for refreshment and sleep.—Young's Masonic Guide, page 23.

As a number of the prominent members of the typothetæ are Masons, the above is respectfully submitted for their consideration. If they are good Masons, they will see the point. "Eight [hours] for our usual avocations" is what the union printers are contending for. We wonder if Brother Parry and other Masonic employers who constantly inveigh against the eight-hour workday and organized labor have ever given careful thought to the teachings of the order?

Like Stone Walls.

Hats off to the boys at the front!

There have rarely been such exhibitions of true-blue unionism and steadfastness of purpose as are being shown by the unions now engaged in strikes for the eight-hour day. These are indeed times that try men's souls, and men's unionism as well. The members of unions on strike have been tried and not found wanting.

It's an easy matter to keep a cheerful spirit and boast of your everlasting love for union principles when the sun is shining, but when the clouds gather and the storm breaks, then comes the real test—then is demonstrated what manner of men union printers are.

Hats off to the boys at the front!

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The Condition of Business and the Eight-Hour Day.

The man at the case, at the machine, or at the press or binder's bench, has few moments to fully acquaint himself with the actual condition of the business of the country. Unless of unusually studious habit, with a leaning toward the investigation of political and financial economics, he usually can not controvert representations that may be made to him regarding the folly of attempting to better his condition by asking a higher wage or a shortening of the number of hours of labor. The men who have by unusual ability, or from happy opportunity, become employers of skilled workmen, are, or should be, the guardians of the printing trades. If, from undue competition, and bad faith one with the other, the trade has become so degraded "that there is no money in it," the fault surely lies with these captains or pilots. If one employer puts in labor-saving machines, almost invariably he uses the improved facilities to undersell his competitors. If no union existed, and necessity compelled men and women to work any number of hours that might be dictated by those who employ them, there could be no standard for making prices, for each employer would be restrained only by the amount of humanity and consideration nature may have endowed him with. If the day's work consisted of twelve hours, and the wages were barely enough to sustain life, the printing-trade employer would be no better off, under his present policy, for he would give the difference to the public in order to undersell his competitor. The working men and women have no voice in the ordering of competition, but they have a voice in claiming a reasonable share of the prosperity of the country, which the printing trade should enjoy in common with other industries. How wide and far-reaching this prosperity is, the trade does not appreciate, evidently, judging from the amount of denunciation leveled at the International Typographical Union for daring to ask for a shorter day at current wages.

From the report of the Moody Corporation, 35 Nassau street, New York city, the following is taken verbatim. The Moody Corporation announces that it will shortly issue a monthly magazine in the form of a review, for investors, bankers and men of affairs. The standing of the organization is of the highest, and its reports are considered as careful and conservative. Here is the condition of the country today as given by its prospectus:

The price level is rising and is at the highest point ever reached at this season of the year.

With bumper crops of corn and wheat in sight, the prices of wheat are above 80, and of corn about 50 cents per bushel at Chicago.

Cotton is selling above 10½ cents, with a good crop promised.

Record crops of hay, oats, potatoes, and many other feed and food products are either gathered or assured. Nearly all are selling at high prices. There have been no crop failures this year.

From nearly all industries and industrial centers come reports of increasing business and record-breaking output or earnings.

Railroad earnings, both gross and net, are at record figures, with the future so bright that a car shortage is already at hand.

The demand for equipment materials for railroads is greater than for several years.

The iron and steel business, the barometer of industry, is so prosperous that many mills have sold their possible capacity for months ahead. Labor is scarce and wages rising.

The pig iron output for five months in succession has been at a record point, with prices strong and advancing.

The output and export of copper are unprecedented. Prices are very high.

The boot and shoe business is more prosperous than for years. Prices have advanced from 5 to 25 cents per pair, partly to meet the rise in leather.

Wools have risen 30 to 40 per cent recently.

Most woolen mills are very busy, and some are turning orders away. Prices of woolens and worsteds have been advanced frequently this year, and are now 15 or 20 per cent higher than a year ago.

Cotton mills, idle a year ago, are now busy and prosperous. They are having some trouble in obtaining sufficient operatives, notwithstanding recent advances in wages.

Although radical advances have been made in the prices of cotton goods, yet many manufacturers are declining to accept orders at present prices for late fall delivery.

The prices of linen goods have been advanced many times this year and still higher prices are expected.

The prices of knit goods are very high, and are rising. Many lines of fall underwear are now held at prohibitive prices, because the mills are not desirous of taking further orders.

The great demand for lumber, paper and burlap, at the present extremely high prices, indicates the great quantity of goods being handled, the great

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amount of advertising being done, and the great number of buildings being constructed or enlarged.

The production and consumption of coal is greater this year than ever before. Prices, especially of anthracite, are very high.

Steamships and vessels, instead of going out with half-cargoes, or in ballast, as was the case last year, are now taking full cargoes. Forward rates have increased from 25 to 100 per cent.

The total value of imports and exports is greater this year than ever before.

The output of gold this year will exceed that of 1904 by about 25 per cent; that of 1895 by 100 per cent, and that of 1885 by 300 per cent. This assures plenty of money, rising prices and a safe base for expanding credits.

Bank clearings are greater than ever before. They are not due mainly to speculation, for Wall street has been comparatively quiet.

Average prices of active stocks in Wall street are now higher than ever before—even higher than during the very prosperous times of 1902.

More than 1,000,000 immigrants reached our shores last year. They are now flocking here as never before.

All records for building will be broken this year in this country and in many cities. In New York city alone more than $168,000,000 worth of new buildings and improvements were contracted for in seven months.

Dwelling houses were never in such demand as at present. In New York and vicinity rents have risen from 10 to 25 per cent this year.

Prices of lots in most cities are rising rapidly. Prices of farm lands are rising everywhere. In parts of the west and northwest they are double or treble the prices of a few years ago.

While rapidly rising rents and prices of land ordinarily indicate the culmination of a prosperity period, there are many reasons for believing that this will be an exceptional period, and that prosperity will continue to increase for at least one year. Some of these are the rapidly increasing supply of gold; the rapidly increasing population, composed largely of able-bodied adults from Europe; conditions resulting from wars and war debts in several foreign countries; probability of continued good crops, due partly to irrigation and better developed lands; our unsurpassed quantities of cheap materials.

John Wanamaker saw some of these tidings of prosperity when he, a few days ago, told the members of the National Negro Business League, "You are beginning at the best time America has ever had."

While there are many adverse factors, the most of them are simply the concomitants of all periods of prosperity. Thus, rising rents and prices increase the cost of living and tend to check prosperity by decreasing the consumptive demand for goods. To be sound and continued, prosperity should be accompanied by rising wages, as well as rising prices and rents. Such is likely to be the case with the present prosperity, though it is improbable that wages will rise as rapidly as will prices and rents.

The effect of prosperity upon legislation, politics and reform movements is peculiar, though not inexplicable. Prosperity blights reforms and strengthens the party in power. Radical legislation and changes have but little chance when business is brisk and prospects bright. At such times the country, in the language of the late Senator Hanna, is willing to "stand pat" and "let well enough alone."

Bryan was defeated in 1896 not so much by the herculean work of the republican party, as by the rapid rise in the price of wheat just before election.

It is reasonably certain that the Dingley tariff act will not be reformed by the next congress. If any railroad rate legislation is passed, it will be mild and harmless. The trusts will not be curbed while prosperity is on deck.

Had adversity set in last spring it is almost certain that an extra session of congress would have been called for September to lambast our railroads, whack our bad trusts and punch holes in our tariff wall. It might then have been child's play for Lawson to pull down the pillars of our financial temple.

Consider these facts carefully, and then determine if the forward movement of the International Typographical Union is not only justifiable, but also whether those who have so arrogantly opposed it are imbued with a principle of fairness, in view of the matter here quoted and of which they must have been fully acquainted.

Convicted Out of Their Own Mouths.

A great many members are no doubt familiar with the lengthy circular issued by a few Chicago employers, in which letters appear from various typothetæ offices intended to show that conditions were very satisfactory from their standpoint, and that the strike was over and the union beaten. Among others quoted in this circular are Poole Brothers, who were on record as saying:

> * * * Our business has been carried on with very little interruption; the open shop principle and the continuation of the nine-hour day has been successfully established in our plant, and we propose to maintain it. * * * The strike, so far as we are concerned, is settled.

After reading the letter quoted from the average person would naturally come to the conclusion that the strike, so far as Poole Brothers was concerned, was lost to the union.

Then Poole Brothers made a break. They sent letters to country foremen in every locality, fairly begging them to come to

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Chicago to work for them. This letter is a lengthy affair, covering three pages of solid typewriter. In it are set forth the cheapness of living in the city of Chicago, the amount of money that can be saved, and the chances for advancement that are open to non-unionists who may come to that city on the strikebreaking proposition. Poole Brothers, in sending this letter to country foremen, seem to have forgotten that the foremen have proved to be among our most loyal members when it comes to standing out for the eight-hour day.

The beautiful word picture that Poole Brothers have drawn as a bait to induce country printers to "come on" is worthy of the author of the famous typothetæ question-mark circulars. In fact, it is too good to keep. THE JOURNAL quotes a portion:

Since this strike is called we have employed such a number of non-union compositors, and we are now running almost a full force. We have, however, some positions yet unfilled, and desire to employ a few more competent job compositors. To that end we address you. We will offer you the same terms that obtained in our composing room prior to the strike, that is, $19.50 per week of fifty-four hours (nine hours a day). This proposition appeals to the thinking printer in the country. As a rule he does not earn to exceed $12 per week. If he be a single man it costs him about $5 for room and board, so that his net earning capacity is but $7 per week. A single man can live in Chicago and get first-class board and lodging for $5 per week, but as we are offering $19.50, after paying his board he would still have remaining $14.50, or more than double the sum he has left as the result of a week's work in the country. It is not what one makes and expends for living expenses that avails him, but that which he earns over and above such expenses. If he is a married man, whom it costs more to live than when he was single, our offer is still more attractive. It probably costs him $10 per week to live, leaving him but $2 net. He can live in Chicago as reasonable as he can live in the country, but he would have left as a result of his week's work $9.50, or, in other words, his net earning capacity would be increased nearly five times.

The editor of THE JOURNAL submits the above figures to the consideration of those of our members who are working or have worked in Chicago.

The following paragraph from the letter may prove of interest in view of the fact that an injunction has been issued against the members of No. 16, restraining them from "violence":

We have also been asked if there has been any violence in this strike. Up to the present time there has not been a single act of violence and we are assured both by the president and individual members of the union that there will be none.

The attention of our members is called to the above statement, over the signature of Poole Brothers, of Chicago, one of the firms that subscribed to the application for an injunction to restrain members of No. 16 from "violence."

Half a hundred of these letters have been forwarded to THE JOURNAL by foremen in various parts of the country. A foreman in Ashland, Wis., answered the circular and forwards the editor a copy of his answer. It follows:

ASHLAND, WIS., October 13, 1905.

Poole Brothers, 116 Harrison Street, Chicago, Ill.:

GENTLEMEN—Your circular letter of the 10th inst., offering me a position in your printing office in Chicago, received. You are undoubtedly right in your idea that "a job in Chicago" is an alluring bait to the average young and inexperienced country printer; but you are wrong in some of your other conclusions. You offer me $19.50 for fifty-four hours' work in an "open" shop, and steady work "providing I give satisfaction." You assume that I am working for $12 per week. I am getting $19.25 per week, and working nine hours a day, but after January 1 will be working eight hours a day at the same pay. The lowest wages paid to printers in this town is $15 per week. Last June a scale was presented to the employers here calling for eight hours a day after January 1, at same pay. After due consideration, hearing the employes' side of the case, and talking the matter over, the scale was accepted and every employing printer in town signed it.

In regard to the statement that the country printer has a limited chance to rise in his business, let me tell you that the percentage of country printers, who get above working at the case, or who go into business for themselves, is four times greater than that of the city printer.

Another thing, the country printer is on better terms with his employer, has less trouble and fewer disputes, has a better chance to have a home of his own, a better, pleasanter and very much more healthy place to work, and if he is married a far better place to bring up a family. You are right in saying that it is not the money that a man makes that constitutes a good job—it is the pleasure, the health and the good things that the money will allow him to have.

The best thing that a country printer can do is to stay away from unhealthy, trouble-infested Chicago, strike or no strike.

I know of only one printer in Ashland who seems to be dissatisfied with the place, and as soon as he sobers up I will hand him your letter.

Very respectfully yours,

FREEM SMITH,
Foreman Ashland Press.

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The Record-Herald Protests.

That ultra-conservative newspaper, the Chicago Record-Herald, takes issue with Judge Holdom, of Chicago, on the injunction which he recently issued, restraining No. 16 from various actions in connection with the eight-hour-day strike in that city. The learned judge's reasoning is asserted to be "puzzling in the extreme." THE JOURNAL quotes the editorial of the Record-Herald in full:

THE INJUNCTION AND THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

It is an established principle that men may not pursue an unlawful object in lawful ways. It is also settled law that men may not use unlawful means in pursuing a lawful object. If the Chicago Typographical Union No. 16, just permanently enjoined by Judge Holdom, has been guilty of conspiracy in either of the above senses, it has no ground for complaint, the restraining order being in accord with precedent and prevailing equitable practice.

But it is by no means clear from the published summary and extracts from the court's opinion that, so far as the eight-hour-day issue is concerned, there has been anything illegal about the strike. Indeed, the judge's reasoning on that cardinal point is puzzling in the extreme. We are told that "many of the actions" enjoined "might be in themselves harmless," but that "the unlawful scheme upon which the defendants have embarked," and in furtherance of which they are resorted to, impresses upon them an unlawful character. What the "unlawful scheme" is we gather from the following sentences:

"The foundation of the strike in this case is the union contract demanding a closed shop and an eight-hour day. Both the closed shop and the eight-hour day are unlawful when it is attempted to coerce the employer to enter into them against his will. The United States supreme court held that the sovereign power of the state of New York could not force an eight-hour day upon the employer, and what the sovereign power of a state can not do can not be done by any other power."

Leaving the demand for the union shop on one side, what makes the demand for an eight-hour day unlawful? Why may not a man, or a combination of several men, ask employers to adopt a workday of this or that length and quit work to enforce the demand? Of course, no employer may be "coerced" by improper means, such as force or threats of force, to grant an eight-hour day, but the same thing is true of a demand for a 5-cent increase in pay. What, in either case, makes the demand unlawful is not the fact that the employer is "unwilling" to grant the demand—we are all constantly compelled to do things we do not like to do, owing to circumstances, competition, the will of other men—but the employment of wrongful and illegal means in the attempt to enforce it. If the actions of the striking printers have been "in themselves harmless," they could not possibly have rendered unlawful the intrinsically lawful demand for an eight-hour day. And if both the object and the means are lawful, what makes the "scheme upon which the union has embarked" unlawful? The opinion is a striking instance of circular reasoning.

The reference to the supreme court decision in the New York case is manifestly fallacious and irrelevant. The "sovereign power of a state" can not, the court held, under our constitution, punish a man for making a contract with another man agreeing to work more than eight hours in bakeries and similar establishments. The decision sustained the right of individual contract against an alleged unwarrantable interference on the part of the state. What bearing has it on the right of individuals, singly or collectively, to endeavor to secure an eight-hour-day contract? Such an endeavor is an exercise of the very right the court upheld against state interference.

Wages and Cost of Living.

Scribners' Magazine for November has an article by J. Lawrence Laughlin on "The Hope for Labor Unions." We do not know who Mr. Laughlin is and it does not matter, for it is evident that he has not acquainted himself with the true conditions under which the wage-worker is seeking to better himself and to obtain approximate justice for himself and for his fellows. "In the economic history of the last fifty or sixty years in the United States and Great Britain," says Mr. Laughlin, "it appears that money wages have risen about 50 per cent for unskilled labor and about 100 per cent for higher grades of work, while the hours of labor per day have been lowered considerably. Moreover, this gain in money wages has been accompanied by a fall in many articles consumed by the laboring class." We refer Mr. Laughlin to the report of the Moody Corporation in these columns for enlightenment as to the fall in many articles consumed by the laboring class. Let Mr. Laughlin take the amount of a workman's wages in his hand. Let him lay aside the amount demanded for rent and for clothes, and go out to market and see what he will have to pay for food. Let him look upon the remnant of that weekly wage that is left, and let it come into his soul that those few coins stand between his family and destitution. His beautiful theories will go a-glimmering when brought face to face with cold, inelastic facts. Prices of some few articles, that are really luxuries to

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the average workingman, have lowered, it is true, but the things that are needed to make red blood and firm muscles—beef, good bread, potatoes, etc.—have become higher and higher in the last few years. As well try to convince a starving man that he is not hungry as to try to make the workingman believe Mr. Laughlin's assertion.

A Belated Question-Mark Circular.

The Milwaukee typothetæ issues what will probably be the last of the famous series of question-mark circulars. It is addressed to the employing printers of the central northwest, and starts off with an apology for the non-appearance of the printed proceedings of the Milwaukee mass meeting of employers. We quote: "Events have transpired in the large cities (east and west) with such startling rapidity, and the officers of the United Typothetæ have, as a consequence, been so completely occupied, that the printing of the complete report of this meeting has been deferred."

Further the circular interrogates:

Do you belong to the typothetæ?

Can you afford to face the problems which are constantly arising between employers and employes without the support of this organization, particularly when employes in every branch of the industry are unionized and are continually making unjust and unreasonable demands on the employer because of their strength of numbers?

Think about these questions—analyze them—study the problem from every point of view and you will find but one solution. A firm stand on the part of organized employers against the unjust demands of organized labor. That is the whole story, and the concern which thinks it can fight the concerted action of the unions alone will find itself most sadly battered in the final roundup.

Your interests are identical with those of all your competitors; what injures them injures you, and you are only playing the fair and manly part when you bear your share of the burdens which belong to the employer's side of this controversy.

There is no fight against the union as such.

The above sounds a little bit familiar, doesn't it? Let us change a few words—a very few—and see how it reads:

Do you belong to the UNION?

Can you afford to face the problems which are constantly arising between employers and employes without the support of this organization, particularly when EMPLOYERS in every branch of the industry are organized and are continually making unjust and unreasonable demands on the EMPLOYE because of their strength FROM ORGANIZATION.

Think about these questions—analyze them—study the problem from every point of view and you will find but one solution. A firm stand on the part of organized EMPLOYES against the unjust demands of organized CAPITAL. That is the whole story, and the EMPLOYE who thinks he can fight the concerted action of the EMPLOYERS alone will find HIMSELF most sadly battered in the final roundup.

Your interests are identical with those of all your FELLOW WORKERS; what injures them injures you, and you are only playing the fair and manly part when you bear your share of the burdens which belong to the EMPLOYE'S side of this controversy.

There is no fight against the TYPOTHETAE as such.

The moral of the above, whether as originally quoted or as paraphrased, is—organization. Though the typothetæ be beaten all along the line in its fight against the decent workday—and present conditions point unmistakably to such a result—their struggle will not have been in vain if a true realization of the value of legitimate organization comes to the members of that body. And a realization of the value of organized effort will, if they be consistent men, bring with it a more careful consideration of the rights of their organized employes.

The Pirates Again.

In the October issue of the Bricklayer and Mason the following appears in denunciation of the practice of piracy on the part of a number of labor exchanges:

Recently the Michigan Union Advocate and the INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL condemned in vigorous terms the growing plagiarism of labor editors. It is high time, we rise to add, that this pilfering of other men's brains be put an end to, and we shall be only too glad to help in calling attention generally to this pilfering.

While it may be a higher compliment to find one's brain work wrongfully claimed in this way, such compliments after a time become tiresome, to say the least. When editors are so lacking in the first essential of their profession as to be obliged, in order to fill and vitalize their sheets, to reproduce the productions of those of known competence, it is pitiable; but when to this lack we find joined a lack of honor, then another and far stronger adjective is applicable.

It will be remembered that THE JOURNAL, several months ago, started after the pirates, but the job was too big—in fact

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the space was wasted, for all the good it seemed to do. The Michigan Union Advocate has now adopted THE JOURNAL's plan of publishing a list of instances of journalistic piracy coming to its notice. We opine the editor of that paper will soon tire of his labor of love.

Just one more word on this subject, and THE JOURNAL is done. The "Mister Dooley" articles which have appeared in the recent numbers of THE JOURNAL were written by the editor of THE JOURNAL. Up to date the editor has noted that these articles, entitled "Mr. Dooley on the Open Shop" (August JOURNAL), and "Mr. Dooley on the Typothetæ" (October JOURNAL), have been reproduced in about sixty different labor papers and magazines, and have been properly credited in about five.

An Autocratic Board of Directors.

D. M. Parry's paper, American Industries, devotes its entire editorial page in the issue of September 15 to the eight-hour fight of the International Typographical Union. While the printers are, as a rule, not concerned in the least as to how the Parryites regard their organization, or methods of securing economic reforms, a review of part of the article mentioned may prove amusing, if not interesting.

The page editorial starts out with the following:

> The board of directors of the National Association of Manufacturers today adopted the following preamble and resolutions:

Then follows a series of resolutions of the stereotyped kind—the John Macintyre kind—in which "individual liberty" fairly screams, ending with the following:

> Resolved, That the National Association of Manufacturers recommend to its members universal support of the employing printers in resisting these attacks, the purchase of printing of the lawful open shops, and active legal prosecution of both employer and union members, parties to any unlawful closed shop agreements; and, further, that members and other business men be urged to refrain from enforcing contracts for printing during illegal attacks of labor unions.

The childishness of the resolutions is only equaled by the nerve of the board of directors. Take note, if you please, of the fact that the board of directors is "resolving" for the entire manufacturers' association. Wouldn't there be a yell of holy horror if the board of directors, or its equivalent, of a trade union should presume to legislate for the union. The sacred business interests would then claim that any action taken in such a manner was but a "movement of the leaders," and that the members did not endorse it.

Not a Square Deal.

The Grandin Advertising Agency handles the advertising of the Post products. The Grandin Advertising Agency is C. W. Post. It is only a little scheme of C. W.'s, whereby the publishers are buncoed. As all printers know, a certain commission is allowed the advertising agencies by newspapers. If Post placed his contracts direct, he would have no excuse for claiming any commission. So he uses the letterheads and contracts of the "Grandin Advertising Agency," and collects the regular agency commission. Of course the real advertising agencies can not be expected to grow very enthusiastic over this, and the following from the Mail Order Journal shows how the scheme is regarded in the business world:

> So C. W. Post, the Battle Creek (Mich.) brain builder through grape nuts, is going to publish a paper! This paper is to be known as the Square Deal. Its inspired object is to forward Post's fight against organized labor. On the other hand, publishers don't think that Post, since he has organized the Grandin Advertising Agency to save agent's commissions, is giving them just the right sort of a square deal.

J. F. MOREHOUSE, one of the oldest and best known printers in Springfield, Ohio, and who for twenty years had been foreman of the Crowell Publishing Company, has purchased a country paper, the Osborne Local, and will henceforth devote his time to the work of editing the paper. Mr. Morehouse is getting along in years, but rather than go back on the old organization, he walked out with the rest of the men when the strike occurred. Such lifelong devotion to union principles is worthy of more than passing note. Mr. Morehouse will be remembered by the delegates to the St. Louis convention as the representative of Springfield Union on that occasion.

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"Progressive Printer" Progressive.

The two editorials quoted below are from the October issue of the Progressive Printer, of St. Louis. The Progressive Printer has been watching the shorter workday fight with the characteristic "show me" spirit of all good Missourians, and has come to the conclusions embodied in the appended editorials:

THE LIGHT OF EXPERIENCE.

The past month has been one of experience to printers, but not of revelation in the prologue of the typographical union for the eight-hour day. They took by the forelock the seeming intent of the typothetæ to loose the bands of the closed shop and declare their factories to be open shops, by requesting proprietors to declare at once that they would accept the eight-hour day under present conditions, January 1, 1906, or that they would not, and in the latter cases the men were called out. "Seeming intent" is used advisedly, because the languishing of purpose among employers and the final death of the cause in many cities, some of them where every member of a local typothetæ had signed a resolution to declare for the open shop, made their forelock an easy tuft to pull out. And so again it transpired that the lamp of experience is lighting the way to success for the organization with the simpler but more significant title, and unless all present indications fail the shorter workday will be adopted January 1, 1906. Outward show made the typothetæ appear formidable—in assemblings, demonstraton and reiterated resolutions; but to meet a determined adversary there must be "that within which passeth show," there must be conviction, sincerity, principle, a universal conscience, and a single purpose on which all are united, or that body not possessing these qualities becomes a band of pilgrims waiting to be shown.

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TYPOTHETAE INNER THINGS.

There is no use "kicking against the pricks." The United Typothetæ is not yet quite of age and still it has a task before it which maturer organizations would hesitate undertaking. It looks now as if it had sold goods which it can not deliver. The organization was formed in 1887, to fraternize, to defend its rights, and to advance through social features, and with all powers delegated in convention. This has all been changed. It is now a law-making body, offensive instead of defensive, with all powers in the hands of the executive officers, and the elimination of all pleasure functions. But one thing it has not been able to do, and very important it is, too. It did not change the constitutional tendencies of its members when its printed constitution was changed, and so, "men are only boys grown tall, hearts don't change much after all." The typothetæ speaks of members under its control, but it has no such control whatever; this is an inner truth. Then, any contingency such as the mercenary interests of a member through alliance or business connection will sway his allegiance; this is another inner truth. Jealousies engendered in the ordinary competition for business is still another inner truth. And finally, but not all, was the jealousy recently manifested through the favoritism shown certain firms by the union, in not calling out their men as they had done from others of the typothetæ shops. All these are sap destroyers and they weaken the parent organization, or rather they place a rational limitation of powers upon it.

Resolutions by Butte Union.

At a recent meeting of Butte (Mont.) Union No. 126 the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, by Butte Typographical Union No. 126, in regular meeting assembled, That we are prepared to forward our whole eight-hour fund to the International Union, and stand ready to pay special assessments for the help of striking brethren; and,

Resolved, That this union is prepared to send every dollar in its entire treasury, if necessary. Recognizing the fact, as we do, that the unions enjoying the eight-hour day are equally interested with those now on strike for it; therefore, be it further

Resolved, That we place entire confidence in our International officers, President J. M. Lynch, Secretary Bramwood, Hugo Miller and J. W. Hays, and acknowledge the splendid manner in which they have conducted and are conducting the great struggle for the eight-hour day for union printers of North America.

The foregoing resolutions were embodied in a circular which was sent to all subordinate unions.

The Hatters Win.

The United Hatters of North America were victorious in their suit against C. H. Merritt & Son, a Danbury non-union hat firm, and the latter must now account to the union for all the profits it derived by using counterfeits of the hatters' union label upon its goods. It is also restrained permanently from using any more of the counterfeit labels. The decision in the case was handed down in the superior court at Bridgeport, Conn., by Judge Milton A. Shumway. The action was brought by Martin Lawlor of Bethel, secretary of the United Hatters of North America, and, with a few exceptions, all the claims of the complaint were found by Judge Shumway to be true. The judge decided that C. H. Merritt & Son will have to pay to the union all the profits it has made through the use of the counterfeit la-

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bels, which were first adopted by the firm March 15, 1904. The exact amount of profits can only be estimated, but it is thought to be several thousand dollars.

In the Good Old Days.

The following letter from Chicago appeared in the correspondence columns of the Printer of August 15, 1860. A comparison between it and the present voluminous and interesting letters of Correspondent Knott of that city is worth while.

CHICAGO, August 1, 1860.

MY DEAR PRINTER—I am engaged at present, as you see, in the wholesome endeavor of correcting the morals of the "Skunk City." Bad whisky and country printers here predominate at this season of the year; though better printers or more pleasant companions than the old "standbys" can not be found anywhere.

I met President Farquhar a day or two since, looking as gay as a peach. Our meeting was unanimous. Farquahar put out his hand; Spivins made a grab at it, and our feelings so overcame us that we retired to the "International" and "smiled" at each other. "Smiled," did I say! We "snickered right out," as the gentleman from Boston would say.

This city is full of printers. It seems to be a sort of summer resort for the old tramps, and many country offices having "caved" during the past winter and spring, strapped jours are as plenty as blackberries in Texas. The consolidation of the Times and Herald, which happened a day or two since, has thrown some fifteen A1 printers out of work.

The Union is progressing finely. It is, in my opinion, the model Union of the States, and everything of a character to create dissatisfaction or hard feeling is carefully excluded from its halls. All its members seem to be actuated by a desire to increase the power of the Union for good, and of advancing its interests. Success to it, and all Unions. SPIVINS.

THE Industrial Era thus describes the rat: "When Judas Iscariot betrayed his Lord he had the grace to go and hang himself; when Benedict Arnold became a traitor he went to stay (not to live) among strangers; but the modern rat has the unblushing gall to drag his tail around among those who once recognized him as a man."

THE author of the "Dreams of a Rarebit Fiend," which are being run in a number of newspapers, evidently acquires his inspiration from the typothetæ bulletins. On second thought, he may be eating gripe nuts.

A Sworn Statement.

The following is a true copy of the experience of Michael Fertig, of Philadelphia, and speaks for itself:

BUFFALO, October 17, 1905.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

GENTLEMEN—Freely I make this statement for benefit of other unfortunates who may be caught in the spider web of the Buffalo Typothetæ.

I met a representative of Gies & Co., a John Brunskill, on Thursday, October 12, in Philadelphia, who agreed to place me in a permanent position in Buffalo at $17.50 per week, to start, with transportation to this city. He called for me with a cab and went to Broad Street Station and bought a ticket and berth (12). On arriving in Buffalo, Saturday morning, I was hustled to the Gies establishment, scarcely being given time to eat a lunch, because he (Brunskill) wanted me to be at work at eight o'clock. When I finished work, Saturday afternoon, I was escorted to a dingy-looking room in the Caxton building, adjoining the printing shop of James E. Shaw. Here I found four cots in a room back of Shaw's office, on the third floor. These were occupied by three strikebreakers and a watchman. Monday two additional cots were put in, one occupied by a soldier. The surroundings were anything but cheerful, and all we could do was to read the papers. The promises made were not fulfilled, and on Monday night I was informed that I would have to pay $6 a week for board and cot, and also transportation would be deducted from my first week's pay, although assured that my railroad ticket would be paid by Gies & Co.

Not being used to such a mode of living, the hardships inflicted seemed doubly hard, and on first opportunity I surrendered myself to the care of Typographical Union No. 9, promising that this will be the last time I will ever be misled into taking a striker's place. It is my first offense and will be the last. I remain, Respectfully yours,

MICHAEL FERTIG,

133 South Twenty-fourth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Michael Fertig, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the foregoing is a true and correct statement.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of October, 1905. AUGUST R. LUENSE,

[SEAL] Notary Public in and for Erie County, N. Y.

WITNESSES:

CHARLES E. KINSKEY,
President Typographical Union No. 9.
W. J. MCLAUGHLIN,
Secretary No. 9.
W. P. KILCAWLEY,
Chairman Eight-hour Committee.
CHARLES E. CONLEY,
T. F. CHUTE,
GUST. MEYER,
Members Eight-hour Committee.

After Mr. Fertig placed himself in the hands of the union there seemed to be a big

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load taken off his mind. He was overjoyed with the treatment he received from the members of No. 9, and when he left for Philadelphia at 9 o'clock, with a union traveling card in his pocket, he was at a loss to sufficiently express his thanks.

What the Eight-Hour Day Means.

The Dayton (Ohio) Daily News, in a long editorial on the eight-hour day, winds up an argument in its favor as follows:

Eight hours for work does not mean eight hours for sleep and eight hours to sit on the curbstone and look at the sun. It means a great deal more than that. It means culture and cultivation. It means fewer men in the jails and asylums, fewer drunken men, fewer gamblers, fewer divorces, fewer paupers. We believe it means more roses in the cheeks of women, more smiles in the faces of men. We believe it means fewer tears, fewer aching hearts, fewer gray hairs and more wisdom, which is a better understanding of the laws of nature and of nature's God. If we are not ready for the eight-hour day this year, let us believe that it will not be many years until we have so perfected our machinery that we can proclaim that at last we have reached the stage where we need not labor but one-third of the day.

New Haven Eight-Hour Meeting.

The eight-hour meeting held in the Music Hall at New Haven, Conn., on September 28, under the auspices of New Haven Union, was a complete success. The large hall was crowded with representatives of all the unions in the city, and there were delegates from all parts of Connecticut and Massachusetts. Before the speechmaking a musical entertainment was given which was highly successful. Frank K. Foster, of Boston, was the principal speaker of the evening. His topic was "The Why and Wherefore of the Eight-Hour Demand," and press reports assert that he did justice to the subject, which he treated in a way that was considered fair and impartial. He said in part that the eight-hour demand was not a local movement, but was of worldwide significance, and he pointed out that in 1838 the painters of New England worked thirteen hours a day, and that they now work but eight, and would cut that down if it was found necessary. He spoke of time as being the only thing which all men held in common, and said that long hours of work made it impossible for the printers to live out their entire life, a thing each man was entitled to do. Mr. Foster remarked that the printers worked in cramped conditions, were always likely to contract metallic diseases, etc. In closing Mr. Foster said:

As regards the typothetæ, all I can say is that they are very poorly organized, and we do not fear them. We are an ancient and honorable craft, and with encouraging reports coming in from the unions holding the eight-hour practice there is no such word as "fail."

Letters were read from a number of unions, and resolutions were adopted congratulating the membership of the International Typographical Union on the success of the shorter workday movement.

Lend a Hand.

The Boston central labor union has issued a circular to all organized labor, asking support for the printers in the eight-hour fight. Following is an an extract from the letter:

The members of your organization can help the printers to win an eight-hour victory. Your financial support is not now asked for, but your moral support is. You are requested—and it should be your cheerful duty without a request—to take a hand in booming the union label of the craft. See to it that the merchant where you trade, the social, fraternal or other organization to which you belong, patronizes union label printing. Appoint a committee to boom this label. Insist upon its use by those with whom you spend your money. A bit of lively action now will be worth tons of sympathy by and by.

The printers are on the firing line. Pass up the ammunition. Back them up! Rally for the short-hour movement for yourself as well as for the craft of Franklin!

Force vs. Reason.

Under the above editorial heading, John B. Lennon, editor of The Tailor, discusses the remarkable series of victories that have attended the campaign for eight hours by the International Typographical Union. The general secretary of the Journeymen Tailors' Union calls attention to the complete absence of any form of violence on the part of the printers, and says, "the contest of the printers with the employing printers of the country for the inauguration of the eight-hour day has demon-

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strated very clearly the superiority of reason and acquiescence to the law of the land over brute force and violation of the law." Mr. Lennon notes some recent strikes or lockouts that have been lost for the reason that a similar course was not followed, and draws the following moral:

The printers in their contest depended entirely upon the reasonableness and equity of their demands, and are winning from one end of the land to the other. This should be a lesson to the trade unionists of the country, that they must depend upon reason and justice rather than intimidation and violence. It is unquestionably true that the charges of the latter that are made against the trade unionists are exaggerated a thousandfold. This will continue to be the case, and for that reason the unions should be exceptionally particular in their conduct to give absolutely no cause or reason for any such criticism.

Resolutions by Columbia Union.

Columbia Typographical Union No. 101 (Washington, D. C.), at its regular monthly meeting October 15, adopted by a rising vote, without debate, the following resolutions, which are self-explanatory:

Whereas, The contest for the eight-hour day in the book and job branch of the printing business has been in progress in some of our principal cities and many of the smaller towns of the country for several weeks; and,

Whereas, The spirit of loyalty displayed by our brothers in the locals affected, resulting in many cases in complete victory, is a source of gratification to us; and,

Whereas, The able manner in which the fight is being conducted by the eight-hour committee of the International Typographical Union meets with our hearty endorsement; therefore,

Be it resolved, That Columbia Union No. 101 hereby extends to the International eight-hour committee, and through it to the locals involved, hearty congratulations upon the magnificent success thus far achieved.

Resolved further, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the International eight-hour committee.

Boston Union No. 13 has appointed a committee to interest the various religious organizations in the printing trades' label. Letters were sent to a number of ministers throughout New England, and quite a number of the replies received have greatly encouraged the committee.

With C. W. Post as dealer, we have our doubts about the squareness of the deal.

The "Un-American" Boycott.

The following resolutions, introduced by the printer delegates to the Indiana state federation of labor, were unanimously passed by the recent meeting of that body:

Whereas, The International Typographical Union, at its session in St. Louis, Mo., in August, 1904, fixed January 1, 1906, as the date for the establishment of the eight-hour day in the printing offices of the country; and,

Whereas, Several unsuccessful attempts have been made by the union officials to secure a conference with the representatives of the United Typothetæ of America in the hope that at such conference an amicable arrangement might be entered into whereby the eight-hour day would be assured to the printers of the country without resort to strikes; and,

Whereas, The manufacturers' association, the citizens' industrial alliance and the employers' associations of various sections of the country have from time to time met and passed resolutions in opposition to the granting of the eight-hour day by the employing printers of the country, and have sought in every way to prevent the interested parties from getting together and adjusting their differences in a friendly manner, thereby inviting and encouraging an industrial conflict that can not but prove harmful to the business of the country as well as bring suffering and want to the homes of many wage workers; and,

Whereas, The manufacturers' association and the citizens' industrial alliance have laid great stress against the boycott and sympathetic strike on the part of the unions, and have sought to array public opinion against the unions because of the boycott and sympathetic strike, it was reasonable to suppose that these capitalistic associations would not resort to them; yet there is no doubt that they have resorted to them in many cities in an effort to coerce employing printers who prefer to dwell in peace with their employes; threats of boycotting in a business way, threats of social ostracism, threats of almost every imaginable sort have been made by these people who prate so loudly against intimidation; and,

Whereas, If there ever existed in the mind of any person a doubt as to the hypocrisy of Parry and Post and their followers in regard to the boycott and its use this doubt has been removed by the numerous instances of boycotting brought out in the printers' movement for the eight-hour day; and no sympathetic strike ever inaugurated was less warranted than the interference of these hypocrites in the affairs of the printers and their employers; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Indiana state federation of labor, that we endorse the action of the Typographical Union in seeking to establish the eight-hour day in the printing industry, and pledge the printers our fullest support in the movement; that if boycotting is fair and just by a manufacturer it is also fair and just by a unionist, and that we pledge the printers of this state that should any manufacturer or merchant in this state attempt to

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boycott an employing printer because he has signed a contract with the union to give the eight-hour day on January 1, 1906, we will pay him in the same coin. The printers of the country have undertaken to conduct this movement without involving other unions, and the Indiana state federation is determined that, so far as lays in its power, there shall be no outside interference from manufacturers or merchants; and, further

Resolved, That the delegates to this convention take up this matter with the printers in their respective localities with a view of preserving industrial peace, if possible, but at the same time serving notice in unmistakable terms that organized labor does not propose to stand idle while a few would-be union crushers resort to the boycott of fair-minded employers.

Successful Eight-Hour Movement.

Under the above head, the Leather Workers' Journal has the following to say of the eight-hour movement:

The eight-hour movement inaugurated by the printers of the United States has made an almost complete sweep. Though only inaugurated a short time ago, they have won a very large per cent of the strikes. When the United States supreme court, in its wisdom and alleged justice, declared the eight-hour law unconstitutional, it left the matter where a strike or lockout or a trade agreement was bound to secure eight hours, not only for the bakers, but the typos as well. The eight-hour law harms neither the employer, the employe, nor the public, but is of the highest benefit to all. No better campaign was ever planned nor was one more successfully carried out.

Success to the eight-hour movement.

To Avoid Strikes.

The following scheme for a complete settlement of the "labor problem" is taken from a recent issue of the New Haven (Conn.) Evening Register:

TO AVOID PRINTERS' STRIKES.

PLAN WILL BE SUGGESTED AT NEXT MEETING OF TYPOTHETAE.

At the next meeting of the Connecticut Typothetæ a scheme will be brought up by a Hartford member that he believes will do away with strikes and be of much benefit to the trade if it is adopted. The object of the plan is to show to the workmen that the employers will give them as much protection as the union and will do as well by them.

The plan is to have a printer make an agreement to work for a certain period of time, say ten years. He is to deposit a certain amount each week in a bank, say 50 cents. The employer will put in a similar amount for each workman. At the end of ten years, if the man continues to work, he can withdraw the sum he has put in and also what the employer has put in, which is an equal amount. If the man quits work before the ten years has expired he can withdraw all that he has put in the bank, but he does not get any of the money that the employer has put in.

How nice! And wages from $11 a week downward. Don't you see funny things in the papers?

Country Employers Wise.

Not a day passes that THE JOURNAL does not receive marked copies of country papers containing strong editorials urging the country printers to turn a deaf ear to the alluring promises of the typothetæ. Space would not permit the printing of one-tenth of these articles, but the following from the Minden (Neb.) Times-Herald is representative of the feeling of the country employer on the subject:

The Omaha job printing establishments are advertising for non-union country printers to take the places of union printers after the expiration of their contracts with the union organization October 5. The existing difficulty between the Omaha Typographical Union and the typothetæ is the proposal of the former to inaugurate an eight-hour workday after January 1. No doubt a great number of country printers will jump at an $18 situation with a guarantee of a permanent position. The country printer's job will last just as long as the strike is on in Omaha, and no longer. As soon as the strike is ended the old men will be taken back whether they win or lose. The employers can always find excuse for discharging a non-union printer when an opportunity offers to refill his place by a man who has become an expert at his special line of work, and instead of winning a job printer reputation the country printers will be branded as "rats" by the union, and are no more respected by the typothetæ. The country printer will be used only as a weapon against the typographical union, and as soon as the battle is won—either way—they will have no further use for their weapons, and they will be looking for work under difficulties. The principal job shops in Omaha employ union printers, and always will, strike or no strike, and the printer that can get $10 a week in the country during this trouble had better stay with it, no matter whether the demands of the union are just or unjust, in his opinion. It is all right to sympathize with the typothetæ at long distance, but if you accept a position you may have occasion to learn why the union wants an eight-hour day.

THE supreme court of Nevada recently handed down a decision upholding the constitutionality of the state eight-hour law. The law was contested by several of the large mine owners.

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The Labor Press.

The labor papers of the country, with a few exceptions, are doing splendid service in the eight-hour fight. Many of them are publishing in full the bulletins sent out by the International eight-hour committee, and supplementing this by printing full résumés of the local situation. The fact that the editors of a majority of the labor papers are members of the International Typographical Union enables them to present in an intelligent manner the progress of the fight. The fight of the printers for decent hours is the fight of all organized labor, and other unions do not begrudge the space given so liberally to the contest. That a very few of the labor papers see fit at this time to subordinate the eight-hour struggle to local political news, is to be regretted. The occasion, however, affords an opportunity for the union man to observe which are the real labor papers, and which are the adjuncts to the "literary bureaus" of political parties.

Farmers Waking Up.

Slowly but surely the farmers of America are realizing that their interests are identical with those of the wage earners of the cities. Slowly but surely the agriculturists are awakening to the fact that low prices for farm products in times of prosperity are a result not of chance, but of combination on the part of the big buyers and the railroads. Slowly but surely the farmers are evolving ideas of co-operation among themselves. They have found that by standing together and holding their products for a decent price, much can be gained. And as a result of this discovery on the part of the farmers will come a sympathy and a spirit of friendliness toward the trade unions of the cities. The farmer will eventually learn that better pay for the city workers means better prices for farm products. The Farmers' Journal says:

> The International Typographical Union would not last a month if it did not enable its members to dispose of its work at higher figures than it otherwise could. The bricklayers could not muster up another state or national meeting if it were not the means by which the bricklayers sell their labor at a higher price than they could otherwise command. The same may be said of all other workingmen's organizations. They have been conceived, built up and maintained on the one idea of enforcing the demands for larger remuneration for services rendered. And this should be the dominating idea of the farmers' union. Cotton must sell for a higher price by reason of the union, or else the union die.

All through the west and northwest farmers are being organized into unions, and a number of papers devoted to their cause have been started. The first idea of the farmers' unions seems to be the inauguration of a plan whereby all shall hold their farm products until a decent price can be obtained. This is not much different from the principle that animates the trade unionist in refusing to work for less than a decent remuneration. This is but the beginning. When the farmers are "shown" the idea will rapidly take root and the complete organization of all agriculturists assured.

The Slanderer.

The following article from the Cigarmakers' Journal has been going the rounds of the press:

> The foul tinge of slander does more damage to the labor movement than the opposition of employers and even non-union men. The unprincipled puppet who wilfully or maliciously lies about a fellow workman is worse than a scab. The fellow who goes about slandering and lying about officers or members is, in nine cases out of ten, a scab at heart, and worse than the meanest thug, who only robs one of his money and valuables. Honest, true union men only have their character, and this they are entitled to until it is shown by facts that they are not worthy. The sneaking character assassin who will rob another of his character has no decency, and is the meanest kind of a criminal and should be shunned by all decent men. One of the surest ways to destroy a union, discourage the non-unionist from joining the union and giving the union a bad standing with the public is to lie, vilify, and slander the officers and active members thereof. Things who do this should be rounded up and expelled, and the sooner they are the better it will be for all concerned.

In one of his latest heart-to-heart discourses on the dreadful unions, C. W. Post again trots out his famous "statistics"—intended to show the woefully small percentage of trade unionists in this country. A writer in Collier's recently stated that there were three kinds of prevaricators—the liar, the damn liar, and the statistician. The superlative term seems to fit nicely in C. W.'s case.

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What We Are Doing

More Complete Victories.

Since the last issue of THE JOURNAL the following unions have gained complete victories, having signed eight-hour contracts with all book and job employers:

28, Galveston, Texas.
41, Augusta, Ga.
46, Sacramento, Cal.
62, Utica, N. Y.
87, Houston, Texas.
104, Birmingham, Ala.
167, Schenectady, N. Y.
219, Canton, Ohio.
225, McKeesport, Pa.
239, Carbondale, Pa.
243, Hutchinson, Kan.
292, Grand Junction, Colo.
301, Richmond, Ind.
311, Grand Forks, N. D.
352, Phœnix, Ariz.
396, Canandaigua, N. Y.
419, Anniston, Ala.
449, Calgary, Alberta.
453, Norwich, N. Y.
481, Iola, Kan.
499, Deposit, N. Y.
556, Wilmington, N. C.
582, Nome, Alaska.
595, Athens, Ga.
616, Tonopah, Nev.
641, Ennis, Texas.
653, Jamestown, N. D.
13, St. Paul-Minneapolis German-American.

The Eight-Hour Movement.

Since the October JOURNAL went to press the eight-hour movement has progressed in a manner that is both satisfying and encouraging. We have won complete victories in a number of towns, and have made great gains in the cities where trouble still exists. Our members are standing like the proverbial stone wall. Money almost without limit, power in the commercial world, the insidious coercion of the daily press, attempts at bribing our members by the offer of large blocks of stock and subsidies, injunctions against almost every conceivable legitimate action—these have been but a few of the powerful forces that have opposed the members on strike, but they have proved of no avail. Take Detroit Union, for instance: It has been subjected to almost every one of the above enumerated influences, and after being on strike for twelve long weeks, met in regular session and renewed the obligation of fidelity to the International Typographical Union, and reported that not a man had deserted. And none will desert, for Detroit has announced its intention of securing the decent workday in spite of all the influences that can be brought to bear on it. And the case of Detroit Union is not exceptional—it is typical. While not so many complete victories have been recorded during the last month, steady, consistent gains are being made everywhere. Many firms which seemed determined to never grant the eight-hour day have, after seven or eight weeks' trial of the "free and independent," signed the union agreement. The Chicago Typothetæ, after issuing a statement to the effect that the strike was over, that the employers were satisfied with their non-union printers, and that they were prepared to do business at the same old stand—then secured an injunction against No. 16, in which they claimed that their business was being ruined by the Chicago Union. And at the same time our members are probably familiar with the frenzied appeals for help that are being sent broadcast over the country by the typothetæ shops of that city. The same condition exists in other cities. The typothetæ shops have partial forces of rats in many places, but the rat is the same the world over—he is not a printer. The employers will soon discover this fact—and it is just as well to let them find it out, for it may cause them to hesitate the next time the typothetæ invites them to declare war on their workmen.

Below is given a complete list of the cities that have gained the eight-hour day to date (October 27). The cities appearing in bold face type have secured the shorter workday since the last issue of THE JOURNAL.

4, Albany, N. Y.
5, Columbus, Ohio.
11, Memphis, Tenn.
19, Elmira, N. Y.
21, San Fancisco, Cal.
22, Dubuque, Iowa.
28, Galveston, Tex.
36, Oakland, Cal.
41, Augusta, Ga.
44, Rome, N. Y.
46, Sacramento, Cal.
49, Denver, Colo.
50, Saginaw, Mich.
51, Lawrence, Mass.
52, Troy, N. Y.
54, Raleigh, N. C.
58, Portland, Ore.
62, Utica, N. Y.

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64, Lafayette, Ind.
65, Virginia City, Nev.
67, Lockport, N. Y.
69, Newark, Ohio.
73, Ottumwa, Iowa.
74, Belleville, Ill.
75, Burlington, Iowa.
76, Terre Haute, Ind.
79, Wheeling, W. Va.
81, Bay City, Mich.
82, Colorado Springs, Colo.
83, New York Hebrew.
86, Reading, Pa.
87, Houston, Tex.
95, Helena, Mont.
96, Glens Falls, N. Y.
97, Peru, Ind.
100, Norwich, Conn.
102, Ottawa, Ont.
104, Birmingham, Ala.
105, Goldfield, Nev.
108, Hagerstown, Md.
110, Union Hill, N. Y.
112, Scranton, Pa.
115, Salt Lake, Utah.
121, Topeka, Kan.
124, Bloomington, Ill.
125, Durham, N. C.
126, Butte, Mont.
129, Hamilton, Ont.
131, New York Bohemian.
134, Paducah, Ky.
138, Austin, Tex.
142, Olympia, Wash.
143, Danbury, Conn.
144, Fresno, Cal.
146, Charleston, W. Va.
147, Ashland, Wis.
149, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
150, Elizabeth, N. J.
151, Oil City, Pa.
158, Springfield, Mo.
161, Fall River, Mass.
163, Superior, Wis.
164, Kewanee, Ill.
167, Schenectady, N. Y.
168, Muskegon, Mich.
170, Tacoma, Wash.
175, Pueblo, Colo.
177, Springfield, Ill.
179, Leadville, Colo.
180, Sioux City, Iowa.
184, Cheyenne, Wyo.
188, Waco, Tex.
193, Spokane, Wash.
194, Joliet, Ill.
195, Paterson, N. J.
198, Fort Worth, Tex.
199, Zanesville, Ohio.
200, Youngstown, Ohio.
201, Victoria, B. C.
202, Seattle, Wash.
205, Jamestown, N. Y.
207, Eureka, Cal.
210, Salem, Ore.
211, Oshkosh, Wis.
213, Rockford, Ill.
214, Pendleton, Ore.
217, Murphysboro, Ill.
219, Canton, Ohio.
221, San Diego, Cal.
225, McKeesport, Pa.
226, Vancouver, B. C.
227, Cripple Creek, Colo.
229, Crawfordsville, Ind.
230, Danville, Ill.
231, San Jose, Cal.
232, Binghamton, N. Y.
235, Rahway, N. J.
236, Ogden, Utah.
237, Sandusky, Ohio.
239, Carbondale, Pa.
242, York, Pa.
243, Hutchinson, Kan.
251, Muscatine, Iowa.
255, Anaconda, Mont.
256, Great Falls, Mont.
257, Lisbon, Ohio.
260, Findlay, Ohio.
262, Uniontown, Pa.
265, Ottawa, Ill.
267, Frankfort, Ky.
270, New Castle, Pa.
271, Boise, Idaho.
272, Chicago Norwegian-Danish.
274, Amsterdam, N. Y.
275, Victor, Colo.
277, Missoula, Mont.
280, Marietta, Ohio.
282, Sterling, Ill.
285, Ansonia, Conn.
286, Marion, Ind.
289, Titusville, Pa.
292, Grand Junction, Col.
293, Pensacola, Fla.
294, Waukegan, Ill.
301, Richmond, Ind.
303, Cleburne, Texas.
304, Albuquerque, N. M.
305, Newburgh, N. Y.
306, Alton, Ill.
307, New Brunswick, N. J.
311, Grand Forks, N. D.
315, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
316, North Adams, Mass.
318, East Liverpool, Ohio.
320, Pottsville, Pa.
321, Connellsville, Pa.
322, Kingston, N. Y.
323, Hoboken, N. J.
324, Racine, Wis.
330, Chicago Bohemian.
332, Muncie, Ind.
334, Clinton, Iowa.
335, Rossland, B. C.
344, Green Bay, Wis.
345, Olean, N. Y.
347, Wabash, Ind.
348, Girard, Kan.
351, Sharon, Pa.
352, Phœnix, Ariz.
353, Newport News, Va.
355, Bellingham, Wash.
356, Jacksonville, Ill.
358, Greenwood, B. C.
362, Traverse City, Mich.
364, Coshocton, Ohio.
369, Taylorville, Ill.
370, El Paso, Texas.
373, Durango, Colo.
378, Brantford, Ont.
379, Ithaca, N. Y.
381, Boone, Iowa.
387, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
388, Walla Walla, Wash.
390, Pontiac, Ill.
391, Guelph, Ont.
392, Pittston, Pa.
395, Vincennes, Ind.
396, Canandaigua, N. Y.
401, Hazleton, Pa.
407, Linton, Ind.
410, Everett, Wash.
414, Marshalltown, Iowa.
415, Butler, Pa.
416, St. Catherines, Ont.
419, Anniston, Ala.
422, Mayaquez, P. R.
425, Canon City, Colo.
433, Dover, N. J.
434, Trinidad, Colo.
439, Bakersfield, Cal.
441, Salem, Ohio.
449, Calgary, Alberta.
450, Columbus, Ind.
453, Norwich, N. Y.
456, Washington, Pa.
461, Cairo, Ill.
465, Tucson, Ariz.
468, Yonkers, N. Y.
470, Pittsburg, Kan.
473, Moberly, Mo.
476, New York Slavonic.
479, Centralia, Ill.
480, Tiffin-Fostoria, Ohio.
481, Iola, Kan.
489, Livingston, Mont.
491, Pocatello, Idaho.
492, Bellaire, Ohio.
493, Henderson, Ky.
499, Deposit, N. Y.
505, Clinton, Ill.
509, Greenville, Texas.
511, Batavia, N. Y.
512, Pontiac, Mich.
513, De Soto, Mo.
514, Niles, Mich.
515, Iowa City, Iowa.
522, Morristown, N. J.
523, Tarrytown, N. Y.
527, Oelwein, Iowa.
542, Shelbyville, Ind.
550, Windsor, Ont.
555, Dunkirk, N. Y.
556, Wilmington, N. C.
566, Salida, Cal.
568, Lake Charles, La.
571, Chickasha, Ind. Ter.
573, Aberdeen, Wash.
576, San Luis Obispo, Cal.
578, Coffeyville, Kan.
581, Fort Madison, Iowa.
582, Nome, Alaska.
590, Park City, Utah.
591, Pekin, Ill.
593, Athens, Ga.
596, Houghton, Mich.
599, Herrin, Ill.
603, Fort Dodge, Iowa.
615, Manistee, Mich.
616, Tonopah, Nev.
617, Wallace, Idaho.
625, Salisbury, N. C.
626, Manila, P. I.
638, Stroudsburg, Pa.
640, Berlin, N. H.
641, Ennis, Texas.
643, Waterville, Maine.
653, Jamestown, N. D.
658, Perth Amboy, N. J.

MAILERS.

3, St. Louis, Mo.
5, Toronto, Ont.

GERMAN-AMERICAN.

1, Philadelphia, Pa.
2, Cincinnati, Ohio.
4, Buffalo, N. Y.
5, Rochester, N. Y.
6, Cleveland, Ohio.
7, New York, N. Y.
8, Newark, N. J.
9, Chicago, Ill.
11, Baltimore, Md.
12, Louisville, Ky.
13, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn.
14, Indianapolis, Ind.
16, Pittsburg, Pa.
18, Belleville, Ill.
19, Columbus, Ohio.
21, Detroit, Mich.
24, Toledo, Ohio.
25, Wheeling, W. Va.

Following is a list of the cities where strikes exist. Cities where eight-hour agreements have been signed with proprietors employing over seventy-five per cent. of the

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book and job members are indicated by bold face type. Those having secured agreements with proprietors employing fifty per cent. of the book and job members are distinguished by stars.

1, Indianapolis, Ind.
2, Philadelphia, Pa.
*3, Cincinnati, Ohio.
8, St. Louis, Mo.
9, Buffalo, N. Y.
15, Rochester, N. Y.
16, Chicago, Ill.
18, Detroit, Mich.
*29, Peoria, Ill.
30, St. Paul, Minn.
39, Grand Rapids, Mich.
40, St. Joseph, Mo.
42, Minneapolis, Minn.
47, New Haven, Conn.
48, Atlanta, Ga.
*55, Syracuse, N. Y.
59, Quincy, Ill.
60, Roanoke, Va.
*63, Toledo, Ohio.
77, Erie, Pa.
*88, Hannibal, Mo.
90, Richmond, Va.
*94, Jersey City, N. J.
*103, Newark, N. J.
117, Springfield, Ohio.
122, Kalamazoo, Mich.
127, Hartford, Conn.
136, Duluth, Minn.
154, Ann Arbor, Mich.
159, New London, Conn.
162, Jacksonville, Fla.
165, Worcester, Mass.
172, San Antonio, Tex.
*173, Dallas, Texas.
187, Wilkes Barre, Pa.
190, Omaha, Neb.
*191, Winnipeg, Man.
216, Springfield, Mass.
218, Sioux Falls, S. D.
220, Columbus, Ga.
233, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
*240, Altoona, Pa.
291, Aurora, Ill.
308, Watertown, N. Y.
310, Lowell, Mass.
338, Charlotte, N. C.
397, Greensboro, N. C.
*503, Stamford, Conn.
510, Lynchburg, Va.
*524, Freeport, Ill.
605, Mitchell, S. D.

Conditions Where Strikes Exist.

It is the intention to give in the following brief summary the situation on October 27 in the several towns which have not yet gained complete victories.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Two more typothetæ shops have resigned from that body and signed eight-hour agreements since the October JOURNAL went to press. There were ten typothetæ offices in Indianapolis when the eight-hour demand was first made. There are but five now, and but one of them is of any consequence. Only twenty members are now on strike. No. 1 has financed its eight-hour fight and has paid benefits of $7 and $10. The struck shops have secured a miscellaneous collection of strikebreakers, but are able to turn out but a small percentage of the work formerly done. The strain on the non-union shops is becoming intense, and the local officers assert that it is only a question of a week or so till a break will occur in the employers' ranks, and a complete victory can be announced for No. 1.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Seventy members out. On October 18 the Philadelphia Typothetæ made a demand on No. 2 that it sign a contract calling for the open shop and providing that employes may be worked almost any number of hours per day at a certain rate per hour. In the typothetæ's ultimatum it was threatened that notices containing the above provisions would be posted in all offices on the following Monday, and that discharge would result in case of failure to sign individual contracts. Acting on advice from the executive council, No. 2, at a meeting attended by over 900 members, unanimously rejected the proposition and decided to strike offices enforcing the threat contained in the ultimatum. Up to October 27 only six firms had enforced the threat. About 900 members of No. 2 are employed in typothetæ offices.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—Seventy-nine offices, employing 180 men, have signed eight-hour agreements. Twenty-three offices, employing 144 men, refused to sign, and the men are out. The list of offices signed includes some of the largest. The struck offices have been able to obtain but a few alleged printers and are almost completely tied up. Several of the strikebreakers imported by the typothetæ are now in the workhouse on various charges. The local electrotypers refused to handle non-union work and also went on strike for the eight-hour. No. 3 is confident of winning a complete victory.

St. Louis, Mo.—Just eight offices, employing about eighty members, still out. The usual riff-raff is making a bluff at printing in the struck offices. The St. Louis citizens' alliance has declared a boycott on the houses that have signed, but it will prove ineffectual, as the unfair shops are in no position to handle any of the work that might be diverted to them by that patriotic (?) organization. Only a question of a short time and a complete victory can be reported from St. Louis.

Buffalo, N. Y.—With a membership of 425, Buffalo has but 140 members on strike for the shorter workday. Thirty offices have signed, and the struck offices are unable to get competent printers. Advices from that city state that "chicken coop printers" are the best the typothetæ can secure. Non-unionists imported are quitting on account of mistreatment. Victory looked for in a short time.

Rochester, N. Y.—Situation unchanged. Sixteen offices signed, thirteen refused. One hundred and twenty men on strike. Manufacturers' association furnishing money to unfair employers, but not furnishing any printers.

Chicago, Ill.—Situation practically unchanged. The few shops which have not signed are making frantic appeals for help, securing injunctions, sending out personal letters to country printers, and in many other ways showing that they are in dire straits. A little while longer and the strain will prove too great for them. Chicago is on the eve of a complete victory.

Detroit, Mich.—"The Stone Wall" is standing as firm as ever. Not one desertion. A most aggressive label campaign has been instituted in Detroit and it is bearing results. In its desperation, the Detroit typothetæ has secured a drastic injunction against the members of No. 18, restraining them from almost every conceivable act that would have any connection with the strike. In regular meeting Detroit Union reaffirmed its allegiance to the International Typographical Union by taking the obligation over again. You can't beat union men like those in Detroit.

Peoria, Ill.—Three more eight-hour agreements

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have been signed by Peoria Union since the last issue of THE JOURNAL. There are still a few men out, with prospects of a speedy settlement of all trouble.

St. Paul, Minn.—Two hundred and fifty out, including copyholders, apprentices, etc. Forty-five non-unionists at work, seven of them competent. Union standing firm and members confident.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—Situation practically same as reported in last JOURNAL. About seventy men out. What few competent men the typothetæ has been able to import have been taken from them by the union. Men in excellent spirits and confident of winning. Struck shops losing a great deal of work.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Not one desertion. Union waging a label campaign that is bringing results. City council of St. Joseph passed resolutions commending the local union in its stand. Will win in a short while.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The small force of non-unionists secured has been decreased until none remain except a few incompetents. Bosses trying to create disturbances in order to secure injunction. Local union has situation well in hand and is sure of a complete victory.

New Haven, Conn.—Union standing firm. No change in situation.

Atlanta, Ga.—But seven men now on the strike roll. Fourteen shops have signed and six refused. The twenty-seven men employed in the struck offices have almost all found work in the fair shops, due to the increased patronage given by the public to those offices and the utter inability of the unfair shops to handle work. Prospects bright for a complete victory soon.

Syracuse, N. Y.—But thirty-five men still out. Ten non-unionist incompetents have been secured in their places. Union has voted a 10 per cent assessment, and feels sure of victory shortly.

Quincy, Ill.—Situation unchanged.

Roanoke, Va.—Situation unchanged.

Toledo, Ohio.—The struck shops are beaten to a standstill. The Hackerdorn Printing Company and the Newton & Rotherick Company, two typothetæ offices, have just signed. Class of non-unionists imported even worse than the usual average. Two injunctions have been secured against the local union—not to prevent any violence, for nothing of the kind has been engaged in, but to prevent the union from peaceably seeking to persuade non-unionists to join the union.

Erie, Pa.—All signed but three one-man offices.

Hannibal, Mo.—No change.

Richmond, Va.—Members standing pat and refusing to be drawn into fights started by members of typothetæ.

Jersey City, N. J.—But two shops—the Jersey City Printing Company and the American Type Founders Company—still out. These firms are having difficulty in getting out their work with small forces of incompetents. Union being sued for $100,000, but is not frightened.

Newark, N. J.—Agreements have been signed with thirty-five offices, and the union is laboring with ten that refused to sign. No less than 225 men and boys, principally "goose printers" from the New York east side, have been sent into this city to take the places of the union men, and yet the struck offices are making frantic appeals for aid. Non-unionists are complaining that the promised good wages are not forthcoming. The Advertiser job printing house, a small typothetæ plant, signed eight-hour contract October 26. Union will win complete victory.

Springfield, Ohio.—All offices signed except two, one of these being the Crowell Publishing Company, which has secured an injunction against the local union. The electrotypers quit the Crowell Company, refusing to handle non-union work. Union is confident of winning. The Crowell Company publishes the Woman's Home Companion.

Kalamazoo, Mich.—Strike in seven offices. Members firm and determined. Union issuing weekly labor paper.

Hartford, Conn.—Situation unchanged. One hundred members out.

Duluth, Minn.—Stubborn fight on, but union cheerful and confident. Most members working in union shops.

Ann Arbor, Mich.—All offices signed with the exception of the Richmond & Backus Company. Now in the seventh week of the strike and members say they are bound to win.

New London, Conn.—Three offices still out, involving six men. Offices badly crippled.

Jacksonville, Fla.—Thirteen members out in one office. No non-unionists have been secured.

Worcester, Mass.—About all signed up. But eight men now out, with prospects for complete victory in sight.

San Antonio, Texas.—Situation improving.

Dallas, Texas.—Offices employing half the men affected by eight-hour law have signed. Outlook bright.

Wilkes Barre, Pa.—One office still out.

Omaha, Neb.—Sixty men locked out. Eight offices affected.

Winnipeg, Man.—Eight-hour agreements signed with sixteen firms employing seventy-two men. Twelve firms, employing fifty-two men, refused to sign, and the men are out. Winnipeg Typothetæ trying to secure men in England.

Springfield, Mass. The union standing solid. Struck offices seriously embarrassed.

Sioux Falls, S. D.—Members firm, in spite of a drastic injunction. Determined to win. Union issuing paper.

Columbus, Ga.—Twenty members and two apprentices out.

Niagara Falls, N. Y.—Local union making magnificent fight. Has been issuing daily paper since strike occurred, and is making an unqualified success of the venture.

Altoona, Pa.—Strike on in Mirror office. Union making good headway.

Aurora, Ill.—Making winning fight, in face of the usual injunction.

Watertown, N. Y.—No change. Fifty members out.

Lowell, Mass.—C. I. Hood Company's printing department signed since last report, making six of-

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fices to agree to the eight-hour day. Fight now on one office.

Charlotte, N. C.—Only four offices now out. Presbyterian Standard signed since last report.

Greensboro, N. C.—All offices signed except three; only one of latter of any consequence. All members working in fair shops.

Stamford, Conn.—Strike on in one office.

Lynchburg, Va.—Two shops out. Struck offices unable to turn out work. Union confident of victory.

Freeport, Ill.—Four shops signed; two refused. Most of men who came out are working in the fair offices.

Mitchell, S. D.—Two incompetent men and two girls are trying to print in the place of seventeen men on strike.

Miscellaneous.

Secretary Langston, of Palestine (Texas) Union No. 472, says: "We have gained our fight with the Daily Visitor and Weekly Advocate." The strike occurred in this office in March.

Secretary Alter, of Williamsport (Pa.) No. 141, says: "Another office signed. The next to the largest one. That leaves two of the friendly ones still out, and the one unfair one. Twelve shops and nine signed. Will get the rest."

Secretary Welborn, of Asheville (N. C.) Union, says: "Five out of seven offices have signed the eight-hour agreement. The newspapers have had eight hours for some time. We do not think there will be any trouble the first of January with the other two, as long as the unions stand firm elsewhere. At first two said 'never,' but have since hinted there will be no trouble on January 1."

Secretary Forbes, of Jersey City (N. J.) No. 94, says: "We have signed an agreement with the Journal calling for an increase of $3 per week, or $24 and the closed shop."

Secretary Hennring, of Greeley, Colo., says: "The Tribune (six of us employed) has signed an agreement. The Sun has not yet signed, the boss being in Missouri and his acting manager without authority, though he has four union men employed and says that he has little doubt, or none at all, that he will sign. This leaves us in good shape, and we anticipate no trouble whatever on the eight-hour question. Coming to the Tribune four years ago from Chicago, I found wages here from $9 to $11 per week. We now have two at $13.50, three at $15, and one at $20 in the Tribune office, and a tight little union in No. 586."

THE Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen is going to build an international home, and $75,000 has been set aside to start with. The business organizations of Colorado Springs recently held a meeting and decided to make an offer to the trainmen of a tract of land and such other inducements as will practically insure the location of the institution in that city. In this connection it may be of interest to know that the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen has been in existence twenty-three years, that it has 728 lodges, with 78,000 members, $1,560,000 in its treasury, pays out $140,000 every thirty days in claims, has over $87,000,000 insurance in force, and has paid out $11,512,636.13 in benefits.

How They Feel in the Country.

Following are a few extracts selected at random from the files of our country exchanges:

We haven't very much sympathy for the city job printing offices in their trouble with their employes. They "cut prices" on the country offices and when the "strike" comes they rush to the country offices to hire their help. The Combe Printing Company, of St. Joseph, had a cheeky representative in Gallatin the other day.—Gallatin Democrat.

Let those who are our worst competitors fight their own battle with their own money, much of which, had they remained in their own territory, would have gone into our coffers. We all know the conditions of the country printer are far superior to his fellow craftsman in the city, and the many idle hours of our workmen and machinery are traceable to the grasping greed of the large city concerns. If they lose the fight I believe we, as country publishers, will be gainers. Personally we desire to see the union win, as we believe the tactics employed by the typothetæ in attempting to secure help from the smaller towns where no unions exist is about as contemptible as anything we know of.

Printers who have never belonged to a union are lured away to fill the places of strikers, thus doing their fellow craftsmen a great injury and placing a stigma on their own reputations as not being "square" men. The typothetæ in its system of advertising and offering big wages is unscrupulous, and we fail to see where they take into consideration the country publisher to whom they are now turning to for assistance.

If the International Typographical Union wins their fight for an eight-hour day we can not figure out where the country publisher will lose anything, but we can see where he does himself an injury in assisting the typothetæ.—Kincardine (Can.) Reporter.

THE October number of the Locomotive Fireman's Magazine contains a lengthy account of the International Typographical Union's campaign for the eight-hour day. The article is accurate and well written, giving the history of the shorter workday movement from its inception.

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President's Paragraphs

THE EIGHT-HOUR BATTLE.

The writer can conceive of no better introduction to this month's installment for this department than the appended quotation from the speech delivered by Frank K. Foster at the eight-hour meeting held under the supervision of Boston Typographical Union No. 13 on the evening of October 23, in Faneuil Hall: "No matter how much sympathy you may get, if you want the eight-hour workday for the members of the book and job branch of the International Typographical Union you will have to fight for it, and fight hard. Reduction in the hours of labor never was secured except by the means of offense and defense. You have got to take it. It won't be handed to you on a silver platter by our friends of the typothetæ. If it is worth having it is worth a struggle. Civilization is measured, not by the beauties of art galleries or architecture, nor by the glamour of wealth, nor the pomp of aristocracy, but by the shortness of hours the average man has to work to get a living." The history of our eight-hour movement proves the truth of the assertion that if we want the eight-hour day we "will have to fight for it, and fight hard." From the inception of our agitation, effort has been made to peaceably adjust the problem. This desire has been on every occasion met with rebuff, beginning with the St. Louis convention of the United Typothetæ, and ending with the Niagara Falls gathering of the representatives of that association. Indeed, prior to the Niagara Falls conclave, at which we were told that "the convention instructs the committee to inform you that it is unable to consider any agreement leading toward the eight-hour day," the employers had deliberately forced the issue in San Antonio, Detroit and Chicago. The employers did not desire peace. They wanted war, believing that capital was strong enough to force back the wheels of progress in the printing industry, and that victory for the masters would be followed by great profit. Furthermore, the associated employers never of their own volition made one move toward peace. At the Detroit conference, at the Toronto convention, and finally at Niagara Falls, combined capital, believing that its intrenchments were secure against assault, that the union printers would not "fight for it, and fight hard," in the effort to establish the standard workday, would not listen to any proposition under which the eight hours would become effective, now, next year, or eventually. And the employers brought on industrial war.

A RECORD OF PROGRESS.

It was on September 8 that, as a matter of defense and self-preservation, the general movement for the eight-hour day was brought to a focus. At that time 160 unions had arranged with employers for the shorter workday. During the eight weeks that have elapsed 100 additional unions have secured eight-hour agreements. In more than fifty cities strikes are on, and in all of these jurisdictions a greater or lesser number of employers have agreed to the union's proposition. So that the record of the "battle" has been one of progress toward the eight-hour goal. Hundreds of unions have been prevented, by reason of contracts, from making the eight-hour demand, but as these contracts expire the eight-hour proposition is submitted and agreements are forthcoming. If the present advance continues, and there is no reason for doubting that it will, then on January 1 the eight-hour day will be in general effect, notwithstanding that a number of contests may be on at that time. The record is one to be proud of, and the membership need have no fear as to the final result. An industrial army that continues to advance, as with an army engaged in actual warfare, will eventually occupy all of the hostile territory. Adding each day to our victorious legions, the eight-hour idea is bound to obtain because of its irresistible momentum.

SOME MISLEADING STATEMENTS.

In the circulars issued from headquarters attention has been called to a very few of the many misleading and manufactured statements issued by the employers' organization. It reminds us of the individual who whistles to keep up his courage. In one bulletin, for instance, the following appears as the report from the employers affected by the eight-hour strike in a large city: "All members firm and standing pat." In the next bulletin the statement is: "Members firm and standing pat." The following day: "Firm and standing pat," and then simply: "Standing pat." In another instance a series of reports, ostensibly from an eastern city affected by the strike, were published. Day after day the proprietors were said to be standing firm and the situation to be well in hand. Then the bulletin compiler woke up and discovered, to his intense disgust, that there was not and never had been an eight-hour strike in that particular city. Immediately the bulletin announcements changed tone, and it was frantically asserted that the employers would stand firm when a strike did occur. In almost every case where employers break away from the typothetæ and sign eight-hour contracts, we are told through the medium of this intensely comic bulletin that "they were on the fence anyway." In several instances local typothetæ have signed eight-hour agreements, and we are then gravely informed by the typothetæ's comic sheet and its excruciatingly comical editor, that "there never was a branch of the typothetæ" in that particular city. And so it goes. Almost any kind of a story, and even the stereotyped assertions repeated day after day, appear to satisfy the employers.

THE INJUNCTION FAILS OF ITS INTENT.

After opposition to the eight-hour day became futile and the open-shop cry had fallen flat, the masters resorted to that haven of all employers' associations, the injunction judge. We can all recall the encomiums and compliments showered on the International Typographical Union on those occasions when other employers were in difficulty with their wage workers. "If we only had the

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typographical union to deal with, there would be no trouble," and "the typographical union is in a different class," shouted these worthies. We were not asking for anything then. How different when we press our request for the eight-hour day! Our laws, and especially our obligation, our history and our customs, our members and officers, all assailed and vilified, and our local unions bound by sweeping injunctions obtained through the medium of perjured and purchased affidavits. In short, if any of our members were impressed with the notion that they were not made of the same clay as other toilers, then the employers are beating that idea to a speedy death. Notwithstanding that not one disorderly act has been committed, and that only peaceable methods have been followed in jurisdictions where strikes obtain, the employers have had no difficulty in securing injunctions. It is their hope that these injunctions will discourage our members and break the spirit behind the strike. But the opposite effect has been created. If you want to arouse even the most amiable of men, do him an outrageous injustice. That is just what these injunctions are—outrages, purely and simply, and they have no place in this movement. The injunction mill continues to grind, and our courts of justice are now the tail of the employers' kite. But our members are not going back to the nine-hour composing rooms. That's what counts.

THE CHICAGO BRAND OF JUSTICE.

Of all the injunctions thus far granted in the struggle for the eight-hour day, the Chicago rule is doubtless the most drastic. It was there declared that when picketing and boycotting are used and indulged in as a means to forcing a closed shop on an employer against his will they become unlawful methods. The injunction was granted on affidavits which charged the union with using threats, intimidation, the picket line, bribery and the boycott as a means to enforce upon the employers an unlawful contract of an eight-hour day and a closed shop. "Many of the actions charged in themselves might be harmless," the court held, "but when used even in the slightest degree to carry out the unlawful scheme upon which the defendants have embarked they become in themselves unlawful with the legal definition of a conspiracy." Commenting on and protesting against this most unfair injunction, Secretary Harding, of No. 16, in an able article printed on the editorial page of the Chicago Chronicle, said: "What is this 'unlawful scheme' upon which Judge Holdom says the printers have embarked? It is an effort on our part to establish the eight-hour day in book and job offices. This attempt is unlawful, Judge Holdom says, because 'the foundation of the strike in this case is the union contract demanding a closed shop and an eight-hour day. Both the closed shop and the eight-hour day are unlawful when it is attempted to coerce the employer to enter into it against his will.' Using this declaration as the basis for his opinion, Judge Holdom issues a restraining order which, if words have any meaning, means that Chicago Typographical Union No. 16, after an existence of more than half a century, must surrender its charter to the International Typographical Union and cease to exist as a trade union. If we refuse to surrender our charter and continue doing the things which we have always done we violate the terms of the injunction. From this conclusion there is no escape. The union can not live if we have no right to endeavor by lawful means to establish and maintain an equitable scale of wages, to shorten hours of labor and improve conditions of employment. Chicago Typographical Union No. 16 has had what Judge Holdom calls a closed-shop contract with every daily newspaper shop in Chicago for many years. We had a closed-shop contract with the Chicago Typothetæ and the members thereof for the three years ending July 1, 1905. We have contracts now with 300 book and job offices."

A LEADING NEWSPAPER DENOUNCES THE INJUNCTION.

In a leading editorial the Chicago Record-Herald took occasion to analyze the injunction secured by the Chicago Typothetæ, and said that it was by no means clear from the published summary and extracts from the court's opinion that, so far as the eight-hour-day issue is concerned, there has been anything illegal about the strike. "Indeed, the judge's reasoning on that cardinal point is puzzling in the extreme. We are told that 'many of the actions' enjoined 'might be in themselves harmless,' but that 'the unlawful scheme upon which the defendants have embarked,' and in furtherance of which they are resorted to, impresses upon them an unlawful character. What the 'unlawful scheme' is we gather from the following sentences: 'The foundation of the strike in this case is the union contract demanding a closed shop and an eight-hour day. Both the closed shop and the eight-hour day are unlawful when it is attempted to coerce the employer to enter into them against his will. The United States supreme court held that the sovereign power of the state of New York could not force an eight-hour day upon the employer, and what the sovereign power of a state can not do can not be done by any other power.' If the actions of the striking printers have been 'in themselves harmless,' they could not possibly have rendered unlawful the intrinsically lawful demand for an eight-hour day. And if both the object and the means are lawful, what makes the 'scheme upon which the union has embarked' unlawful? The opinion is a striking instance of circular reasoning. The reference to the supreme court decision in the New York case is manifestly fallacious and irrelevant."

NOTES.

Summing up the entire situation, taking into consideration the manufactured statements issued by the employers and usually followed by an appeal to the courts, we are amply justified in the assertion that we control the situation.

That all that is necessary to a complete victory and the general establishment of the eight-hour day is continued firmness and loyalty.

That thus far our members on strike have stood like adamant for the principle at stake.

And that we will win—in fact, have won.

JAMES M. LYNCH, President.

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Woman's Department

WOMAN'S INTERNATIONAL AUXILIARY.

President—Mrs. Ed D. Donnell, 906 West Eighth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Secretary—Mrs. C. E. McKee, 430 East Vermont street, Indianapolis, Ind.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

No. 29 celebrated its second anniversary on October 12 by holding a reception, to which the husbands of the members were invited. Music and short talks formed the program, after which refreshments were served.

The members are engaged in making a fine quilt, which will be raffled, the proceeds to be sent to No. 8's members at the Home.

Plans are making for a testimonial to be tendered our efficient secretary, Mrs. George Woodward.

No. 29's visiting committee has organized and notified the officers of No. 8 of its readiness to minister to the latter's members who might appreciate sickroom attention.

Are you asking your tradesmen to have the label placed on their printing?

Are you spending union made money for non-union goods? MRS. J. J. DIRKS.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

I had the good fortune to attend the convention at Toronto and enough praise can not be given for the hospitality extended to us. Being a Canadian myself, I felt very proud of my people.

I had the privilege of nominating Mrs. McDougal, of Toronto, for first vice-president and had the pleasure of seeing her elected. I, in turn, was honored by the office of guide.

Just a few remarks about Auxiliary No. 35 to Typographical Union No. 55. We have been but a year and a half in existence, but we feel that we have accomplished considerable in so short a time. We meet the first Wednesday of each month in the parlors of the associated charities. After our regular business session we spend a social hour and discuss ways for increasing our treasury.

We retain all our charter members and have the promise of some new ones, whom we will surely keep if they once join us. We have lost, by removal from city, two of our officers and two of our members, whom we miss very much.

At our last meeting we were visited by a delegation from No. 55, headed by President Taylor, to report the latest phases of the movement to establish the eight-hour day in all job offices. The members of our auxiliary promised their hearty cooperation as loyal women. We do not intend that our husbands' money shall buy any but union made goods. We are all looking forward to a speedy settlement.

Our members are all most hospitably inclined, and have thrown open their homes on many occasions. They send flowers and give aid whenever necessary. We are preparing now for a public euchre, and other things, so we may be able to assist with our mite.

Our chaplain and first vice-president have just returned from a trip abroad, and we welcomed them at their home with a very pleasant surprise.

At all our sessions we wear our badges, also our eight-hour button. I feel that by another year our auxiliary will be in good running order.

I wish to congratulate Mrs. Kennedy upon the able way in which she settled many questions at the convention, and feel sure that Mrs. Donnell will be able to do the same.

We are always glad to hear from any auxiliary through THE JOURNAL.

MARY D. STANTON, President.

FROM THE PRESIDENT.

There seems to be a disposition on the part of a few delegates and others who attended the Toronto convention, to criticize, more or less severely, the report of the secretary.

This report was rather a lengthy one, consisting of twenty-four good-sized pages of rather small type, and as the most of it was compiled from notes taken by myself, we were conceited enough to think we had accomplished wonders. But we have been awakened from our dream the past month, and we have come to the conclusion that if all that has been said about us and the report is true, as secretary of a convention we must have been almost an utter failure. We have one consolation, however. The stenographer furnished us by the convention threw up her hands after the first day, and at the end of the second day quit unconditionally.

The omission of the referendum provision in the report was inexcusable, but fortunately it was discovered in time, and appears in the new constitution and by-laws, which are now in the hands of our entire membership. We also failed to embody in the report the motion that Mrs. Kennedy, the retiring president, was to receive a copy of the minutes of the two previous conventions.

We desire to call the attention of the membership to the election order on the last page of the new constitution and by-laws. The convention at Toronto made absolutely no provision for holding such election, and in order that there be no misunderstanding in this matter, we have issued this executive order to govern until the next convention can pass suitable laws.

For the nice things said about us by correspondents in last month's JOURNAL, we desire to return our most sincere thanks. A few words of cheer, occasionally, sandwiched in between the "knocks," has a tendency to spur one on to greater efforts.

We want to acknowledge the receipt of an invitation to attend the fiftieth anniversary of the

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Nashville Typographical Union, which was held October 3. Mrs. John A. Aul and Mrs. Edward Buchanan will please accept our thanks. The newspapers of Nashville compliment Mrs. Buchanan very highly upon her address in behalf of the auxiliary on that occasion. We also acknowledge receipt of the Trades Union Advocate, the new labor paper started by the typographical union at Kalamazoo, Mich. Typographically it is all right, and it is "chuck full" of good trades union reading matter. Mrs. Maynard has our thanks for a copy of the first issue.

We are more than pleased to learn that the auxiliaries in cities where the printers are out on strike for the eight-hour day are rendering every assistance in their power to help the cause along. In Cincinnati the auxiliary members visited almost every business house in the city and left a list of union offices, urging the business men to select their printer from this list. As a rule we received the most courteous treatment, and we believe our canvass will be productive of much good.

We want every delegate to the Toronto typographical convention to consider seriously the formation of an auxiliary to his union. After voting for the hearty endorsement given the International auxiliary at the "eight-hour convention," we can't see how his conscience will let him do otherwise. Write our International secretary-treasurer for constitution and by-laws, information blanks, blank application for charter, etc., and "get busy."

MRS. ED D. DONNELL.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

The last meeting of Louisville auxiliary was a very enjoyable one. That of most importance was the report of our delegate, Mrs. J. D. Kane. On finishing reading, Mrs. Kane announced that several resolutions were overlooked and not in the printed minutes, but that she had received a letter from Mrs. Donnell stating that the resolutions omitted would appear in our new by-laws. The most important resolution omitted was that on referendum introduced by Mrs. Bowen, of Washington, D. C. I see in the October JOURNAL, Mrs. Bowen has a copy of this resolution in her letter. From my interpretation of this law, I think our esteemed International secretary a little premature in sending out her notices for the 20 cents per capita tax. The law plainly reads that all amendments that are favorably acted upon at the woman's International convention shall be referred to the local auxiliaries, to be voted upon two months after the adjournment of the convention. I do not know whether the amendments have been submitted to the other locals, but I do know they have not been submitted to our auxiliary. We were all delighted with the honor conferred upon our delegate, and I take the opportunity to thank the ladies of the convention for thus remembering one of our most valued workers. We knew when we sent Mrs. Kane to Toronto, she would look out for the interests of her auxiliary.

MRS. J. O. AMES,
President.

FROM THE SECRETARY-TREASURER.

The auxiliary is in its fourth year, and its prospects for the future look as if it were here to stay. Our retiring president and secretary can look back with pride and be able to say that their work of love has not been in vain. The retiring secretary was correct when she said, "One-half of each day must be devoted to the work." And if the work increases, and we grow as we should, I promise the ladies I will work the harder, and from the many kind letters I receive, I know they will be patient with me until I get familiar with the work. And if a mistake is made it will be from the head and not the heart. I shall accept criticism in the spirit in which it is given. For are we not banded together to lend a helping hand. "With malice toward none and love for all" and hearty co-operation of each auxiliary we can make this work a grand success. If any have failed to get new constitutions and by-laws, please inform me at once. The receipts and expenditures to and including October 17, 1905, were as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Sept. 9.	From Mrs. Ed D. Donnell, former secretary-treasurer	$373 79
Aug. 28.	Lincoln—For third quarter	7 50
Sept. 20.	Jackson—For third quarter	1 35
Sept. 23.	Washington—For supplies	1 00
Sept. 25.	St. Paul—For third quarter	4 00
Sept. 26.	Louisville—For third quarter	2 80
	For supplies	50
Sept. 28.	Pueblo—For third quarter	3 00
Oct. 3.	Spokane—For third quarter	2 80
Oct. 5.	Seattle—For first quarter	6 60
Oct. 6.	St. Louis—For fourth quarter	7 35
	For supplies	25
Oct. 6.	Bradford—For first quarter	2 60
Oct. 11.	Austin—For first quarter	2 20
Oct. 12.	Atlanta—For first quarter	2 00
Oct. 12.	Cincinnati—For first quarter	7 60
Oct. 13.	Kalamazoo—For third quarter	2 40
Oct. 17.	Washington—For third quarter	16 00
Oct. 16.	Mrs. J. T. Snyder—For International pin	1 55
Oct. 16.	Charter for Boston auxiliary	2 00
	Total receipts to Oct. 17	$447 29

EXPENDITURES.

Sept. 9.	Convention stenographer	$10 00
Sept. 9.	Expressage	2 30
Sept. 10.	Car fare to Cincinnati	1 50
Sept. 19 to Oct. 17.	Stamps	15 70
Sept. 19 to Oct. 17.	Printing and stationery	94 10
Oct. 12.	Mailing convention reports	6 69
Oct. 14.	Bond for secretary-treasurer	5 00
Oct. 14.	Typewritten copy St. Louis convention	1 50
	Total expenditure to Oct. 17	$136 79

RECAPITULATION.

Total receipts	447 29
Total expenditures	136 79
Balance in bank	$310 50

Respectfully submitted,
MRS. C. E. MCKEE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

ENGLISH VERSUS SLANG.

Grammar Teacher—"James, give me a sentence containing the word 'despair.'"

James—"Me goil gave me dis pear."

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EVANSVILLE, IND.

I expect the majority of our good sisters throughout the country noticed in the International convention report that I expected to move to Evansville within a short time. Well, here I am, and what little I have seen of the place I like it very much. Now, "just watch our smoke!" If we don't have a nice live auxiliary here within another month, it will not be our fault. Mr. Lee is foreman here of the Keller Printing Company, and Messrs. E. M. Morrison and T. H. Kilgore, formerly of Louisville, are also here with their wives. We have enough members already to send for a charter.

I wish to extend my best wishes to all our newly-elected officers, and would be glad to hear from any of the members of the woman's auxiliary. My new address is MRS. JOHN F. LEE.

708 Upper Second street.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Woman's Auxiliary No. 39 gave a grand ball Monday, October 16, which was the best attended social affair ever given by No. 39. The committee in charge of the entertainment included Mrs. D. K. Kirkland, Mrs. G. Gus Crawford, Mrs. W. B. Cobb, Mrs. A. W. Hannefield, Mrs. Charles W. Fear. From a social and financial point the ball was a decided success.

Copies of the proceedings of the fourth annual convention have been received and distributed among the members. Much interest is being taken by the members in the questions acted on by the convention.

Since returning home from the Toronto convention the writer has received several letters and souvenirs from members of different auxiliaries. The acquaintanceships formed at our annual gatherings are dear to all of us, and remembrances, even though they be but a postal card, bring back pleasant memories and thoughts.

While in attendance at the Toronto convention the writer received much attention and many favors from the members of Toronto Typographical Union and Woman's Auxiliary No. 42. Mrs. McDougal, our first vice-president, Mrs. Henry Thompson, Mrs. O'Grady, W. R. James, John Chinn, Hugh Stevenson and Mr. Edworthy certainly proved to be entertainers par excellence. I only hope I shall some day be able to reciprocate.

Mrs. A. E. Gross, our former president, and little daughter Ruth have both been on the sick list, but are reported as out of danger.

Much interest is being taken in auxiliary affairs, and a movement has been started to secure permanent headquarters for our auxiliary. The president, Mrs. E. A. Louck, hopes to see an increase in membership during this coming winter.

Mrs. W. B. Cobb and Mrs. Frank Williams, two of our members, visited the Printers' Home while on their summer vacation in Colorado, and are warm in their praise of that institution.

The officers and members of Woman's Auxiliary No. 39 feel grateful to those members of No. 80 who have aided them in building up the "baby" auxiliary. The gradual increase in membership is directly traceable to the work of a few members of No. 80, who never miss an opportunity to speak a good word for No. 39.

At a recent meeting of No. 39 Mrs. A. W. Hannefield entertained the members with a description of a recent visit to the Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs. Mrs. Hannefield says the Home is the finest institution in the world, and hopes that the time will come when a sick or superannuated member sent to the Home will not be separated from his wife, as is now the case.

MRS. CHARLES W. FEAR,
Secretary.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

The woman's auxiliary to Typographical Union No. 89 is steadily increasing in membership and enthusiasm. We met at the home of Mrs. G. D. Groaners October 5. The meeting was short, as nothing but the rummage sale was talked of. This sale will be the largest the ladies have ever given, and begins on the 20th and will continue till all is sold. All members of No. 21 are expected to take some part toward making this sale a great success. Each of us will make one or more aprons. This will give us a counter of new aprons.

All seemed well pleased with the convention report, and appreciate Mrs. Donnell's effort to have one for all. In my opinion nothing could have been nicer, as oftentimes one wishes to refer to the report, and now one can do so with no trouble to any one.

No. 89 was represented by its secretary-treasurer, John O'Brien, and we were glad to see his cheerful face.

Our president, Mrs. Ed Hale, will entertain No. 21 November 9. MRS. OZA BLODGETT.

OMAHA, NEB.

Please give me space wherein to congratulate the woman's auxiliary on the bright prospects which now appear of the typographical union winning the eight-hour day. It is needless to say that in the outcome of the pending struggle no one is more deeply interested than the printer's wife and family, seeing that it will give the head of the family that much more time in the home for rest, physical and mental recreation and improvement. The effects of this can not, in my judgment, be overestimated, as anything that lessens the printers' hours of drudgery must be conducive to their welfare and the comfort and happiness of the home, and happy homes make for good citizenship.

In this struggle, if long drawn out, the women and children will be called on to take up their share of the burden and make many sacrifices of self-denial, as well as lend their moral and active assistance, if it should become necessary, and this I feel every member of the auxiliary is ready to do.

However, the present indications are that the fight is as good as won, without any turbulence or bitterness engendered, as employers are becoming convinced of the reasonableness of the demand,

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and that the sympathy of the general public is with the union for the same reason. I will not discuss what the women can do in the strike until an emergency arises and the need of their help is more pressing, but I believe there is a field wherein they can do much.

The Omaha auxiliary just now is busily engaged in "boosting" the union label, and between it and the Omaha Union Label and Home Industry League the effect of their united work in this direction is truly astonishing in promoting the sale and purchase of union-made goods under the "Omaha plan," as explained by me at the late convention in Toronto.

In this connection I would suggest the adoption of the scheme in every district where our auxiliary exists, as it is a work within woman's sphere, and one for which her position as "business agent" for the home makes her peculiarly fitted. We, in Omaha, are very much gratified at the results obtained here, and are of opinion the same results can be achieved elsewhere if an earnest effort is made.

MRS. FRANK A. KENNEDY.

—

The long-expected struggle for the eight-hour day is now on us in earnest. About sixty of our job printers in Omaha have been locked out by the employers, and more expected to follow. At present only three men have proved traitors, and, needless to say, not one of them is the husband of an auxiliary member. Had they been, I believe they would have been loyal to the cause that has placed them where they are today, and by whose means they have been enabled to reap the benefits during the past. Let us hope that the struggle may not be a prolonged one, but that the success which has been achieved in other cities may be repeated in Omaha. Our last two meetings have been exceedingly well attended, and not one word of complaint has been heard from the women who expect to be the greatest sufferers in this struggle, but all seemed determined to assist the men to stand firm, and many were the ways and means devised and plans laid to help out the family exchequer and perform the miracle of making $7 clothe, feed and house a family. The families of job printers were cordially invited to visit the homes of the newspaper men to spend the day, staying for dinner and supper. (This invitation may not be accepted till later on.) The auxiliary is holding itself in readiness to assist the union whenever called upon, and they are assured of their sympathy, encouragement and good wishes for ultimate victory.

The first of our winter card parties is to be held at the home of Mrs. Ellsworth, in Dundee, on the 26th, and a large crowd is expected. The prizes are again to be donated by some of our generous and wealthy members. Our long-deferred rummage sale also takes place the last week of this month, and everybody is busy collecting all odds and ends that can possibly be turned into cash. So you see we are a very busy crowd of women, and the interest is never allowed to wane. Reports at every meeting show that the work of pushing the label goes steadily on. In the meantime, the war cry is "Victory for the eight-hour day!"

MRS. D. G. CRAIGHEAD.

CHICAGO, ILL.

I wanted to tell you last month about our Colorado Springs club, but was afraid of occupying too much space. Auxiliary No. 41 is forming a club of members and women relatives of members of No. 16 for the purpose of having a couple weeks' outing in and about Colorado Springs during the time of the convention next summer, the convention days to be given to entertaining to the best of our ability, the rest of the time to exploring the wonders and enjoying the beauties of this garden spot of the world. I find printers universally enthusiastic about it, but the housewife is somewhat doubtful. Why is it that women are looking for trouble continually, instead of happiness? These are some of the questions asked me: Suppose some of those terrible rainstorms come up and we are tenting, wouldn't we have some accident? The nights are so cold, how can we sleep in tents? How are we going to manage our work? How much is it going to cost? Don't you think that is a lot of money just for a couple of weeks? But no one has yet asked me the question, Have you found out any way that we can have a little better time than the average tourist? Personally, I foresee but one trouble, and that will be getting the ladies away from Colorado.

It is rather too early to announce our winter social features, but next month I shall endeavor to do so and give dates, so that all our friends can participate. Our auxiliary is in a flourishing condition, and we are all well.

MRS. GILBERT R. JONES.

TORONTO, ONT.

Members of Woman's Auxiliary No. 42 have again settled to business with very pleasant memories of the convention.

Our September meeting was well attended, and several new members were received. Our president, Mrs. D. McDougal, read the report of the convention.

Mrs. Darwin, of the label league, gave a splendid address on the necessity of buying only union-label goods. We have heard of Prof. Darwin's theories, but the label league theories, or rather facts, will not make a monkey of any one.

Our auxiliary is anxious to assist the striking bakers in every way possible. All consumers are requested to patronize only the firms which deal fairly with their employes. The bakers' union requests financial aid from all organized trades. All should help the bakers, because they "knead the dough."

Really, we feel flattered after reading all the nice things our fair and gallant confreres have written of the craft and their friends here. Wish they could have remained for our national exposition—the greatest annual fair on earth—open for two weeks, with a daily attendance of from 50,000 to 125,000.

Toronto's convention fever is still running high, if we are to judge by all who say: "Colorado Springs for mine!"

Labor day parade was a great success, and af-

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forded much satisfaction to all interested in organized labor.

No. 42's first entertainment of this season will be held at the home of the Misses Reeves, Lakeview avenue, on Saturday evening, October 28, that all may have an opportunity to attend. A good time is assured.

Invitations are out for our initial "at home" in the new labor temple, on November 30. All members and friends are endeavoring to make this event a memorable one. There is a splendid field for auxiliary work in the Queen City. Our membership can be greatly increased.

All are greatly interested in the eight-hour campaign, and confident of the outcome. For enthusiasm, however, the palm goes to those delegates who, at our (Coney) island, were so often up in the air on the "8." Our cousins called it the Russian slide.

Eight hours. The days are getting shorter. It's a shame to burn the boss's oil!

ANGELA MCCANN.

SEATTLE, WASH.

Seattle Auxiliary No. 23 is making extensive arrangements to give a grand ball at the new labor temple, built and owned by the organized workers of Seattle, on Wednesday, October 25. The wherefore of the occasion is to celebrate the twenty-third birthday of Seattle Typographical Union No. 202.

Work is progressing steadily upon the proposed Christmas bazar, to be held by No. 23 toward the latter part of December, the ladies being engaged on various fancy articles, which are to be sold at auction to the highest bidder.

Mrs. A. A. Sherman and Mrs. Phil Rummel, late of the Spokane auxiliary, were visitors at our last meeting. Their husbands being now members of Seattle Union, the ladies will shortly withdraw from the Spokane auxiliary and swell our number by two. Fraternally yours,

MRS. G. W. FICKS.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

At the regular meeting of Auxiliary No. 7, October 4, Mrs. P. J. Thornly was elected secretary to fill the unexpired term of Mrs. H. J. Loser, resigned on account of the ill health of Mr. Loser, who has been confined to his home for the past four or five weeks. Mrs. Loser has been a very able and efficient secretary since we organized, more than four years ago, and we regret very much having to give her up, but it is felt that in Mrs. Thornly she has an able successor.

Mrs. T. J. Dougherty most delightfully entertained the auxiliary with an afternoon luncheon at her home on McTyeire avenue, Thursday afternoon from 3 to 6 o'clock. A two-course menu was served, the color note of pink and white being carried out in the ices and cakes. Individual souvenir cakes bore the hostess' monogram in pink.

Mrs. A. G. Bostic will entertain the auxiliary at her home in Eastland, October 26.

Nashville Typographical Union No. 20 celebrated its golden anniversary October 3 at Casino Theater, Glendale Park, with a magnificent banquet. On this occasion our president, Mrs. Edward Buchanan, distinguished herself by delivering a most pleasing address, which was received with hearty applause.

As delegate to the Toronto convention, I read before Auxiliary No. 7, at the September meeting, a report of the proceedings of the convention, also of the entertainment features for the week, which I think all in attendance agreed were the most delightful ever given the International Typographical Union.

MRS. JOHN A. AUL.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

The first of a series of entertainments planned by the woman's auxiliary was a Dutch lunch, given at the residence of Mrs. F. P. Holloran on Tuesday, October 3, which was a decided success. The house was appropriately decorated, and the waitresses made pretty "Gretchens" in their becoming costumes.

The effort to get at the social side of the "print" was successful, and presages a very much greater acquaintance of the families of the members in the near future. This will, indeed, be a grand work, and will make for the solidarity of the work which is being, and which must be, accomplished by the typographical union and its auxiliary.

The women at present are, of course, much interested in the work for the eight-hour day, and those who are on the fortunate day side are looking forward to January 1, when the husband, son and brother will have more time to devote to their families.

We are particularly proud of the fighting qualities of our men, and can see nothing but victory in the end, and one brave woman, whom we know of, says to her husband each morning: "——— if you go back to work—well—you needn't come 'round."

At our regular meeting, October 9, Mr. Donnell, of the strike committee, made a very interesting talk on the present condition of affairs, and suggested work for the auxiliary which may be helpful at this time.

From now on our meetings will be held in the afternoon, and we hope to have a full attendance.

MRS. WILLIAM B. OGDEN,
President.

COMPRESSION.

The final chapter of the serial novel was two columns long, but the editor had only one inch of space for it.

Accordingly he compressed the hero's tragic end into the following paragraph:

"Arthur took a small brandy, then his hat, his departure, besides, no notice of his pursuers; meantime a revolver from his pocket, and, lastly, his own life."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

"MY curiosity is running away with me," said the farmer when his two-headed calf got loose and towed him around the barnyard.—Cornell Widow.

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Correspondence

DETROIT, MICH.

"State of Michigan, county of Wayne, ss.—In chancery," etc. That is the title of 500 typewritten subpœnas to our local members in injunction proceedings to show cause why we should not be permanently restrained from picketing and boycotting the "open shops," returnable October 23.

Not a single desertion from our ranks has occurred, notwithstanding all manner of inducements from the typothetæ.

It was unanimously voted to assess ourselves 10 per cent on all earnings in excess of $10.

President Dickson wishes to extend his heartfelt thanks, on behalf of No. 18, to all subordinate unions and officers for their material and moral support which has been extended.

Union headquarters are running as an "open shop"—that is, never closed.

Did you ever think as the hearse passes by
That it won't be long before you and I
Will take a ride in that large plumed hack
And never remember of coming back?

Did you ever think when grasping for gold
A dead man's hand no dollar could hold?
It's nip and tuck as we try to save—
But we lose it all when we reach the grave.

Do you ever think in our labor and strife
It's our duty to brighten each other's life?
Let each take a part, be it great or small,
For Union is strength—divided we fall.

Don't get discouraged, boys, keep up the fight—
We're bound to win "because we are right;"
Shoulder to shoulder, be stanch and true—
You fight for me and I'll fight for you.

The bowling season was formally opened September 30 with a "head pin tournament," which is six frames and six balls; sixty is the highest possible score, no count unless head pin is down. Morris Gloster won first prize, with the score of fifty-nine. Second and third prizes went to President Lloyd and F. McManus, with a tie score of fifty-six. The regular league schedule began October 2, with great enthusiasm and the alleys in perfect condition.

The typothetæ agent here has organized the strikebreakers and rats into a printers' protective fraternity society. Auto rides, theater parties and smokers are features of the society—all at the bosses' expense. Ain't that real nice?

"Ned" Weston spent a couple of weeks with us recently, en route for 'Frisco from New York.

"Scorch" Kehoe drew his card and has emigrated to the "wild and woolly."

"Crow" Egan is with us again.

Never kick a man when he is down—unless you are sure he will never get up again.

We may not be superstitious, but a ladder won't fall on a man who is not under it.

WALTER O'DAY.

Detroit Typographical Union No. 18 held a very enthusiastic regular meeting on Sunday, October 1, which was in itself a splendid refutation of the absurd claims of the typothetæ that dissensions and weakness were fomenting in the ranks of the union.

After the regular business, the meeting was addressed by President Dickson, who outlined the present aspect of the situation and dwelt upon the harmony and good feeling that existed in the union. He was followed by Organizer Haight, who presented additional reasons why Detroit Typographical Union could not possibly lose this fight, and spoke feelingly of the deep brotherly feeling that had been engendered between the members by this uncalled-for lockout.

Mr. Brooks also touched a popular chord in his appeal to the men to stand steadfast.

At this point a very affecting part of the meeting occurred.

Robert McDonald introduced the following resolutions, prefacing their introduction with a tribute to the stability of the stand the union had made as a body:

Whereas, Over seven weeks ago the local typothetæ, at the instigation of the National Typothetæ and the National Manufacturers' Association, locked out 130 members of the Detroit Typographical Union without cause, the union having made no demands upon the employers whatever; and,

Whereas, This loyal little band of 130 men, with the undivided support of their brother members in Detroit Typographical Union No. 18, have carried on this contest against the combined employers' associations with such avidity as to earn the respect of union printers throughout the United States and Canada; and,

Whereas, The employers, after all their extravagant claims regarding their ability to run their offices with non-union men, have failed most lamentably to substantiate, in even a small way, those claims; and,

Whereas, With the heavy fall business coming into those offices, it is plain that they can not longer hold out against the tremendous pressure that is being brought to bear upon them, since the small and incompetent forces in those offices could not turn out the work even in times which have been unusually dull; and,

Whereas, There is every indication that the typographical union will win hands down, with a continuance of the lines of attack which have proven so eminently successful up to the present time; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, members of the Detroit Typographical Union No. 18, in a regular meeting assembled, do hereby affirm our determination to continue this just battle without abatement until the eight-hour day is assured and the union label—that emblem of fair play and fair wages—shall occupy the place of honor it deserves in every printing office in the city of Detroit; and, be it further

Resolved, That we realize the trying duties which this conflict has forced upon the officers of the International and local union, and that we hereby reaffirm our absolute confidence in those officers and heartily endorse their untiring, faithful and conscientious efforts in our behalf; and, be it further

Resolved, That we, as a body, renew our oath of allegiance to our grand organization, which has been sorely tried—but not found wanting.

As the reading was finished, Mr. Holt, one of the oldest members of the union, arose slowly and made a motion that Mr. Walker, now secretary, but one of the early presidents of the union,

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read the obligation, as provided for in the final paragraph of the resolutions. Continuing, Mr. Holt said that forty-four years ago Mr. Walker, in his capacity of president, had initiated him into the Detroit Typographical Union.

Mr. Walker read the obligation, and the entire membership present stood, and holding up their right hands, took again their obligation to the typographical union.

The scene was most impressive, and many eyes were dim with a suspicion, at least, of tears.

After some further business, this most harmonious meeting came to a happy close, and served to prove to all present that the typographical union was a unit in its determination to fight to the last ditch and, finally, to force the typothetæ to capitulate within its own stronghold. J. H. WALKER.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

If the employing printers of this city had had to rely upon their own resources, No. 15 would have won the eight-hour fight within a week. The velvet hand of the manufacturers' association has descended upon both employer and workman, and the fight is now on to a finish. Only a sworn affidavit from D. M. Parry, however, will convince the International Pressmen's Union that outside influences are involved in the fight. The rank and file are already convinced of that fact, nevertheless, and would gladly take a hand, were it not for their "fool" contract and the obstinacy of their international officers. Their organization stands out today as a horrible example of a capitalistic trade union blocking the way of a great movement for the benefit of its own members. The International Typographical Union is equal to the occasion, and will win the eight-hour day in spite of all opposition.

The Union and Advertiser and the Post Express have again been placed upon the unfair list. They were both removed some time ago, in an effort to organize them. In the case of the Post Express it was successful, and when the demand for the eight hours was refused, the employes of both news and job departments left in a body. The Union and Advertiser, however, was a different proposition. It was absolutely impossible to organize that concern. The people employed there are of the kind who desire something for nothing, and prefer to allow others to struggle and sacrifice to gain conditions for them to afterward enjoy. When No. 15 made the demand for the new scale of prices and hours of labor, the Union and Advertiser immediately raised its jobbers up to the union scale of $16, and promised them the eight hours if No. 15 won out. On these terms its employes (with a few exceptions) were induced to make individual contracts. If these contracts are similar to those made by the imported strikebreakers, there is only one definition for workingmen who sign them, namely, "fools." Few working people of the city have ever subscribed for the Post Express, but quite a number do read the Union and Advertiser. It is up to all such to subscribe for some other paper until these firms are brought into line.

The musicians' union of this city is having an interesting experience with the courts. A short time ago it was ordered by an injunction to reinstate to membership one Bachman, who had violated the constitution and by-laws of the organization. On its failure to obey the order, the officers of the union were twice hauled before the court and fined for contempt. The two distinctive features of this injunction were: First, instead of "restraining" the union from some act it intended to commit, the court ordered it to "do" a specific thing; and second, when the fine of $750 for contempt was placed upon the union, the court issued an order attaching the entire funds, some $4,000, in order to prevent an appeal to be taken from its decision. The bank where the money was on deposit, however, refused to turn over the funds, and both union and bank appealed from the decision of the court. Now the facts are produced by the attorney for the union, which prove that the affidavit made by Bachman, and upon which the original injunction was based, was false from start to finish. It was with great difficulty that the grand jury was induced to take the matter up, and when Bachman was face to face with a possible charge of perjury, he admitted that the substance of his affidavit was false, but claimed he had not read it before signing, and therefore could not be held responsible. His attorney substantiated this claim, and, in order to evade responsibility for drawing up this affidavit, said he had been "misinformed" as to the facts at the time it was written. As the grand jury is usually made up of men who are hostile to organized labor, the excuses of Bachman and his lawyer will no doubt be accepted by them, and no indictment will follow. The musicians' union seems to have no redress but to accept the situation and pocket the loss. The grand jury of this same county only a few years ago indicted prominent labor men for "conspiracy to raise wages." It makes quite a difference "who is who in America" nowadays. HENRY D. HENDERSON.

TOLEDO, OHIO.

All this talk about labor and capital being "partners"; that their interests are "identical," etc., hath a mighty hollow sound when a conflict of interests develops. The trade unionists of this city received a jolt in the late sweeping injunction issued by Judge Morris that will start some new thoughts in their think boxes. The injunction restrains the trade unionists from doing almost everything (except voting) that would further their interests as a class. The so-called great daily press likewise lines up on the side of the business interests when the whip is cracked. In this city the workers would have had no means to keep the public in touch with the organized labor movement in the present struggle, were it not that an obscure labor weekly and a heretofore almost unheard-of socialist paper came to their rescue. Meanwhile the great dailies contain column after column of slush, telling of the virtue of their want columns and such other "heavy" topics intended to relieve (?) the burden of labor in the struggle for existence. For over twenty years the workers have been demanding the eight-hour day, and dur-

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ing all this time the labor press has fought valiantly labor's cause, with little or no support. In many localities labor papers are rarely, if ever, thought of by workers except in times of industrial warfare—when the capitalistic press either deserts the workers outright or remains silent. Boost the boosters of the fair list—the labor and socialist press.

At first the employers could not see their way clear to grant the eight-hour day, owing to the fact that the dear public would not stand for the increased cost of production. Now they do not give the eight-hour day a thought. They want "open shop." Wonder why?

This eight-hour agitation has been of great benefit in the education of the craft. We knew too much about sports and too little about economics.

In its last analysis, men of different factions all want the same thing. It's simply a matter of tactics and of "getting together."

The proposition to teach the ethics of organized labor in the manual department of the Toledo university has brought out considerable opposition from the class known as the "best" citizens. This branch of study is intended solely to complete the work and education of a trade school, and instead of training students to become "scabs" upon the organized workers, the proposed instruction will be to advance the aims of organized labor. Dr. Pyle, the instigator of the resolution, said: "A doctor of medicine, who remains outside of the medical organization, and who violates the code of ethics adopted by the members of the profession in its organized capacity, is shunned and dubbed a 'quack.' The word 'quack' to the members of the organized medical profession is as odious as the word 'scab' to the members of the labor organizations. In either case, the opprobrious epithet designates a traitor to his class. * * * If we are to judge a class by its social importance, the laboring class should be given the first consideration. All other classes are dependents, and can not exist without the consent of the toilers. Working class ethics is held in contempt by the dominant force in the United States for no other reason than it has no political influence. The abstract virtue in the working class code is not considered. It is little understood outside of its own active membership and a few students of social science. To offer it as a serious study to prospective graduates of a trade school is a departure that ought to receive the hearty approval of every progressive workingman and workingwoman." Mrs. Bertha H. Mailly has been appointed instructress.

One of the greatest successes in the "we don't patronize" line was the affair in which No. 63 and the proprietor of a local skating rink were the actors. It lasted three days and—it is unnecessary to add—we won.

At this writing the fifth week of the strike finds our membership with as strong a spirit of determination to win as at the outset. While an injunction has been granted restraining the entire trade union membership of this city from interfering with the business of one of the struck shops, nevertheless we are making some telling points against all of the struck shops, and have them fought to a standstill. Only the scum and offscourings of the cities and small towns have been induced to come here, and to date it has cost the employers more money, both in the nature of loss of patronage and spoiled work, than the cost of granting the shorter workday would have amounted to in two years.

Just because you may be enjoying the eight-hour workday and the "closed shop," don't think this fight is not yours as much as the other fellow's. In the present instance, as Franklin said, "If we do not hang together, we will hang separate."

But then, I forgot, I'm not supposed to say anything—I'm enjoined.

Save your votes and elect a judge.

Riding home in hacks and automobiles is pretty soft for those guys who heretofore never rode on anything softer than "bumpers."

JOSEPH P. KEATING.

PITTSBURG, PA.

The typothetæ will soon be levying an extra assessment on its members. It costs to advertise, and if the newspapers all over the country are getting any way nearly the graft our papers are, it will not take more than November to finish that half-million dollars they claimed they had raised to fight the eight-hour day.

Contrary to expectations work has not livened up any hereabouts.

Arthur Baird has resigned as foreman of the Perley Brothers composing room.

Robert Hays is again doing business "at the old stand." Percey F. Smith has withdrawn from the Pittsburg Printing Company and gone back at it alone by purchasing the Burgess plant, and "Bob" is the foreman.

A very neat booklet has been received from the Carnegie Technical Schools. Only the school of applied science (technical courses) can now be opened. The announcements of the opening of the school of apprentices and journeymen will come later. The apprentices and journeymen who contemplate taking advantage of the schools will certainly welcome the opening where will be afforded opportunities for advancement that many covet. The fee is so small that compositors who desire to learn the linotype, etc., machines in this vicinity can attend the evening sessions, and become skilled in that branch without having to journey to schools in other cities.

Charles De Maria, a member of No. 7, died at Mount Pleasant, Mich., on August 6. He leaves a widowed mother.

Particularly sad is the home of our deceased brother, George H. Hummel. On October 11 the father was taken, and in a few days the eldest daughter, aged eight years, passed away. Though but forty years of age, Brother Hummel was one of our oldtime members. The family has the heartfelt sympathy of our organization in its deep affliction.

The wife of George Pearce, one of our members employed on the Press, died at his home at Ems-

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worth, a suburb of this city. Mr. Pearce has the sympathy of his fellow workmen as well as a large friendship among the members of No. 7.

If indications point to anything, we expect much for labor when the American Federation of Labor meets here in a few days.

Our eight-hour committee has been strengthened by combination with the committee on organization. It is doubling its efforts, and hopes to gain the point of eight hours work, eight hours sleep and eight hours to do, each of us, as we please.

It is indeed pleasing to state that by the time THE JOURNAL reaches our members Francis X. Barr will have been defeated for re-election to office of clerk of courts. It is now admitted on all sides that his name will be scratched, for his attitude toward No. 7 and unionism in general.

We propose to increase the jurisdiction of No. 7 if possible. Our members believe that those towns that are within our suburban limits have no right to expect men to labor longer hours and for less money than paid in the city.

The Dispatch duckpin league is again going at a lively pace. Sanders, of the Seminoles, and Wiard, of the Mohawks, are playing a very strong game. The Wylie avenue alleys seem to be the most popular among the admirers of the game who are employed on the Dispatch.

Some of those who went to Chicago under the pretense of working have returned from their trip of inspection and pleasure. HARRY C. CAMPBELL.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

Three applications were received at the last meeting. William Naphey was elected a member, and Fred Jepcoat and Frank Peterson were received as probationary members. The meeting was largely attended, and several interesting reports were read. Every member should attend the meetings from now on; give at least one night in the month to the union, and help the good work along. Adjournment is before 10 o'clock as a rule.

Work is fair at present in union shops, and will continue, as election of city officials is at hand. The label offices will have plenty of work printing pasters and other campaign work, with the little joker always in sight.

The Pressmen and Assistants' Union No. 175, of this city, gave a smoker at their last meeting, a large delegation from New Haven Union being present. Norwalk and other cities were represented. Delegate Bennetto, of No. 252, gave an exhibition of club swinging. Refreshments were served and a good time was enjoyed by all.

Hodcarriers get $2 a day for eight hours in Bridgeport. What do you think, Mr. Jobber, does not eight hours belong to you?

A number of members from No. 252 journeyed to New Haven to attend the entertainment and address under the auspices of Typographical Union No. 47, at Music Hall, Thursday evening, September 28. Those who went were well pleased. The address delivered by Frank K. Foster, of Boston, Mass., "The Why and Wherefore of the Eight-Hour Demand," was a treat. J. F. LYNDERS.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

The October meeting of No. 8 was attended by President Lynch, who addressed the members, and gave a statement of the eight-hour campaign over the jurisdiction. He was greeted with particularly hearty enthusiasm, and his encouraging report filled his hearers with determination—if such were needed. President Lynch declared that he had been in conference with No. 8's executive committee and unequivocally endorsed the conduct of the eight-hour fight in St. Louis. The strike situation here remains as previously reported—eight struck houses, whose original force consisted of eighty-eight men, besides apprentices. Many of these men have been absorbed by other shops, so that St. Louis is in a position to fight it out all winter and next summer—and then some more. The physical condition of the struck houses is well known. The principal one is "still" advertising—or, I should say, advertising still—for non-union printers. If at this date, October 20, six weeks after being struck, they must advertise for men, which they have done without intermission, why does a little dog wag his tail?

The contract violation by the Omaha Typothetæ recalls Secretary Macintyre's language in his annual address at Niagara Falls: "* * * it (the revocation of the St. Louis nine-hour scale contract) shows without a doubt that that organization (International Typographical Union), when it serves their purposes, will not observe any contract that they may enter into." Evidently no distinction is drawn between contracts conforming to the superior law of the contracting parties and those which do not. The International Typographical Union punishes its subordinates for insubordination; the United Typothetæ of America does not, but allows its locals to sign the eight-hour contract. There's a reason!

No. 8 now has a sick relief system.

That Chicago judge's injunction ought to Holdom for a while, but the harvest days will soon be over, Jesse, dear.

The "stone wall" is not builded on sand, proverbially speaking.

A Chicago firm advertises here for non-union printers at union scale. How can you run an "open" shop under "closed" shop conditions? Smoke up.

Not only the struck shops here, but the few rat traps also advertise for help.

The allurement offered by the Grand Rapids Typothetæ is the privilege of working in "a beautiful northern city." Do they suppose an "independent" worker "with soul so dead, who ne'er unto himself hath said" a fair day's pay for a fair day's work, can appreciate the beauties of nature?

"Twenty-three for you," said the foreman to the sub, in giving out a situation.

A linotype operator on a local daily recently unwittingly incited to riot and the open shop by an error he committed in setting a labor ad. The copy read "Wanted—Bricklayers. 5200 block Plymouth avenue, near Union." The operator made "non-union" of the last two words. The riot en-

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sued when a lot of "independents" arrived at the "job," where card men were already at work.

A few weeks ago St. Louis socialists were refused a permit to hold a street meeting, and proceeded to meet without it. Police charged the gathering, clubbing the people indiscriminately. Because of this effort to throttle free speech, the socialists announced their intention of again meeting in the same place. Met with determination, the police, who are but an incident in our government "of, by and for," so-called, "ignored" the socialists.

All that glitters is not gold. Because a fellow can stand at a window and rattle a rule in a stick does not necessarily indicate that he can print.

The citizens' industrial association held "the first meeting of the season" on October 5, when an address was delivered by the national secretary, James A. Emery, of New York. At the close of the address a letter was read, asking the members to favor the printing concerns that are fighting for an "open shop" in placing their orders for printing. Objections to the letter were raised. It was claimed that it was in the nature of a boycott, something that the association does not approve of; that there are no large open shops in the city which are able to handle a fair proportion of the trade. Others held that the seven firms which are contending for the open shop are large enough to take care of all business that might be offered. The proposition urged in the letter was adopted.

President Jackson, of Typographical Union No. 8, after consultation with the executive committee and some of the firms that have signed the eight-hour agreement, issued the following:

The action of the citizens' industrial association at the Odeon Thursday evening as to certain printing houses does not greatly interest the members of Typographical Union No. 8. Our members have not found one place where the association has been able to hurt them. In fact, our members think that the opposition of the association will make our victory for an eight-hour day more complete and be of benefit to any establishments that it may threaten. A bluff is about all that the association can put up. There is not, so far as we have been able to learn, and we are keeping a close watch on the movements of these would-be boycotters, a single business man of weight or influence who is active among them or who can be depended upon to back up and assist any attack that the alliance may undertake against our union.

The action of the association, as expressed in the adoption of the suggestion contained in the letter read urging the alliance's members to favor the printing concerns that are fighting for the "open shop" in placing their orders, was probably manufactured for the purpose of creating sympathy for the eight printing concerns against which there are strikes. The only proposition the proprietors of job printing offices have had put up to them is whether the eight-hour day would be granted by them on January 1, 1906. Satisfactory assurances have been given the union by all offices in the city, excepting the eight against which there are strikes, that the eight-hour day will be granted on the above-mentioned date.

There is no occasion for any delay in the delivery of printing. The hundred and more houses that have signed up are capable of getting out all printing that may be required of them.

A constitutional convention was held at South McAlester, I. T., several weeks ago. Section 13, article 16, of the constitution read: "No person shall be denied or refused employment for the reason that he is or is not a member of any labor union, provided he is otherwise qualified." The committee on revisions and corrections on October 14 declared the foregoing section stricken out.

"An anarchist is a man who, rolling in wealth, deliberately violates the laws of his country to pile up more wrath." This definition, given by a prominent barrister at a free-bridge hearing here, is the correct one. The men who are endeavoring to smash labor unions are, many of them, connected with monopolies which are prostituting legislative bodies, bribing juries and judges and officers sworn to enforce the law. The whole business system of the nation has become so permeated with graft that the question, begotten in a spirit of facetiousness, becomes devoid of levity—"Can a man engage in business and remain honest?" The clergy is showing signs of rousing from the lethargy which has enthralled it, and is discussing the question of capital and labor. Inevitably, these ministers will soon have it intimated to them that their criticisms of capital's treatment of labor will result in the loss of their wealthy parishioners. Will the men of the cloth bravely expound the gospel of the square deal and golden rule, even though it threatens the persecutions the Romans visited on the early Christians, or will they value more the source of their daily bread and desist? As National Secretary Emery, of the citizens' alliance, well says and says well, "The citizens' industrial association is not here for an idle purpose." The sinister alliance is the America mafia.

"We had no idea there were so many non-union printers until we began to advertise for them."—C. M. Skinner, of Buxton & Skinner, in Globe-Democrat.

COMPOSITORS — Competent non-union compositors, $19.50 per week of fifty-four hours. Buxton & Skinner Stationery Company.—St. Louis Republican, October 22.

"He who expects little shall not be disappointed."

Consistency is a jewel because it is precious. Jewels are precious because rare. It happens not so rarely that jewels are the medium of our being well "done."

Are you pushing the "badge of servitude?"

The union printer is not a bribe-taker. Independence comes only through organization.

The Presbyterian ministers' league and the industrial council, both of Kansas City, have effective fraternal affiliation. Rev. William Carter represents the ministers in the council and Charles W. Fear is the council's delegate to the ministers' league. By the way, the Presbyterians are taking active notice of the industrial problem, having created an institution to deal with this phase of the common people's livelihood, and placed in charge thereof Rev. Charles Stelzle, a former union machinist. Mr. Stelzle announces that more than 7,000 Presbyterian ministers discoursed on industrial matters on the Sunday preceding Labor day.

Will Maupin, of the Lincoln Wageworker, according to a paragraph in a recent issue, saw

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things at Toronto which were "wriggling." Maybe it was caused by pain.

Harry Sharpe, C. J. Foster and W. W. Baker represented No. 8 at the session of the Missouri allied printing trades council convention held at Columbia, Mo., October 17–18.

William S. Waudby is writing some good eight-hour copy for the Buffalo Progress.

"A person can live on 12 cents a day—but few people are willing to do it."—Exchange. Hence, organization.

The way the boys in the trenches are fighting suggests the possibility that President Ellis was misinformed in his address at Niagara Falls, that the declaration of the International Typographical Union anent eight hours "does not reflect the views of the large number of the members of that union who are employed in the book and job branch."

John Mitchell's talk to the miners at Elizabeth, Pa., anent the eight-hour day should prove instructive to the "God-given" class.

"We believe that the policy of protection to American labor and American industry should be maintained."—Massachusetts Republican Platform. And it's a ten to one shot that some of these platform makers are members of the citizens' a-lie-ance. The dear voter!

"The melancholy days have come,
The saddest of the year."
These open-shop prints are very bum,
The dearest of the dear.

The Inland Printer's praise of the delegates of the Toronto convention for their tolerant and gentlemanly reception to President Ellis is appreciated. But this treatment is no new thing, as the Inland seems to think. The printers have always been gentlemen. Ask Commissioner Driscoll if his reception at conventions of the International Typographical Union have not always been most cordial.

A convention of stationers recently held here refrained from discussing the printers' eight-hour strike, though some of them are typothetans, on the ground that "it would be meddling in other people's affairs." On the other hand, a minister publishing a church paper in Chicago announced to his annual conference, held in southern Illinois, that he refused to grant the eight-hour day, and would run an open shop. Whereupon he was greeted with protests.

It is deemed opportune to say that an effectual means of preventing a jackass from braying is to tie a weight to its tail, as it is a physiological fact that it can not bray without raising its tail.

A galley boy who had noticed in the style sheet that linotype operators were enjoined from sending in tight lines gently reproved a head man who experienced difficulty in emptying a display head.

The body of Oscar Donoho, whom I mentioned last month as having drowned, was found, after being in the water over a month.

Tom Carter 'll get you ef you don't watch out.

The contestants in a recent female physical culture show wore union suits.

The struck shops have lost several excuses lately because the "19.50" was found to be about $12 in American money.

I regard it desirable that readers of THE JOURNAL refrain from yielding to the many tempting propositions being sent out at this time by the publishing houses of the large cities, particularly Philadelphia and New York. These offers call for a contract to take a weekly or monthly publication for a year or longer, a premium of books being offered practically free. Let's wait and see what they intend doing New Year's.

"Ever hit the wrong key?" asked Slug twenty-nine. "Seldom strike the right one," rejoined thirty.

J. J. DIRKS.

MONTREAL, CANADA.

J. C. Malhiot, formerly of the Herald job department, died recently. His funeral was largely attended, the principal officials of the Herald and Unions No. 176 and 145 attending. He was one of the oldtime members of No. 176.

James Connolly, ex-foreman of the Gazette job room, died October 12. Mr. Connolly had been for thirty-six years foreman of the Gazette job room, and in that capacity endeavored to "play both ends against the middle." He lost both. He was dismissed by the Gazette management without pension or extra remuneration for past services, and then applied for admission to the union and was refused. 'Nough said.

A new weekly paper by the George Murray Publishing Company has made its appearance, called the Standard. It is illustrated and printed on good paper. It is issued every Saturday.

A new French morning paper has made its appearance, called L'Opinion.

Alexander Smith, machinist on the Herald, has resigned to accept a similar position on the Johannesburg (South Africa) Star. The Herald "boys" gave him a hearty send-off.

The executive of the manufacturers' association, at a recent meeting, recommended raising the dues and also the establishment of a reserve fund. For what? We should do the same.

Boom the eight-hour day. Do not be afraid of injunctions.

Let us go into our pockets and subscribe a little towards the Cummings memorial fund. We might want to use the Home some day.

The trades and labor congress of Canada has declared itself in favor of the Dominion senate being elected by the people. Well, I guess not! The manufacturers' association has something to say about that.

At a recent banquet of the manufacturers' association Hon. R. Lemieux, solicitor general of Canada, delivered himself of the following:

> Fortunately, in Canada, the relations between capital and labor are not strained as they are across the border, and if our wage-earners will only remain true to themselves and not seek the advice of foreigners, they will command the respect and the sympathy of their fellow countrymen.

Pure nonsense. It is but a short time ago that the conductors and motormen of this city "were true to themselves," obeyed the mandates of the church and the capitalistic press, and forsook the

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international union, with the result that they were given their old scale of wages and old conditions. The company threw out a paltry bait of $5,000 for a relief fund, but the employes lost the first year $48,000 in wages and the second year $39,000. In the meantime rents and other necessities went up, but the wages—well, hardly.

The British local government board refused to sanction a draft of the by-laws of the town council of Dukinfield, Cheshire, owing to a full stop not having been put in. The draft has now been revised, and the town clerk informed the board recently that every "i" had also been dotted.

Clement Johnson, late of the government printing office, Ottawa, is now machinist on the Herald.

President Beattie has transferred his affections from Morton, Phillips & Co. to the Herald job room.

Harry Friedlander, ex-financial secretary, returned recently from a visit to Chicago, where he visited all the offices and officials. He is much impressed with the Windy City.

The success of the eight-hour day throughout the jurisdiction has filled our members with enthusiasm, and not a few feel like beginning the contest immediately, but wiser counsels prevail, in view of our "moral agreement." However, the union is prepared for eventualities. JOHN CANTWELL.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Loyalty, thy name is success.

Hon. John R. McLean has purchased a controlling interest in the Washington Post, having paid $600,000 therefor. He at once took charge as editor-in-chief, Scott C. Bone, the managing editor under the late Mr. Wilkins, resigning. The rumor committee has been doing overwork in consequence of the change in ownership.

Glorious have been the achievements of the executive council in the struggle for the shorter workday.

According to reports from Rome, machines have been put into the printing office of the Vatican.

The playing of the championship between the National and American League leaders was a busy time for John Heydler, the courteous secretary of the National League. At no time, however, was he too industrious to give a glad hand to his friends. In New York he favored the writer with a kindness which was decidedly appreciated. Mr. Heydler formerly worked at the printing business and is a first-class operator. He can talk shop at all times, and delights in it, too.

Mark Towers, who operates a machine on the Post, traveled to New York and saw the Athletics defeat the Giants 3 to 0. He occupied a box and rooted for Philadelphia.

William Hinton, one of the makeups on the New York Evening Mail, spent a day in Washington quite recently. "Billy," as he is called here, never looked better in his life, a fact perhaps attributable to the conditions brought about by riding on the water wagon. He has lost none of his ability of harmless backcapping, and says that the vocation is healthful.

Louis Ferber, the bank man on the Post, is given to absentmindedness. Perhaps the most amusing incident in this line occurred the other day when he had his hair cut and was shaved. On getting out of the chair he thoughtlessly tore off a car ticket and handed it to the barber. "Cars are not running," said the barber, and Louis came to his sober senses.

"Spike" Leonard, of Chicago and Washington, returned from the Windy City, and says he will work for Uncle Sam this winter.

The eight-hour day is coming fast. It looks as though by January 1, 1906, it will be a consummation devoutedly to be wished.

"The last ditch" seems to be filling up rapidly—with the debris of the once "fighting" typothetæ.

The printers' label received attention at the typothetæ's recent convention. The latter requested "all employers' associations to officially protest against the use of the union label on political printing;" and further requested the officers of this association "to urge individual membership, whether corporations, firms or individuals, not to permit the use of the label on any of their printed matter." This action sufficiently demonstrates that the label is a big factor in the business world, and it is convincing proof of the effectiveness of a continued insistence upon its use, and a firm demand for its appearance upon everything we consume, whether food or clothing. It will cost nothing to ask for it, and it will entail no suffering to refuse to buy anything without the emblem of unionism. Demand the label as you go on.

The re-election of President Ellis by the typothetæ convention is taken as a vote of confidence rather than to assume that the action was one of expediency. It is somewhat difficult of comprehension, however, why his administration should be looked upon as being successful. But it may be that no one else wanted the job. Whatever may have been the controlling influences which resulted in his being again chosen, it is well worth the while to glance over his annual report. He quotes from the proceedings of the Toronto convention, wherein the printers agreed to the eight-hour committee's report: "We propose to sell to the employer eight hours out of twenty-four, and we will do as we please with the remaining sixteen." He then adds, and, mark his comments: "This statement, made first by the president, considered and reported by the eight-hour committee, and unanimously passed by the convention, would seem to settle emphatically the position of the International Typographical Union. That it does not reflect the views of a large number of the members of that union who are employed in the book and job branch, those of us who are familiar with the views of our employes are well aware." Judging of more recent events the "familiarity with the views" of the employes was not well founded. In the face of the disastrous skirmish at San Francisco, and the absolute inability to secure help to take the places of the union printers, President Ellis is blind to the true condition of affairs, or his estimate of the importance of telling the truth is of a rather shady nature. It may be well not to check him in his madness. Surely the members of the typothetæ are much wiser now, and if not, will

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become so very soon. They have had ample evidence that the union printers are out for the eight-hour day with determination, and having broken the ranks of Ellis' society, the latter will soon find the "last ditch"—in disastrous defeat. Then will come the reckoning of the sums contributed to defeat a just cause. The money thus expended will be actually paid by the consumer of printers' ink, so to speak. And the patrons will be made acquainted with the truth: That it is not the eight-hour day which forced prices up, but that it was for the creation of a fund to prosecute an injudicious warfare against competent workmen.

One of the local preachers had for his text a few Sundays ago, "The young man without principles." An operator on the Post made it read, "The young man without picnic pies." The word "principles" was divided on the last syllable. Of course, the proofreader caught the error, but the operator became angry when twitted about the matter.

Some men who have ambitions to become eligible candidates for delegate endeavor to erect platforms to run on. Two years ago one of Columbia's members got together a lot of figures and data in order to show that the dues in Washington were higher than other places and ought to be reduced. He was a success—in election. The dues remained the same. At the last meeting an effort was made to reduce the mileage allowed the delegates from 5 cents to 3 cents, and in his contention one of the advocates advanced the argument that because the master bakers were forced to reduce their bread to 5 cents after they raised it to 6, Columbia Union could easily reduce the mileage. Another one argued that because a delegate-elect could get a cheap excursion rate his pay should be cut down porportionately, and even went so far as to contend that six meals were sufficient between Washington and Colorado Springs. Ludicrous as it seems, these excursion rate economists were purely honest in their ignorance. The proposition was overwhelmingly defeated. A real amusing phase of the matter is that the contenders for good wages should attempt to cut down the pay of a delegate. But then there is the hope that they will live and learn.

The president of the United Typothetæ must have had some doubts about the members paying their strike assessments, because he says in his report that "the emergency fund, contributions to which became obligatory upon the members, has increased beyond the most sanguine expectations." But his story may be of the iridescent type. The treasurer's report is not made public.

The Master Printer, the organ of the Master Printers' Association of Philadelphia, reprints part of the financial statement of the International Typographical Union, in connection with a brief résumé of the Toronto convention. It might be added with truth that the union printers stand ready for any assessment to reach the eight-hour-day goal.

Conferences with high school principals of Boston, according to President Ellis, disclose the fact that boy pupils are unwilling to give the time to learn the printing trade, and he is wondering where the proper material is to be found to make intelligent printers. A shorter workday will be an inducement in the first place, and if the printers' unions are permitted to govern the apprentice question there will be a competent workman at the expiration of every apprenticeship. Experience has taught this.

The axiom that lightning will not strike twice at the same place is liable to go wrong if the Elliott Printing Company, Grand Rapids, Mich., does not sign an eight-hour agreement. Recently the company sustained a $25,000 loss by fire caused by lightning.

The long-promised extension to the Post composing room, and incidentally a big addition to the Washington Post building, is a reality, and the members of the chapel have new lockers and many other conveniences which heretofore were not had. But proper sanitation is still lacking, however. Some day the discomforts now endured will be rectified, as they ought to be.

"Joe" Scannell, well and favorably known in many cities in these United States, is one of the steady subs on the Post. The fact of the matter is, he is nearly a regular.

David Wright, who cuts copy on the Philadelphia North American, spent a few days of his vacation in Washington. He was accompanied by Mrs. Wright.

William Seltzer, who is responsible for making the mails on the North American in Philadelphia, spent a week during September in Washington. Mrs. Seltzer accompanied him, and while here they were the guests of her daughter, who resides on Mount Pleasant. Mr. Seltzer worked for a long while in this city, and is well known, but he really kept himself in seclusion during his visit.

Many printers will have much to be thankful for this year, and their prayers on Thanksgiving day should be of corresponding force and earnestness. The same is equally true of the employers. May I venture the hope that "God works in a mysterious way his wonders to perform."

The binning of hard coal has been an equally hard problem. The warmth which follows its ignition, however, will be enjoyed one hour more this winter than heretofore. It will be a combination of comfort and joy.

"Let me furnish you with light and heat (and work) nine hours during the winter," sings the typothetæ man. Wonderfully generous along certain paths is he.

"Labor day Sunday" is not a bad idea, so long as it does not conflict with the "six days shalt thou labor," etc., doctrine.

Hail, hail, the eight-hour day!

When the clock strikes the quitting time of the eight-hour day it re-echoes the rallying of all which closed the Toronto convention. The pay envelope is a sort of tiger.

The continuance in office of President Gompers and his staff at the head of the American Federation of Labor has been of great worth to that organization. The same principle obtains in any other labor society. The principle is practiced with force in successful corporations. Whenever a good man is chosen to a prominent office he is always re-elected. His selection at once is a guar-

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antee that the organization is stable and worthy of confidence. Continuation in office, it is true, sometimes breeds corruption, and disaster follows. But in such cases the man is quickly removed. However, the latter class is very rare. Usually and it must be accepted as true, when the man is judged by his deeds of worth to the organization, by the achievements as to advancement of the cause he espouses, by the judicious government of matters, by the wise administration of his office, he is by force re-elected, and the organization becomes stronger each year. The same is true of the head of a large railroad, a large corporation of any kind, The economical administration of affairs makes him a valuable executive, and his continuation in office follows. Of course, ambition prompts many men to create discord. This is true, very true, in some labor organizations. Some printers are inclined to the policy of changing their International officers, and the most ludicrous allegations are made why a change should be made. But no argument is produced which demonstrates wherein the organization will have greater prestige. Experience has taught the printers that a more effective organization was had after Mr. Prescott was repeatedly chosen president. The International has grown strong and numerically big for no other reason than, following close upon former President Prescott's retirement, came the re-elections of President Lynch. Another case of continued growth and triumph of its principles is the miners' union, by the keeping in office of President John Mitchell. Other cases could be cited, all showing the wisdom in not changing the chief officers at the behest of those who feel aggrieved.

If you go to Colorado Springs next August take an interesting book with you as a gift to the Home library.

The conception of the full doing of one's duty toward his fellow is sometimes awfully distorted. It is a case of being done.

The Evening Star's mechanical force has four duck-pin teams, and proposes to do some bowling the coming winter. They are captained by Palmer, late of Baltimore, Wirsing, formerly of Pittsburg, Essig and Cromwell, old homers. Twenty-four men will contribute 50 cents per week, and at the end of the season will give a banquet. It is quite likely that the Post and the Times forces will follow suit in organizing teams, and duck pinning will be a favorite pastime the coming winter.

Robert Grohorn, a Pittsburg newspaper writer, was in Washington recently. Mr. Grohorn was formerly a printer, and carries a card at the present time. The last time there was trouble in Pittsburg the Post people wanted him to set type. He refused and quit the Post employ. He was shown Washington by the affable Ed Wirsing.

The editor of a labor paper who deludes himself with the belief that to roast his fellow craftsman is to educate his readers, is a pitiable subject. There are a few such fellows, and their following is correspondingly small.

The evil that man doeth unto himself comes oft from his violation of his obligation. Keep sacred, therefore, the pledge you made when you joined the printers' union.

The employer who was once a union printer should have the manhood to live out his solemn obligation. The change in condition gives no man license to violate it.

Such is the state of man: Today he works nine hours, and who can tell but tomorrow he will work only eight.

Abuse of executive officers in the so-called labor papers reflects only the venom of the man who pens the thought.

Colonel Tyree, who represented Richmond at the Birmingham convention, spent a few days in Washington the first week in October. There are grand old men in all walks of life, and Tyree is the type in the ranks of the union printers.

It must be extremely gratifying to read: "And there is not a deserter from our ranks." Glorious devotion to unionism.

Private information from Colorado Springs is to the effect that the faces on the rocks in the Garden of the Gods are wreathed in smiles in contemplation of the pleasures to be had next August. Take a book with you.

Recently the bankers were in annual session in this city. They enjoyed many privileges which the printers were deprived of. The financiers had a deadhead pull on all wire facilities. Such is the advantage of being in the banking business.

The liberal spirit shown by editor McQuilkin, of the Inland Printer, must be greatly appreciated by the union printer as well as by the members of the United Typothetæ.

Jerome Healy, the affable and efficient secretary of New York Union, has been honored by his party in the Bronx. He was the democratic nominee for coroner, and as a nomination on the Tammany ticket is equivalent to an election, Mr. Healy is now receiving congratulations. Later on he will receive a salary of $6,000 per annum for a term of four years. It is a matter of pleasure to note the political advancement of craftspeople, and Jerome is one of the deserving. Best wishes to you, former secretary of No. 6.

The membership of Columbia Union grows each month—greatly by traveling cards.

Will you contribute a book to the Home library next August?

The resolute will of the union printer spoke in a golden tongue to the typothetæ membership. The much-talked-of desertions came not, and the firmness of the contenders for an eight-hour day was really the prime force which won the fight thus far, and the same element of strength will further the contest to a complete victory. In time to come, there is reason to believe, the employer will admit the advantages of a shorter workday.

We are assured that the educational committee of the United Typothetæ "has been busily at work." As time goes on the whole association will be very much wiser, because the eight-hour day will give each member additional time to study, reflect and contemplate.

F. C. Roberts, who has been an effective organizer for the American Federation of Labor, and who is now on Uncle Sam's payroll in the big printery, is a regular contributor to the Washington Trades Unionist. He writes just as he talks,

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and he is at all times advocating the advancement of the principles of trade unionism. He is logical and too forceful at periods to suit everybody. But at that he does well with the pen.

JAMES MONROE KREITER.

A number of firms in this city have already signed the eight-hour scale, though no pressure has been brought to bear on them, and there is little fear of any extended trouble in enforcing the scale generally when the time comes. During September there was an attempt made in one or two offices to do work for a Richmond office that was on strike, but it was stopped at once on the request of the officers of Columbia Union, and later the local typothetæ issued orders to its members not to do any work for offices on strike. The Sudworth Printing Company has already put the eight-hour scale into effect. It has recently developed that Pearson's, a book and job office, has been an eight-hour office for the last fifteen years. The bulletins of the International Typographical Union eight-hour committee are read with avidity on their arrival. Keeping the membership thoroughly informed is a splendid move and much appreciated.

At the meeting of Columbia Union on October 15 a motion to reduce the mileage of delegates to the International Typographical Union convention at Colorado Springs next year was voted down by a large majority. We pay our delegates 5 cents mileage each way and $10 a day for the usual six days of the convention, which is little enough when one considers the expenses that have to be borne by the delegates.

"Jakey" Dwight, of the government printing office, whose ancient home was Springfield, Mass., recently underwent an operation for an abscess in his back, which was entirely successful. He has been able to return to work.

At this writing the appointment of a permanent public printer has not yet been made, and Mr. Ricketts is still "acting." While the newspapers have been predicting the appointment of some other man, Mr. Ricketts' friends are still confident of his eventual selection. In the meantime he has instituted a number of reforms, the need for which his general knowledge of the office apprised him. No new names of possible appointees have been mentioned.

The installation of the seventy-two Lanston machines, purchased during the incumbency of Public Printer Palmer, is going on rapidly, and that their effect will be greatly felt is evident from the inroads that have been made by those and the Mergenthalers that have been heretofore installed. It can not result otherwise than in a reduction of the number of hand compositors during the next year, after the adjournment of congress.

Thomas Doonan, of the government printing office, died on September 29, from a tumor of the bowels, after his disease had been diagnosed peritonitis and appendicitis, the facts not appearing until a surgical operation was performed from which he never rallied. Mr. Doonan came here from Columbus, Ohio, a dozen or so years ago, he being well known in that city, where he had lived the greater portion of his life. He was one of the sunniest of men and there was sincere regret at his decease, which was at the age of fifty-four years.

Karl H. Baker, a former compositor and proofreader in the government printing office, was recently reinstated, after an absence of a dozen years or so. He is well known throughout the country, and was for a number of years a resident of the City of Mexico.

Paul J. Maas, formerly of the Chicago Record-Herald, of which he was the labor editor, has become a resident of the national capital, at least for the winter. He is well known as one of the ablest labor writers.

Charles E. Groome, of the government printing office, won a gold medal for rifle shooting at the recent meet, at Sea Girt, L. I., of the American Rifle Association. Groome is a southern boy and a well-known national guardsman.

James Carlisle Spottswood, son of J. M. A. Spottswood, acting foreman of printing of the government printing office, is a member of the Grand Opera House stock company, of New Orleans, and is making a name for himself as an actor.

Somebody in the quoin business went fishing for suckers and got several bites. On a quoin recently received in the Record room was written the name and address, "Miss Annie S. Jones, Duluth, Minn.," with an intimation that she would receive sealed proposals. A number of the susceptible Record boys wrote to the supposed young lady, only to get the cheering information that no such person lived in Duluth.

Sam Nedry, formerly one of the proprietors of the Trades Unionist, of this city, recently returned to Washington from Roanoke, Va., where he has been for some time.

Louis P. Kenney, who has been acting assistant foreman of the Record (sixth) division of the government printing office since the resignation of William J. Dow, some months ago, recently received the permanent appointment. He has been here for about fifteen years, coming from Red Cloud, Neb., and his experience has been such as to amply qualify him for the position. Mr. Dow is publishing three papers in Missouri, and says he would not return to Washington for any position in the gift of the public printer.

Reuben C. Hardesty, for some years a compositor and proofreader in the government printing office, who went to Colorado a half dozen years ago in search of health, has been paying a visit to his old haunts in this city. He is the editor and proprietor of the Berthoud (Colo.) Bulletin, and, in addition to securing health, is acquiring wealth in the golden and centennial state.

While there is no reason to fear that the "knocking" labor press is hurting the work for unionism, there is no evidence that it is doing it any good. It is the news furnished that is of benefit. I seriously question whether the opinions of editors ever cut much figure in the world. The same is true of the correspondence of THE

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JOURNAL; it is valuable to the extent that it is newsy. There should be enough happenings of general interest to the craft in every city large enough to have a union to furnish from half a column to four or five columns for THE JOURNAL, and that without resorting to unpleasant personal mention. I believe it would be more useful than trying to discover who first "tore into Toronto."

Lon A. Shimp, a former Washington man, is another who has embarked in the newspaper business in the west, his paper being the Georgetown (Wash.) News, published in a thriving suburb of Seattle. The appearance of his paper agrees with his personal statements—that he is being well supported and making more money than Uncle Sam ever paid him.

A. W. Sefton, jr., still another Washington man, has recently engaged in the publication of the Omaha Labor Advocate, after some time spent in the farther-west mountain states, and his paper gives promise that he will "make a go" of it.

Foreman David J. Roberts, of the fourth division of the government printing office, celebrated his fiftieth birthday on October 14 by inviting his friends out to his suburban home to make merry with him. He has many friends in the west who will rejoice to learn that he is no older than that.

The poorest test of unionism that I know of consists of abusing and misrepresenting the officials of our organization. The old test with the same class was to make faces at the foreman (behind his back). A. F. BLOOMER.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

This city is at present in the throes of one of the fiercest municipal campaigns that has ever been waged here. The citizens are trying to wrest control from the ring of politicians who have controlled things for the last ten years. As usual, when political campaigns are so close, and those in power feel that they may be ousted, every expedient is resorted to to gain votes. The central labor union on October 8 endorsed the "gang" that is at present at the head of affairs in this city, on the plea that they have always been friendly to organized labor. And why not, when the workingmen walk up to the polls and vote to keep them in power? But the printers have not profited by this love of organized labor spoken of in the resolutions adopted by the central labor union, as every particle of city newspaper advertising goes to the non-union newspapers. This is due, in a great measure, to the fact that the union newspapers of this city insist on supporting those who are in favor of reform in the conduct of the municipal affairs of our city, and therefore are overlooked when the politicians have any advertising contracts to give out.

The Inquirer, the only newspaper exponent of graft, and supporter of the "gang" at present in control here, came in for its share of disapprobation from the citizens a few nights ago. Governor Folk, of Missouri, was here and delivered an address at the Academy of Music, in which the western reformer aroused his hearers to such enthusiasm that it was feared there would be a riot on the streets. The mob, after the meeting adjourned, swooped down on the Inquirer office, and it was thought that in its fury it would demolish the plant. One speaker standing in front of the building cried: "You lie even in the name of your paper; you call it the Inquirer, its real name is Iniquity. Your scab sheet should be issued from the eastern penitentiary." This sentiment is heartily endorsed by Typographical Union No. 2, which is in a position to know, the members of which have been subjected to every conceivable form of unfairness while employed there. The Inquirer management thought it was perfectly fair to make the men work overtime for nothing, or rather, with the promise of a vacation which was never fulfilled, and when the occasion warranted it was also thought fair and just to make the men stand around a couple of hours at a time without pay, waiting for copy. It also acted as agent for an installment house, men owing money to this establishment, which was an advertiser in the Inquirer, being ordered to pay up or quit. There was also a shylock society conducted there, the various heads of departments reaping the profits thereof. Is this not enough to change the name of the paper from Inquirer to Iniquity?

There has been much said pro and con as regards labor and politics, and there are many views on this momentous question, but the action of one of the large newspaper chapels seems to come nearer the solution than any heard of recently. A resolution was adopted that, without regard to party affiliation, the members of the chapel vote with the party that agrees to advance the interests of Typographical Union No. 2.

The fight against the Inquirer being carried on by No. 2, and also that against the German Demokrat, is largely responsible for this awakening of the workingmen to their duty in municipal affairs. Every one is thoroughly aroused against these two papers, which are supporting those in power to the best of their ability. When the management of this unfair paper started to antagonize No. 2 and turned our men out, then it was that this upheaval began, and it has been growing through the efforts of the members of No. 2 spreading it broadcast throughout not only Pennsylvania, but adjoining states, until now it has reached such proportions that the "gang" trembles for its position in power.

The membership committee is doing great work here in rounding up the non-union printers of this city. There have been nearly seventy men obligated since the committee started to work, and this was accomplished in less than six weeks. This is an illustration of what can be accomplished by systematic work. The names of all printers are obtained from the street directory and assessor's lists and divided among the committee according to wards, and then they are visited and prevailed on to join the union and reap the benefits of organized effort, as it has been proven time and again that the success of the workingmen, both for shorter hours and higher wages, can only be brought about through organization.

The book and job situation here is what might

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be termed tense. The Franklin club, the Philadelphia branch of the national typothetæ, is watching every action of the union, and the same may be truly said of the union as to our friend—the enemy. There has been a linotype school established here, the object being to have enough non-union printers trained and skilled in running machines by the time they are ready to precipitate trouble here, or, anyway, to have them on hand by January 1, 1906. It is no easy matter to turn out competent operators in this short space of time, and in cities where it has been tried the proprietors have found this out to their sorrow in the destruction to their machinery. It is a common error for men to think that a six weeks' course at one of these schools, no matter whether a man is a printer or not, will make him a competent operator. Of course there are exceptions to all rules, but if the apprenticeship would be made six years the graduates would be more likely to give satisfaction.

The action of the Chicago Typothetæ in securing an injunction against No. 16 is surely an evidence of weakness. They have said all along they had more than enough applications to fill the positions of the union men. Judge Holdom says: "The foundation of the strike in this case is the union contract demanding a closed shop and an eight-hour day. Both the closed shop and the eight-hour day are unlawful when it is attempted to coerce the employer to agree to them." It would appear that if this is unlawful then a nine-hour contract is equally so. As this is only an agreement to work a certain number of hours for a specified sum and under the condition that none but union men be employed, it seems just and equitable. What hurts most is the part referred to as coercion. If we would wait for the proprietors to grant the eight-hour day without being forced we would still be waiting at doomsday.

Now that the baseball season is over and our city has produced a champion—but not a world's champion—we can again expect to hear the sound of the pins as they go sprawling over the end of the alley after a well-directed shot by an expert printer-bowler. There are some good bowlers among the morning newspaper men, and it is hoped the league will be revived this winter. Printers can not have too much exercise.

Again the printer has demonstrated that there is a large vein of sympathy in his system. One of the men of the North American force was unfortunate in being afflicted with abscesses on his eyes. Under the direction of F. M. Reidel, assisted by G. W. Williams, a game of baseball was arranged between the North American and the Ledger, in which the former was, as usual, the victor. Admission was charged, and through the sale of score cards, which were decorated with advertisements, quite a neat sum was raised. Thanks were extended to all who participated.

This beautiful October weather has brought quite a number of tourists to town.

Form a Colorado Springs club, visit the Printers' Home and see the beauties of Colorado.

That is an admirable scheme to boom the label in vogue in St. Louis. Drop a piece of cardboard the shape of a label with printed matter on it in all your correspondence, calling attention to the fact that it is an emblem of good workmanship and fairness, and to demand it on your printing. Boom the label.

What has become of our woman's auxiliary? It has not been visible for some months.

All the labor papers that come to the union rooms are taking a hand in politics in their different localities. This is a healthy sign. The workingmen some day will wake up and realize that they control the destinies of this country.

On sending this letter away it has just been learned that an ultimatum has arrived at union headquarters insisting upon No. 2 signing a three-year contract at nine hours per day on or before Monday, October 23. A special meeting of the union will be called immediately, to take action on this communication from the typothetæ, and the membership will be kept informed from time to time through the circulars issued from International Typographical Union headquarters. Now has the crucial point arrived in the history of No. 2. Stand firm, fellow members, and remember that the fate of the entire Atlantic seaboard depends upon success in Philadelphia.

JOHN MEADE.

LAS VEGAS, N. M.

At a special meeting held Sunday, October 15, the committee appointed at the last regular meeting to revise the wage scale, etc., for the contract to be presented in a short time in connection with the eight-hour movement, and which consisted of E. J. Scott, J. Joquel and H. Oaks, made its report. Many changes are noted, and the report as a whole was unanimously adopted by the members present. The meeting was a lively one, and every point was thoroughly gone into, section by section, and amendments were frequent. Now the members are resting on their oars and awaiting results.

J. P. Joquel ("Joe") and Alvin Schwisher, the former from St. Louis, and the latter from Leadville, are with us for a while. "Joe" is busy on the newspaper, the job department claiming Mr. Schwisher.

S. J. SANSOM.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

No. 556 feels proud to say we were successful in having the eight-hour agreement signed on the 9th of October by every office in town—nine in all—without the least trouble. The agreements were presented on Saturday morning, October 7, to the proprietors, by a committee of one from each office, appointed by President C. H. Huband on last meeting day, October 5, with a return date for Monday, October 9, at 6 P. M.

A new paper (the Independent) entered the field here on the 5th. It is a four-page, six-column paper, hand-set, which affords work for several compositors, whose homes and families are in this city. This paper and job office was the first to lead off with its signature for the eight-hour day. May it live long and prosper, is our best wish.

R. C. KIMBROUGH.

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BUFFALO, N. Y.

The fight for eight hours is on in Buffalo, with both sides putting up a firm front. Our men are entering on their fourth week with not a deserter from the ranks. It is only a question of the men standing firm, and they are bound to win. Some of the talent secured to take union men's places are a joke. Incompetents, chicken-coop printers and boys compose most of the staffs at present. A varnisher by trade was secured for one office, and he told a committeeman that he expected to master the trade in a couple of weeks. The Caxton building has been made the headquarters for rooming some of the importations. One man that was brought from Philadelphia reported to our union that they kept out so much a week for his railroad ticket and charged him $6 a week for board, leaving a very small balance for any self-respecting man to get along on. The chapels that are on strike are Hansauer, Jones & Co., Courier Lithographing Company, A. T. Brown, Baker, Jones & Co., Gies & Co., Mathews, Northrup & Co., The Bensler Press, J. W. Clement Company, J. C. V. Kraft, John T. Lynam, Adams & White, Turner & Porter, The Hayes Company. Among this list are some proprietors who formerly held cards, but have joined the ranks of the typothetæ. Prospects look good for an early victory for No. 9.

Recently railroad accident insurance companies put out a lot of advertising matter that depicted railroad accidents in a horrible manner, in order to get travelers to take out accident policies. These advertisements incurred the wrath of railroad magnates, as they had a tendency to keep business away from the railroads. The following item from a union-baiting sheet shows the way they boycott in other lines of business besides labor unions:

> While there will be no direct order issued directing the traveling men to discontinue their insurance in the offending companies, the quiet wink will be passed out, and in a short time those insurance concerns will find that many railroad men have dropped their policies with them.

Chester Masten is visiting friends in the city. He is on a furlough from the Home. Mr. Masten speaks in glowing terms of the Home and its management.

"Sport" Howard printed for a few days here and then departed for the metropolis.

"Willie" West has returned to the newspaper field after an absence of some years.

Johnny Dillon, of Bradford, Oil City and Titusville, is back in his old home town, but the spell Nick Buckley has cast over him is hard to shake, and we believe Oil City will see him ere long.

Like a breeze from the west, "Tony" Britton blew into the burg last week. He was not looking for work, but for men to go to work. "Tony" is now on the road to fame and fortune and has settled down into a thoroughgoing business man. He is representing a Dunkirk firm, and they have had to increase their staff, owing to the volume of business that Mr. Britton is securing for them.

The Times has been running some fine pictures of printing groups in their Sunday edition. The writeup and pictures of the Home were fine.

Joe Fullerton went to New York to take in the championship baseball games. The old fever struck him, and he decided to leave Buffalo for a while. His friends wish him success, no matter what city he decides to cast his lot in.

John Wendling stopped long enough for a shave and then hustled away for the west.

The "Vega" chapel is almost disrupted, only three of the charter members remaining, namely, Messrs. McSween, Evans and O'Brien. Unless a large delegation arrives this winter it will be pretty lonely for the boys.

In the report of one of our organizers we note a complaint against plate makers in Pennsylvania. We do not know whether the agreement is lived up to in that state or not, but we can say for the Buffalo branch of the American Press Association that that institution lives right up to the law, and the management has been more than fair with No. 9 and other unions in this vicinity. No request that we know of—that was presented in a regular manner—has ever been denied.

A Chicago dispatch to the New York Herald, purporting to give both sides of the eight-hour question, was a very clever piece of work. To an innocent person it read all right and appeared to be fair to both parties, but the "black hand" had to make its appearance somewhere and the windup of the article asserted that the printers could not win, in fact, it tried to prove that we were beaten already. These "unbiased" correspondents from seats of war were never known to be reliable.

Southern cities will have the pleasure of seeing the portly "Herr" Miller, Charley Pugh and Mr. Sharp soon. They have formed a touring party to spend the winter in the sunny south. We don't know whether they went on cushions or in automobiles, but Charles Miller declared that they would do it in style.

One firm here offered a New York printer (who was here on a wedding trip and thought he would have a little fun applying at typothetæ offices for work) $40 a week. Inasmuch as the scale is $17.50, they are certainly paying a stiff price for their whistle.

The October issue of THE JOURNAL was a hummer, and furnished enough matter to keep its many readers busy.

Orson Derby, Arthur Hansen and Johnny Dwyer, of Niagara Falls, are frequent visitors on official business. They report everything satisfactory at the Falls, and claim the little union is a sure winner.

Charley Norris is writing some clever articles for the local labor paper, the Progress. The paper is doing a lot of good work for the eight-hour movement, and is worthy of support.

We are in the midst of the usual fall political campaign, and all the candidates are trying to show what good friends they are to labor during the couple of weeks preceding an election.

Talking about property owners, Dan Knott, of the Express, seems to have all our land barons beat in No. 9. He is interested in a 1,000-acre farm in the northwest, and is still buying more.

The job printers' bulletin was a neat circular, and right to the point.

Warren Pinder, who is foremanizing at Adams,

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N. Y., writes that that town and Albion, N. Y., have agreed to the eight-hour proposition.

Statistics prove that during war or turbulent times more male children are born. Whether the eight-hour battle has anything to do with it or not we don't know, but about eight well-known printers have been blessed with sons the past month.

A rumor is current that the municipal league's secretary solicits printing for non-union firms. If this is true, it will not do the league's efforts much good. The matter should be looked into.

"Majah" Patterson has blossomed into a politician of no mean order. He landed his man at a primary in fine style, and proposes to elect him without fail. W. A. COYELL.

DENVER, COLO.

The Post has arranged for new quarters. Some time ago the Fair building, on the corner of Champa and Sixteenth streets, burned, and Messrs. Bonfils and Tammen recently returned from New York, where they contracted for a ten years' lease for a twenty-five-foot front on Sixteenth and fifty-foot on Champa. The building will be four stories high. This will make one of the finest and most commodious newspaper offices in the west. Work was to commence November 1 and be finished by July 1.

The printers' board of trade, a combination of the employing printers of this town, together the last few years for bettering their conditions, has gone out of existence. This combination was a good thing, so far as the allied printing trades were concerned, and we all worked together in harmony. I was sorry to see it go out of business, but a bank failure where the funds were and a little difference of opinion among members, proved the undoing. Rumor has it that it will be revived shortly upon different lines. Claude Miller, a member of No. 49, was the managing secretary. He has become superintendent of the United States Colortype Company.

The Denver society of ex-delegates has been thoroughly organized for the purpose of aiding in entertaining those who call on us on their way to the Springs convention, and endeavor to partly pay back past favors. All the exes (about fifty) in the city are in. The officers are: George E. Esterling, president; J. Vander Perel, vice-president; E. S. Sherman, secretary; J. W. Lambert, treasurer. They will produce something good for the travelers.

T. C. Egan, now running a job office of his own, but formerly prominent in the work and an ex-delegate and ex-organizer, who hurt his hand more than a year ago in an accident on a street car, necessitating partial amputation, has had to undergo another operation, and will probably lose the entire hand.

No. 49 held a special meeting, and, without a dissenting voice, ordered all of our eight-hour assessment forwarded to headquarters. It was the largest-attended meeting for years, and the sentiment among the boys here is to keep the sinews of war at the right hand of the executive council, and back them up in making a red-hot finish to the fight the "teapot" started. It is safe to say that No. 49 will be found ready to increase the present assessment whenever called upon.

"Charley" Watson, who has worked on the News for years unnumbered, is now subbing on the Post.

Howard Lee, again reading proof on the News, is contemplating buying into the Great Western Printing Company.

A great many tourists continue to arrive, and work is still slack.

The boys tell a story of a sub on the Post recently who did not come up to expectations, and it was up to some one in authority to inform the gentleman. After passing it around it finally fell to the lot of one of the apprentices to convey the disagreeable information, which he did by telling the victim his money was ready for him at the front office. The boy was thanked and informed that the operator in question had plenty to last him until Monday, which is the regular pay day. This was on Saturday night. He continued to work.

To show that unions are not solely organized for self: One Charles Gustafson, an operator, some months ago, brought his wife, quite low with consumption, to Denver. He worked through the busy spell and then left town, leaving his wife destitute. Her condition was brought to the attention of No. 49, which furnished her with the necessary comforts until her death, and aided a brother in giving her suitable interment. No trace of Gustafson was secured. The matter is to be handled by the union. The application of a No. 15 hobnailed boot, by a 300-pound man, to Gustafson's anatomy would be a good thing, and those with whom he comes in contact should take pains to let him know what they think of such conduct.

Another case was that of Mr. Plack, one of our members, who was stricken down by the dread plague. He had gone in debt for a little home, and the payments were coming due and he unable to work. The union stepped in, advanced the necessary funds to meet the same, as well as something to live on. He died in peace and quiet, and his family disposed of their interests, repaid the loan and had something left. And yet Post and his ilk say labor unions are the scum of the earth.

It is rumored the Great Western Printing Company is contemplating purchasing a monotype. We have nothing of that kind here. Both the Mergenthaler and monotype agents were in town recently.

The officers of No. 49 are alert in the enforcement of all our laws, especially as to priority.

No printers (non-union) have left here for the east, as there are none to speak of. "Teapot" officials have been beseeching employers in this city to send the name of "just one" man, but those to whom the communications were addressed promptly turned them over to the union. Maybe that ain't the way to work together.

Although the next convention is practically to be held at home, quite a number of the boys are willing to be honored, and have their lightning rods up. "Tim" Foley, of the News, can probably be considered an active candidate, and has

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lots of friends. Others mentioned are George McCormick, "Doc" Tanner and Will Ashley, of the Post. There will no doubt be plenty of others.

It is more than possible that a woman's auxiliary will be organized here in the near future.

The United States Colortype Company has purchased ground and will soon begin the erection of a new building on Broadway to accommodate its rapidly-growing business. Beats the dickens how this eight-hour day hurts.

Former 49ers away, but heard of lately, are Barney Slack, foremanizing in Des Moines; Barney Merrigan, touring New York; John Keller, floor boss in a Connecticut town; Northrup, running a job office in New Jersey.

Homer Campbell, ex-Sioux City at Birmingham, and formerly here, stopped over a few days en route to Seattle, his home.

John Duncan, an oldtime Denver and Leadville boy, who has been at Honolulu for about three years on the Gazette, arrived in town, on his way to Leadville to remain. He reports the Denver contingent in the islands doing well, and that there are few subs out there. HARVEY E. GARMAN.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Conditions in printing circles in the Salt City are practically unchanged since the last issue of THE JOURNAL. There are thirty-five men still out, and all these declare they will remain out until victory is assured. The unfair employers have secured in all about ten non-unionists and rats, who are scattered about the different offices. The ability of these alleged printers does not shine very brightly, and they are not a brilliant success as strikebreakers.

At the regular meeting of No. 55, on October 1, the reports of the eight-hour and executive committees were read, and were received with enthusiasm. They showed that the strikers were determined to win out, and that they had the support of the entire union. An assessment of 10 per cent was made on all working members, to take effect from October 7.

A special meeting of the union was held on October 15, and the progress of the strike was reported by the eight-hour committee. The attendance was very large, and enthusiasm prevailed.

The woman's auxiliary to Typographical Union No. 55 gave a great send-off to Mrs. John J. Jillson, one of the members, on the occasion of her departure to join her husband, who came out of Lyman Brothers during the strike, and is now in Philadelphia, Pa., where he is connected with the Lanston Monotype Company. Mrs. Jillson was the recipient of a valuable and appropriate testimonial from the ladies, and she returned her thanks for the gift in a few words, during which she expressed her regret at severing her connection with the auxiliary. Refreshments were served and an enjoyable evening was spent.

We hear that Eugene ("Duffy No. 2") O'Brien has left Rochester for Hot Springs, Ark., for the benefit of his eyes, which have been troubling him for some time. He was forced to leave the Boston Herald on account of his misfortune, and came to his home in Rochester. After a short rest he started in to work on the Rochester Herald, but after a while was forced to give up. His many friends here hope his stay at the Springs will be productive of beneficial results.

Jim Corcoran, always jovial, is the happiest man in town since his old partner, "Sport" Howard, struck town. The latter is subbing on the Post-Standard, and Jim and he are giving an exhibition of Damon and Pythias that is affecting and realistic in the extreme.

These cards have been deposited since October 1: Dan P. Horan, James Patterson, Michael Flynn, Matt Hayes, J. Bumpus Jones, "Sport" Howard, James Wilson, Ben Woods, Frank Watts, S. S. Patrick, T. C. Tippett, Thomas F. O'Brien, Robert Moore, W. A. Quinn and Thomas Emslie. Only a few of the above remained here, most of them wending their way westward.

Charles E. Neighbors ("Chippy"), who has been under the weather for some time, has left for his old home at Parsons, Kan., in the hope of recuperating.

Larry Sutton, of the Herald adroom, who devoted his abilities and energy to the management of the Seneca Falls (N. Y.) baseball club the past season, and incidentally won the pennant of the Empire state league, has returned home, well pleased with the life of a baseball magnate. Larry had a bunch of husky young ballplayers that were the goods for fair, and gave the people of the Falls a gilt-edge article of baseball. F. A. WARD.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Our eight-hour situation is in excellent shape. Only three or four offices decided to continue on the nine-hour basis when the "clean up" occurred at the end of last July, and the results have been so unsatisfactory that negotiations are now under way for a settlement. The typothetæ is printing by-laws which provide for a working week of forty-eight hours. No better evidence could be afforded of the abandonment of any demand for longer hours. The incompetency of many non-unionists, the desire on the part of others to participate in the benefits of organization, and the lack of ability to produce first-class work, added to the public support given the eight-hour movement, have combined to make conditions unbearable for the nine-hour shops.

To our fellow craftsmen involved in controversy we send a word of cheer and encouragement. The success of the movement already noted insures fruition. In a few localities the contest may last some time, but the International will surely gain the day. The "open shop" slogan will prove a trade disturber, but it will help neither side. Without organization there is no possibility of employers estimating on work with a knowledge of what their competitors pay for labor. The result is chaos. The average "open shop" means longer hours and lower wages.

The three political conventions engaged in effort to elect municipal officials on November 7 have endorsed the union label in unequivocal terms.

The union labor convention, held on August 31,

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adopted this section in its platform: "We demand that all supplies for the public institutions of this city and county bear the union label where such can be provided, and that goods of home manufacture shall in all cases be given preference. We recommend a rigid enforcement of the eight-hour law as to all work performed by or for this municipality."

The republican convention of September 28 express itself as follows: "Resolved, That this convention endorse the action of the supervisors in requiring the use of the union label on all public printing, and that our nominees be instructed to continue that practice."

The democratic convention, likewise held on September 28, only in another hall, unanimously supported our emblem in this resolution: "Resolved, That we approve the course of the democratic majority of the board of supervisors in requiring the union label on all city printing."

San Francisco is a union label city. We keep at it, and get results. Several hundred labels were ordered for election work, but it looks as though more will be required.

A non-union nine-hour shop presented the lowest bid for $3,000 worth of city printing. Earnest protests were offered by the trade organizations, and in one week three daily papers published strong leading editorials against giving work to a nine-hour, incompetent house. The result may be guessed.

On October 4 the San Francisco Examiner celebrated its twenty-fifth birthday as a morning newspaper. The chapel adopted congratulatory resolutions appropriate to the occasion, signed by Leo Michelson, the present chairman, and John Collner, the first chairman. The latter is still hale and hearty, and sets type with the best of them. The seven other thriving Hearst papers in the country where the recipients of fraternal greetings, as well as W. R. Hearst, "with the wish that the longest leased wire may never grow shorter, and that the relations of all the younger chapels for twenty-five years to come may be as pleasant as ours have been during the past quarter of a century." A memento well timed consists of special pages of the Examiner. The first page is a reproduction of the issue of twenty-five years ago, with Senator George Hearst's picture in the center. Another page has the son, W. R. Hearst, showing to advantage in a section of present-day journalism. The Examiner management entertained the staff at supper, and the latent musical and other kinds of talent were developed. The composing room lived up to its reputation.

George C. Bigler is with us once again. He was last employed on the New York Journal, but when a man once lives in California he looks upon the state as his home.

M. D. McCaslin, who has many friends throughout the country, was presented with a daughter on September 29.

Work is not bountiful. Though warning after warning appears in the San Francisco letter, many printers express surprise because they fail to "catch on" immediately after arrival. Don't come.

WILL J. FRENCH.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Each of the four amendments to the International Typographical constitution submitted to the referendum by the Toronto convention received a majority vote of the Los Angeles membership.

At this writing Organizer T. D. Fennessy is in San Antonio, Texas, negotiating an agreement with the job offices of that city resisting the eight-hour workday.

The printing pressmen's union of Los Angeles has agreed to permit the web pressmen to apply for a separate charter. With the affiliation of the web pressmen's union, the allied printing trades council will be composed of eight organizations—an appropriate and significant number at this particular time.

Before this letter appears in print the allied council will have given its ball—to take place on the evening of October 20—the proceeds of which will be utilized in booming the label. Present indications point to a most successful affair, both socially and financially. William F. Howe, the business agent of the council, is convincing even the most skeptical that it is good policy to employ a label agent.

At last Los Angeles Typographical Union has wiped out a long-existing injustice to proofreaders by raising their scale to that of other employes in the composing rooms of daily papers. In one respect, the meek and lowly comma chaser is like the lordly walking delegate—he is damned by the boss and damned by the men—and for this distinction he certainly is entitled to the same pay received by half of those who "cuss" him.

At a recent meeting the central labor council enthusiastically adopted resolutions, with only one dissenting vote, congratulating the union men of New York city upon the opportunity to vote for Hon. William R. Hearst for mayor. He is a true friend, and the workingmen of this town have the good sense to know it.

The fourth monthly meeting of the eight-hour conference of southern California will be held at Long Beach on Sunday, October 22. As a direct result of the work of this conference, every job office in Bakersfield, Kern and San Diego has signed an agreement granting the shorter workday on and after January 1 next, and the proprietors of San Pedro have signified their intention of so doing. Immediately upon the return of Organizer Fennessy from Texas, it is his intention to make the rounds of southern California and gather in agreements wherever possible. Little, if any, trouble is anticipated in this section of the jurisdiction.

The remarkable success of the International eight-hour committee throughout the country is receiving widespread commendation. There can be no doubt that President Lynch, Vice-Presidents Hays and Miller and Secretary-Treasurer Bramwood are absolutely "making good," but there is a lesson in the victories they are achieving. That lesson is: Whenever the members of an organization assist their officers they assist themselves, and whenever the members hinder their officers they hinder themselves. In this eight-hour battle each

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member is doing his or her share. Hence, victory is inevitable. How different would be the result were half the membership accusing the other half of all manner of things, as is sometimes the case in the labor movement. It is sincerely to be hoped that this eight-hour fight will prove of lasting benefit to the organization, not only for the shorter workday it will secure, but even more for the lesson it has made plain.

Sam Jones, the noted southern evangelist, once said, "It's the hit cur that yelps." Judging from the manner in which Br'er Otis is emitting wails of disapproval of organized labor, the shoe must be pinching, else the Times would not devote so much space to a subject so distasteful to its owner.

Meantime, the eight-hour day.

FRANCIS DRAKE.

NEW JERSEY EIGHT-HOUR CONFERENCE.

The monthly meeting of the New Jersey eight-hour committee was held in Newark, N. J. The following delegates were present: J. N. Griffiths, Camden, No. 132; G. F. Miller, W. J. Burke, S. W. T. Valentine, Elizabeth, No. 150; L. E. Keller, Hoboken, No. 323; K. M. Forbes, A. Ball, J. Fisher, Jersey City, No. 94; H. J. Gottlob, R. E. Throssel, R. B. Hill, Newark, No. 103; H. E. Austin, H. W. Thomas, C. H. Marse, New Brunswick, No. 307; A. Guenther, P. J. Miller, Orange, No. 424; W. B. Borland, Paterson, No. 195; G. E. Mowen, L. W. Niles, J. Kermode, Plainfield, No. 399; F. McCollon, N. F. Doyle, Perth Amboy, No. 658; R. D. Uhler, Rahway, No. 235; J. F. Lambruskin, F. Halsted, J. Van Pelt, Somerville, No. 628; E. Johnston, F. L. Kresge, Trenton, No. 71; P. W. Van Skiver, Union Hill, No. 110; Organizers Woodrow and McLoughlin, President Ford and Secretary Mead, of the New Jersey state federation of labor, and a number of visitors.

Organizer Woodrow's report showed gratifying results in the state.

Reports of unions were as follows:

Camden No. 132.—Signed eight-hour contracts with all offices.

Elizabeth No. 150.—All offices signed eight-hour contracts for two years.

Jersey City No. 94.—Outlook favorable. Two shops, the Jersey City Printing Company and the American Type Founders' Company, are still out, and the firms have considerable difficulty in getting out work. Men employed are incompetent. The Jersey City Journal, for years an open shop, will be a closed shop after October 16. Asks members of typographical union to use their influence in stopping American Type Foundry type. Are being sued for $100,000, but are not frightened in the least.

Newark No. 103.—Ten offices on strike; nine are typothetæ shops. Believes typothetæ has spent considerable money, and the Parry association has contributed $15,000 to fight for an open shop, which is actually the real fight. Public and business sentiment is in favor of the eight-hour day. Shops are badly crippled; have secured a number of men and apprentices who are very incompetent. Plum Printing Company, where seven men were pulled out, has secured fifteen men, and still can not turn out one-half regular work. Union is financially and numerically strong, and has not lost one member since strike. Have met with some difficulty on account of work being sent to New York. Have assessed all members working 10 per cent, and no complaints have been received; all are loyal to the union, and expect a speedy settlement. Have appointed a committee of three to act in conjunction with a similar committee from Orange Typographical Union, federated trades council of Orange, and Essex trades council, to agitate for the prevention of a scheme to establish a typographical trade school in the Orange high school, which will cost $2,000. Believed to be a scheme to get apprentices to be used as strikebreakers.

New Brunswick No. 307.—Anticipate no trouble in signing eight-hour agreements, as employers have promised to sign.

Orange No. 424.—Favorable. Investigates all work from Newark, and refuses to do any work from struck shops.

Paterson No. 195.—Well organized with exception of Evening News and Chronicle. Extends financial and moral aid to Jersey City and Newark.

Plainfield No. 399.—Union instructed eight-hour committee to visit shops in the coming week.

Perth Amboy No. 658.—Have signed first agreement with employers for $15 and eight hours. Offers financial and moral aid to any union in trouble.

Rahway No. 235.—Progress.

Somerville No. 628.—Eight-hour committee will sign all shops on 16th. One typothetæ member notified president that he would sign agreement.

Trenton No. 71.—Central labor union put the struck companies on the unfair list. Chairman of offices were instructed to investigate all work coming in shops.

Union Hill No. 110.—Signed contracts with all employers.

Resolution presented by Delegate Forbes, Jersey City No. 94:

Resolved, That delegates to New Jersey eight-hour committee be instructed to return to their respective unions and endeavor to have their employers refuse to purchase American Type Foundry type until that concern has settled its difficulty with Typographical Union No. 94.

Adopted.

Resolution presented by Delegate Forbes, Jersey City No. 94.

Resolved, That we, the New Jersey eight-hour committee, enter a vigorous protest against the work from struck towns being performed in union offices in New York city.

By Delegate Miller, Elizabeth No. 150.—That protest be referred to Organizer McLoughlin to bring before New York No. 6 and also to President Lynch. Adopted.

By Delegate Halsted, Somerville No. 628.—That invitation to hold next meeting in Elizabeth be accepted. Adopted.

By Delegate Gottlob, Newark No. 103.—That this association go on record as opposing the scheme of putting typographical trades schools in

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any school, and the scheme to put a trade class in the Orange high school be condemned. Adopted.

By Delegate Halsted, Somerville No. 628.—That the president appoint a committee of three to act in conjunction with any union to defeat any plan to establish a trade class in school.

President Ball appointed Delegates Halsted, Somerville; Gottlob, Newark; Guenther, Orange.

By Delegate Uhler, Rahway No. 235.—That the thanks of this association be extended to No. 103 for the entertainment afforded. Adopted.

On motion the meeting adjourned to meet in Elizabeth on Sunday, November 19.

P. W. VAN SKIVER,
West Hoboken, N. J. Secretary-Treasurer.

WORCESTER, MASS.

The advice of the executive council to call out all members working in book and job offices where the proprietors refused to sign agreements was carried out Monday, October 9, and at this writing the officers hope that the strike will be of short duration. Twenty-four men were called out, settlements having been negotiated with nine firms, employing twenty-four men, previous to October 9. On October 12 the Belish Printing and Publishing Company signed, and a few days later the employes of the George C. Whitney Company were ordered to return to work, an agreement satisfactory to the executive committee having been made, making the total number of men now working under the eight-hour agreement about forty. Headquarters were established in a hall in central labor union headquarters, where the members, when not on picket duty, enjoy themselves at cardplaying and other amusements. All the Worcester dailies and other publications are kept on file, and thus far no signs of discontent appear to affect the men who are on their third week of the strike. The delegates to the central labor union brought the matter before that body at the October 18 meeting, and the union's strike was strongly endorsed. The allied printing trades council, at a meeting held the previous night, also adopted measures to bring about a successful termination of the union's troubles through advocating, more than ever before, the use of the label. But few men have thus far been secured to take the strikers' places—and those we are assured are incompetent. Two of the shops are completely tied up, and unless the typothetæ is able to find men to replace our members soon it is certain "there'll be things doin'."

I am pleased to note that Herbert W. Cooke, of Boston, is being mentioned as a candidate for the office of trustee of the Union Printers' Home at the next election of International Typographical Union officers. Mr. Cooke's strong personality and many other good qualities have won him many friends, who firmly believe that if elected to the office it would be a case of "the right man in the right place."

Frank P. Hughes, for nearly twenty years a member of Worcester Union, took out a traveling card last week, having accepted a position in Hudson. Mr. Hughes, when calling for a "traveler," could not refrain from showing signs of grief at parting with the men he had helped to build up No. 165 since its institution. He has been one of the hardest workers in the union, and will be greatly missed. We all hope that the office he was employed in—the Davis Press—will come into line soon, that we may again enjoy his valuable assistance.

I am told that an employing printer in this city who refuses to grant the eight-hour day to his employes, on the plea that it would be ruinous to his business, made the statement to a business man recently that 47 per cent of the expense in his business was in the business office. This statement is not doubted by any one who knows the party referred to. There are seven compositors employed in the composing room. The office force equals that number, at salaries running as high as $40 per week. All through the dull season the compositors were compelled to lay off, while the high-salaried clerks drew their money. We are told that the convenient system of bookkeeping adopted by the Worcester employing printers necessitates a large office force. Better, Mr. Printer, return to the old system of bookkeeping, cut down the business office expenses to say 25 per cent or less, and then you may see your way clear to grant to the employes the much wanted eight-hour day.

The three days' fair held by the central labor union, October 12, 13 and 14, proved a success financially, about $500 having been realized. The parade of labor organizations the opening night was successfully carried out, about 1,500 men being in line. Our union was represented by about seventy members, headed by the banner and a transparency bearing the words, "We demand eight hours" and "See that the allied printing trades label is on your printing." Nearly 3,000 people attended the fair the opening night.

FREEMAN M. SALTUS.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

After five weeks of idleness the striking printers have gained a victory over the General Electric Company. Negotiations were closed on the 20th of October and the printers went back to work the following Monday, with the understanding that about 50 per cent of the force was to be put to work, the firm claiming that the work did not warrant the full force being re-engaged. No. 167 held a special meeting on the evening of the 20th and declared the strike off. This settles all controversies so far as the eight-hour law is concerned, and after January 1 Schenectady will be right in line and at the head of the procession.

Our union, at its last meeting, donated $20 to the Labor Temple fund.

At our last regular meeting our president, Dennis Mahar, presented his report as delegate to the annual convention of the workingmen's federation of the state of New York, held at Ithaca. Mr. Mahar dwelt extensively on the proceedings of the convention, and cited a large number of changes, new measures adopted, and bills passed by that body.

The article in the September number of THE

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JOURNAL written by John N. Page, of Beloit, Wis., and entitled "The Union Button," should be read by every printer. But he should not be satisfied with simply reading the article. He should act. If he is the possessor of a button himself he should induce others to purchase one, and if not, get one as quickly as he knows how, thereby setting a good example and showing that he is a loyal union man. I would like to tell Mr. Page how it was done up this way. Our president, Dennis Mahar, purchased a quantity of buttons and presented one to every member of our union (No. 74) with these words: "50 cents, please." That was enough. Every member of our union is wearing the button. A printer without the button should "go way back and sit down."

J. D. Beers, an oldtime printer of Old Dorf, but lately of Utica, died on the 20th of September, aged eighty-two years. He was at one time a prominent member of No. 167, but old age forced him into retirement, and for some years he had been living an unobtrusive life. No. 167 at its last meeting took action on his death by appointing a committee to draft resolutions of condolence, which will be forwarded to the family.

The temple fund committee is holding a fair at this writing, under the auspices of the trades assembly, which promises to eclipse everything ever attempted by that body. A big street parade by all the unions in this city will be one of the features, about fifty-five labor organizations having promised to be in line.

The Labor day committee, comprising ten delegates of the trades assembly, were presented with handsome gold fountain pens. Mr. Quigley made the presentation speech.

President Mahar was honored at the state convention of the workingmen's federation in Ithaca by being elected as third vice-president.

About 400 of the Troy collar girl strikers will be in line when the big labor demonstration takes place in connection with the trades assembly fair.

The trades assembly at its last meeting donated another $25 to the striking collar girls of Troy.

L. J. HUMPF.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

Eight hours or bust!

The 1906 convention will be a whopper. The local committee of arrangements, realizing this, has been at work early, and already things are well advanced for its entertainment. Several of the committee's members are old convention-goers, and their experience, coupled with the enthusiasm of the rest, will result in arrangements that will encompass every detail. Nothing will be left undone to make this Rocky mountain meet a memorable one, long to be remembered by those who attend, and longer regretted by those who don't.

But while the convention vehicle is tooling along merrily, for the nonce we are all right up in a front seat of the eight-hour wagon. We have enjoyed an eight-hour day in this locality for some time, but we all realize, as every printer alike situated must, that if the eight-hour day does not become universal there is a very grave doubt if it will long maintain here or anywhere else. It is now a "show-down." Either it is eight hours or it is nine hours. Either it is offices conducted under the square, fair methods of union law, or it is the "open shop"—which is chaos. It is for us to choose NOW, and there is no question as to what we choose. It is no matter of sentiment; it is business—bread-and-butter business. The loyalty and stamina of those who have been called upon to stand the brunt and make the sacrifices of the fight proves their determination to win, and it is the bounden duty of every member of the International Typographical Union to do all in his power in every way to see the contest through to the bitter end. No matter what may be his condition, it is vital to every man holding a union card that the fight be won. And it will be won. No. 82 will do her share.

Within the past three months the grim reaper has claimed two of our members, and in both instances the claim was sudden. On August 24, while sitting in a chair at his home, Jesse Wharton, who had been in the Springs for about three years, a sufferer from lung trouble, passed away. Mr. Wharton had been engaged in the cigar business until a short time before his death. Mrs. Wharton and her two children accompanied the remains back to their old home in Ohio.

George Bridge died suddenly on September 27, while being transferred from his residence to the Home. There was nothing about Mr. Bridge's condition to indicate that so sudden a collapse was imminent, but before he was fairly within the hospital at the Home the end came. Mr. Bridge had been a victim of tuberculosis for a number of years, but until very recently had been able to work. His funeral, held from St. Mary's Church, was attended in a body by his shopmates in the Out West chapel.

Word comes that Jerome F. Healy, secretary-treasurer of "Big Six," has accepted the nomination of coroner in the Bronx district, New York, and will resign. No. 6 will lose a good secretary and the Bronx get a good coroner. Pathological impediments and bad walking, I regret to say, prevent my casting a plunker for Jerome. It will be strange to think of Healy mixing with the "dead ones," though.

A committee sent out by the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen to inspect sites for their proposed home recently visited the Springs. A considerable portion of their time was spent at the Home, where every courtesy was shown them and every means put at their disposal to obtain the information they were seeking. The trainmen will shortly vote by referendum on the questions of whether a home shall be established and where it shall be located. Very little doubt exists that the Springs will get it, as exceptionally fine inducements will be made.

Will the firm of Reilly & Wood, of Texas, please report? Last seen of lanky Reilly and rotund Wood they were planning to scuttle the Detroit boat in Buffalo. A convention without these Lone Star stars would be a tame affair. They are booked for Colorado Springs.

Ernest Webb, of Toronto, member of the con-

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vention committee of that city, is a source of much valuable advice to our local committee. "Erny" is in a tent at the Home, and is improving rapidly. He had the good judgment to come to Colorado before his trouble was advanced, and will get well in consequence.

A little important advice, based on personal experience and observation: If you think your lungs are affected, find out at once. Any reputable physician can tell you positively. There need be no guessing. If you find they are, don't jim around with creosote and cod-liver oil, but hike forthwith for the Rockies. Don't wait. The Home can and will give you as fine treatment as any sanitarium on earth—and the Home is yours. Three months now may mean ten years to you later.

Eight hours or bust! CHARLES M. CARTER.

NEWARK, N. J.

In Newark, as elsewhere, a game fight is being waged for the eight hours. The strike here was precipitated on September 12, and in all seventy-six cardholders and four apprentices walked out. Agreements have been signed with thirty-five offices, and we are still fighting ten others.

Newark has always been a closed town, and the efforts of the United Typothetæ to break this record are apparent when it is considered that no less than 225 men and boys have been sent here to take the places of those on strike.

The typothetæ centered its fight on the Osborne Calendar Company, a firm which does considerable European work, and is noted for its artistic printing. To fill this establishment the goose shops on the New York east side were gutted, and from reports submitted their work has been very satisfactory—to us. The goose printers are having the time of their lives, for the company has furnished a house for them, they receive their board free, have carriage rides to and from work, have private detectives at their beck and call, and receive $19, all in one week. To many of them it is, no doubt, a very sweet dream; but, alas, the awakening! The typothetæ has been very unfair in its treatment of the local situation, and has taken every opportunity to attempt to turn public sentiment against the strikers. Garbled reports have been made to police and press, and in some instances the distorted facts have been extremely ridiculous.

Aside from the Osborne Company, but few of the offices are paying the scale to their imported makeshifts. After an applicant enters the office the third or fourth question is generally, "How much will you work for? We are paying $12, but if you prove competent we will increase this to $13." As a rule the man holds out for the $13, but as under open-shop conditions you must work for what the employer is willing to pay you, the applicant goes to work for the $12. There are about a dozen now working for this amount in the struck offices.

The most remarkable feature of the struggle in the employers' eyes is how the employes have lived up to their union principles. The local typothetæ has issued hundreds of pamphlets to the business houses calling attention to our obligation, the strongest sections appearing in capital letters. Commenting upon this, the pamphlets say: "Is it any wonder that these union men are willing to sacrifice home, loved ones, in fact, everything, for their organization?"

The inducements offered to some of our men to desert were flattering in the extreme, one proposition embodying $500 worth of stock. Others were offered a proportionate share of the profits, contracts calling for $19 weekly for life, the establishment of a pension list, life annuities ranging from $12 to $15, etc.

In several of the offices professional strikebreakers have been placed to bolster up the weak-kneed rats. These strikebreakers are under contract with the United Typothetæ, and receive a stipulated amount each week in addition to the prevailing scale. Some of these professionals are men who owned shops of their own and were bought out and placed upon the typothetæ payroll, to be used in their present capacity.

It can be taken for granted that No. 103 is in this fight to win, and win we will. We are fighting the typothetæ, the manufacturers' association and the citizens' alliance, but with our solid front and plenty of cash we have nothing to fear. The universal demand for the eight-hour day is a just one and one that is bound to be recognized. The workingman's interests have the same privilege of advancement as the business man's interests, and it is certainly up to us to see that we keep abreast of the times. When we cease to fight for our rights our downfall will become sudden and complete. When our rights cease to be our rights then our individual interests will sink into the common interests of the employers. Let us, then, make this fight a memorable one.

E. D. BALENTINE.

PONTIAC, MICH.

A circular to an employing printer here, from the Milwaukee Typothetæ, was recently found in a rubbish heap. (It had been assigned to the waste basket.) It started out by asking, "Do you belong to the typothetæ?" It then went on to tell about the unjust and unreasonable demands of organized labor, because of its strength in members. It then went on to say:

> Think about these questions—analyze them—study the problem from every point of view and you will find but one solution. A firm stand on the part of organized employers against the unjust demands of organized labor. That is the whole story, and the concern which thinks it can fight the concerted action of the unions alone will find itself most sadly battered in the final round-up.

In the above the typothetæ really admits that no one concern can fight the union alone. The typothetæ really can see ahead to the "final round up." It further says:

> Even if you are not a member of a local typothetæ or affiliated with the United Typothetæ of America, do not fail to notify the undersigned, or Secretary John Macintyre, of New York, at once, in case an eight-hour demand is made upon you. We are interested in your welfare and may be able to render you valuable assistance.

It is very evident, from the above, that the

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typothetæ is feeling of the smaller set and the country editors, to get what they have to say, and also a little sympathy. Yes, Secretary Macintyre, of the United (?) Typothetæ, the demand for the eight-hour day has been made here in Pontiac and granted. Just notify your members (that have not already done so), to follow suit, and they will be happy. The eight-hour day is sure to come. With the "open shop" clause in force, no union man would dare to own a home or even attempt to own anything, because he might have to leave town any day. Printers notice this—There are actually members of No. 512 who have bank accounts. No open shop here.

The Daily Gazette has ordered another linotype machine. The Gazette Publishing Company was recently reorganized, with Governor Fred M. Warner as a stockholder. It is to be run as a republican daily.

Miss Grace Sutton, a former member of No. 512, was recently married to a Mr. Armstrong, of Detroit. No. 512 extends congratulations to them.

I am certainly in favor of the suggestion of John N. Page, of Beloit, Wis., with reference to the union button (article in October JOURNAL). When the wearer is in another town the union button acts as "an introduction" to brother typos. Wear one, boys, it might mean a good deal to you some day.

And still the bills and circulars are delivered around the city. The imprint is there, but no union label. By using it, a demand is made for it. Mr. Jobman, don't be afraid of wearing your label out, as more can be had. Just use them on a few of those jobs. ROY V. HENDERSON.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

Work is brisk at this writing, and everybody busy.

We have moved into our new hall, and our last meeting was certainly a good one; nearly everybody was there, and there was something doing continuously during the two hours' session.

Five journeymen and two apprentices were given the obligation.

The eight-hour situation looks better to us all the time; our members feel greatly encouraged by the success of other unions, and are determined to make this an eight-hour town.

A new member was added to the label committee, and a vigorous label-booming campaign will be made from now on.

We are doing all we can to organize the country printers in our vicinity, and where we have not been able to take them in we have fully explained our eight-hour movement, thereby educating them along the lines of unionism; from every quarter we have had assurances from the country printers that they were heartily in sympathy with the movement, and that we had nothing to fear from them.

The ways of the "barn stormer" are many and varied. Foreman Jackson, of the Oklahoman, had an experience with one recently that was the limit. The first take he caught was a bunch of want ads. After quite a struggle he finally got them up and dumped them, when, behold! he had run them all in, making one big paragraph of the whole. "Jack" said: "To the woods for you."

Cards deposited—Hugh M. Walker, Fort Worth; Anthony Noonan, Chicago; E. G. Berry, Shawnee, Okla.; John R. Matley, Peoria, Ill.; J. A. Markwell, Guthrie, Okla.; Charles A. Cooper, Dallas, Texas; T. M. Meaher, Muskogee, I. T.; W. C. Reaves, South McAlester, I. T.; Clarence Smith, Dallas, Texas; T. W. B. Parker, Tulsa, I. T.

Cards withdrawn—W. E. Evans, John R. Matley, Roy Hastings, J. A. Markwell, L. Garrison, W. C. Reeves, Anthony Noonan, J. L. Tucker, E. G. Berry, Ernest Beekman, Guy Spenny.

O. S. WILSON.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

Magnificent! This expresses the result of the efforts of the committee in charge of the golden anniversary of No. 20 on the evening of October 3 at Glendale Park. About 300 partook of the splendid hospitality, and all were more than pleased. The label committee, consisting of Messrs. Hallum, Coffery, Sullivan, Roberts and Luton, did itself proud in the work expended upon the getting together of the souvenir matter, involving, as it did, such an enormous amount of labor. And the mechanical work on the souvenir and menu card—but it is only necessary to say that the force of Foster & Webb had this portion in charge, as the book itself stands as a monument to the efficiency and artistic skill of the members of No. 20 employed in that establishment. There has never been a more artistic piece of work turned out in Nashville, and this is saying a good deal, too.

President A. E. Hill was master of ceremonies, and, if a slang phrase will be pardoned, he "was right there with the goods." His emphasis of the eight-hour successes throughout the jurisdiction was very timely and pleasing to the members of No. 20 present, and when he called upon the members to repeat the eight-hour slogan of the International Typographical Union the response was given heartily.

Other speakers on the program were Governor John I. Cox, Major E. B. Stahlman, President James M. Lynch, Mrs. Edward Buchanan and Rev. D. C. Kelley, D. D. The absence of President Lynch was greatly regretted, but was thoroughly understood on account of the eight-hour struggle necessitating his presence at headquarters. Speakers not on the program were the old reliable and genial Herman Hasslock, who never fails to have a good word or do a good deed for No. 20, and Thomas W. Wrenne. All the speeches were short and to the point, but it would be unjust not to make special mention of the effort of Mrs. Edward Buchanan, president of the local woman's auxiliary. Although not accustomed to speaking in public, her address compared more than favorably with those of the oldtimers at the speech-making business. While her talk was short, it was to the point, and elicited the hearty approval of all present.

All in all, the celebration of the union's golden anniversary was a most pleasant affair, and it is

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scarcely necessary to say that the absent ones have good reason to regret that they were not there.

All han's 'round for the next fifty years.

While it is a pleasure to read of the success of other locals in securing the eight-hour day, yet it is most deplorable that No. 20 can not get into line because of a contract extending to January, 1909. It was a great mistake to make such a long-term contract in view of the approaching eight-hour day. Does any member suppose for a moment that No. 20 could not get eight hours now? Where would the proprietors get non-union men?

W. H. Higginbotham, a long-time member of No. 20, who has been a member of the board of public works for several years, was recently defeated for re-election to that office. He is a fine man, thoroughly honest and upright in all his dealings, and it is a pity that a large number of trade unionists contributed to his defeat. Had organized labor thrown its strength to him he would have been re-elected.

H. J. Loser, financial secretary of No. 20, is seriously ill at his home, and his many friends hope for him a speedy and complete recovery of good health.

James R. Alford, delegate to the Toronto convention from Manila, P. I., is in Nashville, where he is well known, having worked here a number of years ago. While he has been notified to report at Washington for duty, he is inclined to stay here until next spring.

The Marshall and Bruce Company, although entitled to use the label, firmly refused to do so until recently, when they made application for the little right bower of unionism. "There's a reason."

B. A. Ratterree.

TROY, N. Y.

Convention is over, and now to settle down to work. But Toronto is a great place, and the inhabitants, especially the printing fraternity, are a jolly and good natured bunch. Here's to you, Toronto, for a visit some future day!

Some of the "muzzled" labor editors have been slapping again; but what a senseless lot of "bosh." Praise, instead of spite, should now be the order of the day, after the way the convention spoke.

The Colorado "bunch" certainly "bunched" their poetry and prose in telling the beauties which exist in their region.

By the signing of the eight-hour-day agreements last May, the members now realize what would have happened when the last order of the executive council was issued.

During the past month No. 52 has lost two of its oldest and most esteemed members, Osman B. Smith and Alexander Kirkpatrick. The former was a charter member of No. 52, and up to two years ago was actively engaged at the business, but since that time he has been confined to his home. Mr. Kirkpatrick carried his card for thirty-three years, and was at work up to within two months of his death. No. 52 extends its sympathy to their bereaved relatives.

The committee in charge of revising the constitution and getting it ready for the printer has been working overtime of late, with the expectation of finishing the job within the year.

After being reported dead, blind and at the Home, "Nels" Doggett drifted into town a short while ago, and he says he is not a dead one, yet, by any means.

The Troy Standard has increased the size of its newspaper, and has also installed a new press and stereotyping outfit. The change brings the Standard up to the "standard" of a first-class newspaper.

The Troy Times Art Press has acquired more floor space for its composing room, the change being made necessary by the large demand made for its work. It is in all respects an ideal work room.

Troy is now in the throes of a collar strike, and the firms whose employes are out have gone into the courts and secured injunctions forbidding picketing and all that goes to make up a strike. But they should remember the old adage "that a woman will have the last word," and from the present outlook of the strike, I guess they will be the last to say the words, "We go back to work."

While Troy has been among the fortunate ones in securing signed contracts for the eight-hour day, the members should remember that there are a number of places not so fortunate, and who may have to fight to gain "eight hours for work and sixteen hours to do with as we please."

The reports from the various centers of the eight-hour fight are full of words of praise for the members who are putting up with the brunt of the battle. The scene in Detroit, when members renewed their obligation, must, indeed, have been an inspiring one.

A great stroke of generalship, by which the enemy was both dumfounded and astounded, was the order of the International executive council.

Albany No. 52 showed what aggressive and determined action can accomplish. In the face of a typothetæ "bull" the union took the "bull" by the horns, and in a space of less than two weeks had them all signed up.

Organizer McLoughlin jumped into town Monday night, and in company with President Rauney, of No. 52, made a visit to Cohoes, for the purpose of getting them in line for the eight-hour-day inauguration.

Since the eight-hour battle quite a number of cards have been passed around by our traveling brethren.

A unique position assumed by the collar manufacturers' association here was that they would not submit to arbitration or compromise the points at issue in the collar strike, which has been on since the 27th day of April. A number of merchants submitted the petition to the association, asking for the arbitration, and that is the answer.

The "90 per cent normal" bulletins of the typothetæ are not taken much stock in, when you consider that the 90 per cent membership is on our side of the house and will not listen to Mr. Macintyre's entreaties to return and help the "normal" output.

"Let Judgment Follow," by the Los Angeles Times, of California, and distributed to members throughout the country, was knocked out of busi-

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ness by the judgment of the convention to follow up the fight against that newspaper, and to the finish.

Get on the band wagon, all unions not now having for their slogan—

Eight hours after January 1, 1906.

J. HARTNETT.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.

THE JOURNAL for September is full of interesting reading, and surely worth the time spent in reading it from cover to cover, as many of us do. THE JOURNAL would be welcome every week, but, no doubt, we appreciate it more by waiting for it each month.

At our next meeting the scale to be presented to the employers on January 1 will be discussed, and the report of the scale committee will be received at the December meeting. We do not anticipate any strenuous opposition to the eight-hour clause, as the majority of the members are now working less than fifty-four hours per week, and it is expected that the employers will realize that as much work can be done in eight hours as is now done in nine. Operators on both dailies are working less than eight hours and the arrangement is satisfactory.

There has been considerable talk of a labor paper here, and although nothing definite has been decided, it is probable that it will make its appearance in the near future.

Not having a non-union printer in town makes this place poor picking for strikebreaking material.

We will have eight hours to sell to the employer after January 1, and will do as we please with the other sixteen—that's definitely decided—not only because we will be loyal to this cause, but because it is right that we should win.

Work continues good, with plenty of help.

Be consistent—don't boycott the members of other organizations by buying articles without the label—you can get them, and they are the best.

WALTER A. RIGGS.

LOWELL, MASS.

We have entered upon the sixth week of our strike for the eight-hour day, confident of victory, more and more convinced that our cause is just, and are standing shoulder to shoulder in unbroken ranks. People who love to talk of heroism and self-sacrifice for right may well contemplate our two score men and women on strike here, standing unitedly for the betterment of their trade, at great self-sacrifice. It is a powerful moral lesson, worthy the martyrs of old, this solid, principle-upholding phalanx of the Lowell Typographical Union, bearing aloft the true measure of true manhood—

Be to thine own self true,
And it must follow, as day follows night,
That thou canst not then be false to any man.

This strike is practically won. Already six offices have signed the eight-hour agreement, and the fight is now centered on mainly one office, from which the "rats" are literally deserting the ship, and the harvest is ready for the gleaners. Since our last letter, the printing department of C. I. Hood Company, proprietors of Hood's Sarsaparilla and other medicines, came under the eight-hour agreement. Years ago this was the first Lowell office to grant union hours and scale, its label being No. 1, and that number is retained, to the honor and glory of a large establishment with world-wide reputation.

President Spead and Secretary-Treasurer Brown, of our union, are doing yeoman service during the strike, and their efforts are ably seconded by committees and the pickets. The daily meetings of the strikers are well attended. The pickets—those hard-working, much-abused evangelists who go out into the highways and byways, preaching the gospel of unionism to the "rats," seeking the lost, succoring the weak, helping the outcast to see the error of his ways—are working night and day, and the incidents of their work would fill a book. No threatened "injunction" scares Lowell pickets—they know how to peacefully reach a "rat" and show him the glory-crowned heights of united printerdom. As a consequence, the offices that have not signed are tied up in a knot, and whoever "pays the fiddler" is paying a very high price for a most lugubrious wail.

The Courier-Citizen plant, the largest here, is laboring under the biggest trouble of its life. With all its influence and wealth, and it has considerable of both, it has never since the strike secured anything like a sufficient complement of help; its well-paying work is either undone or has left, and the only sound in its composing room is the clatter of a few miserable "rats," who, under normal conditions, would not be permitted to desecrate the room. This "help," the scourings of Canada and Nova Scotia, is here mainly under false names, trying to earn a few tainted dollars in a way that even their own conscienceless carcasses puts to shame. It's the best the typothetæ can furnish—and in that the union printers of America may well rejoice! The typothetæ is beaten, for it can not get anything like a sufficient quantity of workmen outside the International Typographical Union!

Organizer Charles T. Scott dropped in on us the other day, heard reports, looked over our books, and congratulated us upon the favorable outlook and condition. In the evening he addressed a large and enthusiastic meeting of the craft, and spoke for over an hour as only he can speak. As an orator, Mr. Scott ranks high. His thoughts are expressed in a clear, succinct manner that carries conviction, and above all, his earnestness is a delight and a satisfaction. Come again, Mr. Scott; let not your visits, like the angels', be "few and far between."

There is every evidence that the press is muzzled on the eight-hour strike, but what the press may do is of small consequence. The printers want no cheap notoriety from the worthy labors they are engaged in. They know too well how cheap newspaper notoriety is secured, and the typothetæ "lords of creation" are welcome to it all. The newspapers can wear the muzzle, and still the people know; they can not be fooled. The amusing part of it all is that the typothetæ moguls think

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they keep the public in ignorance by muzzling the press. In that they remind us of the silly ostrich that hides his head in the sand when pursued, and thinks his whole body is covered.

The local pressmen are waking up to their duty as union men and fellow workmen. Last week they fined a member who did a bit of "rat" work, and promise to make things lively for the next offender.

Battle for the eight-hour day, for the betterment of the condition of your craft. It is a cause worth fighting for, a cause which will soon be attained by the loyal, firm, united stand of the members of the International Typographical Union.

"Watchman! tell us of the night—
What its signs of promise are?"
"Traveler! o'er yon mountain height
See the glory-beaming star?"
"Watchman! does its beauteous ray
Aught of joy or hope foretell?"
"Traveler! yes, it tells the day,
Promised land of Israel!"

D. A. SULLIVAN.

OMAHA, NEB.

At this date (October 18) the situation at Omaha is all that could be expected, and the executive committee seems to have matters well in hand. October 6 thirty men were locked out in five shops. This number was increased to sixty, by four additional plants locking out their employes October 16. There is also considerable talk of asking for injunctions to prevent Omaha Union from inducing nonunionists to desert from the shops referred to.

The wisest thing done by the local executive committee was when it employed Hon. W. J. Connell as its attorney. Mr. Connell is one of the most aggressive attorneys in Omaha, and knows the business from A to Z. The blacklisting and boycotting threatened by the local business men's association has depreciated in value to a considerable extent since Mr. Connell's services were placed at the disposal of those proprietors who agreed to the eight-hour demand, in order to prosecute members of the business men's association who undertook to coerce them into renouncing the union. So far Mr. Connell has not been called upon to go into the courts.

Chairman Polian, of the committee having in charge the late Labor day celebration, reported a surplus approximating $450. This committee has the honor of being the second to make a success of a venture of this kind in many years. The other occasion was the minstrel show given for the benefit of the Cummings memorial fund, the sum of $200 being turned in. Success seems to be all that is coming to No. 190 of late.

With a membership of 250 and less than sixty locked-out members drawing benefits, the 6 per cent assessment unanimously placed at a meeting of No. 190, held September 10, in anticipation of a lockout in local job offices, will prove ample, on top of a $5,000 local defense fund.

The local pressmen and feeders made an agreement with the local typothetæ recognizing the open shop—that is, they assert that their department is closed, but the other departments may be run on the open-shop plan so far as the pressmen and feeders are concerned. Some pressmen are said to have predicted the defeat of No. 190 in the eight-hour fight and deemed it advisable to accept a slight increase in wages and also the open shop. They will probably own up to being buncoed now.

I. J. COPENHARVE.

GREENVILLE, TEXAS.

Our little city is moving along nicely. All members have work.

We have in our city what not many towns can boast of. We have a "holiness" paper. The proprietors, owing to religious scruples, can not sign a contract, but they agree to and are now working two union men. They are paying over the scale, and agree to work union hours. Beginning January 1, 1906, they will work eight hours.

The offices here seem to be perfectly satisfied with the contract which calls for eight hours on January 1, 1906.

The Evening Banner has discontinued the use of telegraph plate and is now all home print.

There are lots of good reasons why printers should only have to work eight hours, and if all union men will do their duty, the employing printers will see that just as much work can be turned out in eight hours as in nine hours. Let's all work together, work fairly, and we will win our fight for eight hours.

THE JOURNAL for October is one of the finest editions of that magazine we have ever seen. Every issue is better than the other. The reports of the different officers and organizers are as complete as could be.

No. 509 has a lot in East Mount cemetery, and has just recently had some valuable improvements made on it. We have one brother buried on it.

Let all our unions put on a bold front, do their duty, and the fight is won. A. A. CLARK.

ATLANTA, GA.

After two weeks' effort to induce the proprietors of the typothetæ offices in Atlanta to sign the eight-hour agreement, as instructed by the executive council of the International Typographical Union, seventy-four men were called out at noon, September 20, affecting seven offices. No one stayed in. Twelve offices signed the agreement. After being out only a day and a half the Franklin Printing Company, the largest establishment in the city, agreed to the eight-hour day, and forty-seven men returned to work. The offices that have agreed to grant the eight-hour day on January 1 are as follows: Southern Printing Company, Converse & Wing, Blosser Printing Company, Franklin Printing and Publishing Company, Southeastern Tariff Association, Tompkins Printing Company, R. C. Ward, Richardson Printing Company, Terry Printing Company, W. R. Bean & Company, J. J. Thomason, Syl, Lester & Company, V. B. Lisson, C. L. Wood. The struck shops are as follows: Byrd Printing Company, La Hatte Printing Company, J. L. Turner Printing Company, Dittler Brothers, Montag Brothers, Bennett Printing Company. The efforts of the employers to secure help

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from the outside have proven unsuccessful, and only two country printers have so far been induced to come to Atlanta to take the place of the strikers. Work is being transferred from the struck shops to label concerns, with the result that only seven of our members are left on the strike rolls, and these are accepting casual employment. We have a membership of 252, and a local assessment is being levied to push the fight to a successful conclusion. So, it will be seen, the prospect certainly looks bright for the eight-hour day in Atlanta.

Another daily paper and a $30,000 book and job plant for Atlanta are announced in the daily press.

Friday, October 20, was "Roosevelt day" at the Georgia state fair, held in this city, and the president addressed a multitude of people at the fair grounds. The president was welcomed in behalf of the city by the union printer-mayor, James G. Woodward, who, at the conclusion of his speech, presented to the president, in behalf of organized labor, a handsome tablet of Georgia marble suitably inscribed. Mr. Roosevelt was deeply impressed at this mark of appreciation by the labor element of Atlanta, and devoted the major portion of his address to the good effects of organized labor.

C. E. Loomis, a member of No. 48 for many years, and who will be recalled by the oldtimers over the country, celebrated his seventy-first birthday on Monday, October 23. Mr. Loomis is still hale and hearty and is taking life easy at the soldiers' home in this city. He would be glad to hear from his friends.

Organizer Albert E. Hill, of Nashville, was in Atlanta recently, on his return from official visits to Augusta, Charlotte, Roanoke and Richmond. Augusta proprietors signed up for eight hours with increased scale.

At this writing the eight-hour towns number 240. The list grows daily. Mr. Lynch has in preparation another popular song, which will be ready January 1, entitled—

"Victory!" W. S. WARDLAW.

ANN ARBOR, MICH.

All offices in town signed up with the exception of the Richmond & Backus shop. We are now on our sixth week, and the management of this concern still warbles "open shop," but we are inclined to the opinion that after a continued siege with the conglomerate mixture of whisky-soaked, morphine-doped, witless rodents that he has run up against and been forced to call "gentlemen," he will be forced to say "open shop be d——d."

A rodent giving his office name as Marshall, but addressed by the typothetæ as Steneberg, is serving his second term in the lockup here. After the expiration of his first incarceration he came to the union and made a proposition, on strength of his having a re-engagement with the Richmond & Backus firm at a more remunerative salary, to leave town if we would pay his transportation to Buffalo and give him a card. He was politely told to resume his engagement, but, unfortunately for him, he went out to see "some of the boys," and is again in the toils. We presume his favorite ditty, on release, will be "Put Me Off at Buffalo."

Another sample of the "frat" is a fellow posing as a linotype artist, who, after tying up the machines, "jumped" and cashed in on a saloonkeeper for the balance he claimed was due him, signing his name to an order as H. H. W. Lyons. But his business name at the office was McMahon. The saloonkeeper is out, so is one of the traveling gentleman's bosom friends, as we are informed he was accompanied on his tour by one of his friend's suits of clothes.

There is a "freak" here, giving his name as Ryder, who, on the approach of any one wearing an eight-hour button, pulls out a police whistle, gives a few toots and ambles giddily onward. He is known by the boys as "Whistling Rufus."

No wonder a member of the International Typographical Union looks with pride on his button after coming in contact with the class of printers floating around, claiming they are making an honest living, and using the old stereotyped chestnut, "The union turned me down."

Another specimen of the long-tailed gentry, who has been ten years in the strikebreaking business, and boasts of having won out in Lansing and other places, and who is working for the R. & B. firm here, is "Jack" Turner, with an alias. He was a former cardholder in Detroit Union.

BERT LATHROP.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

There is very little change in the strike situation from that reported in October, seventy-eight offices having signed. Three persons claiming to be strikebreakers appealed to the strike committee of No. 3 recently, and asked to be furnished with transportation and some money on leaving the city. They were supplied with both. The next day it was discovered that the three were still in the city, having hypothecated the railroad tickets, and were having a good time generally on No. 3's money. Warrants were secured and the grafters taken before the judge of the police court on charges of obtaining money under false pretenses. It later developed that they were not printers at all. They drew as a prize for their little act fines of $100 each and 30 days in the workhouse, which will hold them for a while.

The book and job men are a solid crowd, and show a spirit of loyalty creditable to any union.

Interest is now added to the strike situation by the action of Electrotypers' Union No. 31 stopping work the latter part of October, partially on account of refusing to handle non-union composition and mainly to enforce the eight-hour day.

We are paying 11½ per cent on our earnings in this city to finance the eight-hour movement.

In the Philadelphia letter last month mention was made of the incident wherein James E. Gaither was a partner in a successful raid on a lottery. Gaither has been here for the past twenty years, and would very much like to have part of that $15,000 now.

Next month there will be more to tell.

W. R. VOILES.

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CHICAGO, ILL.

When it comes to the question of poking one's nose into other people's business the employers' association or citizens' alliance can poke farther up and away than most organizations that engage in sympathetic actions. I have at hand the following:

September 16, 1905.

To the Employing Printers of Chicago:

GENTLEMEN—We are informed that Typographical Union is presenting to the employing printers of Chicago a contract calling for the closed shop and an eight-hour day after January 1, 1906. One of the principles of the employers' association is the open shop. Through numerous strikes backed by this association, the last of which was the teamsters' strike, this principle has been established in many industries in Chicago which were heretofore closed. Many of our members have, within the last few days, telephoned us, inquiring whether the employing printers would sign a closed-shop contract and would also increase the price of printing by going on the eight-hour basis. According to the custom of this office, that we may have all information concerning the situation tabulated, and also that we may give accurate answers to the inquiries of our members, we request that you fill out, at your earliest convenience, the enclosed blank and return to this office. We remain respectfully yours,

CHICAGO EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION,
FREDERICK W. JOB, Secretary.

This list of questions follows:

Have you been asked to sign contract with Typographical Union No. 16? If so, have you signed same or promised to sign? Will you refuse to sign contract if asked to? What was told you regarding attitude of other firms on the issue involved when you were asked to sign? How many employes have you in your composing room? Do you favor the eight-hour day? Do you favor the nine-hour day? Do you favor the closed shop? Do you favor the open shop?

Frederick W. Job (long or short "o") is a lawyer by profession, a failure as member of the state board of arbitration by experience, and a salaried meddler in other people's business affairs in fact. He would no doubt be as active in the cause of unionism as he is in anti-unionism if he considered it as advantageous. As the talking delegate of the employers' association he is a pronounced success, but his capabilities as secretary to his employers' interests are being strongly tested. Mr. Job is an Alton (Ill.) product, where his father was a prominent democratic politician. The son mapped out a political career for himself, expecting to become the Moses of the labor vote. His political appointment on the state board of arbitration came from ex-Governor Yates, a boyhood friend. His aspirations as the mogul of labor were not realized, and he gracefully switched his sympathies to the other side by reason of the pull gained through his political appointment, and it probably pays him better. The association represented by Mr. Job is an aggressive aggregation. It proposes to crack the union skull wherever it appears. It must be a source of annoyance to realize that it is not receiving the same amount of gratuitous advertising it did in the teamsters' strike, and that its bid for the approbation of the moneyed interests is restricted to paying the bills in a fight where the opposition is fully as adroit and agrarianistic. The prophecy is timely that the results in this contest will be different. The employers' association has taken a bite as big if not larger than it can chew.

The fact that the interests Mr. Job represents beat the teamsters a short time ago does not signify that the same interests can beat the printers. In my letter last month I said the same idiom would apply to the teamsters that was sometimes applied to prizefighters—"they had met their man." The same thing may, possibly, be applied to the employers' association.

As to the increase in prices of printing: The large mercantile houses can well afford to pay the slight increase in the cost. The moderate or occasional consumer is not making much noise over it. Such houses as John V. Farwell, Marshall Field & Co., Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Montgomery Ward & Co., all of whom are active in the fight against unionism, as well as hundreds of others, would never notice the extra expense, so far as its constituting a privation is concerned. To them it is simply a question of adding to the millions already accumulated. They never do pay what printing is worth. It is well known among employing printers and large consumers that when half a dozen or more figure on work, large or small, the one who makes the mistake gets the job. That was aptly illustrated to me when I, in common with John Langston, Charley Smith, of Robinson & Smith, and representatives of A. R. Barnes, H. J. Armstrong, P. F. Pettibone & Co., and the Drover's Journal were accustomed to gather tri-weekly at Swift & Co.'s Lake street office "to see how much money we were going to lose," as the purchasing agent was in the habit of expressing it. When Armour & Co. started a printing office it was suggested that Swift & Co. would probably do the same. The stationer replied that the house was getting its printing below cost and would not care to change conditions. It may be the employing printers think they will have to stand the extra loss of granting the eight-hour day. They should spend some of their energy and money in the other direction, and make the commercial houses that get their printing below cost stand some of it.

The conflicting assertions given publicity by E. F. Hamm, the Chicago secretary of the typothetæ, respecting the plans of that organization, are as fickle and capricious as can be expected from one who is at his wits' ends for plans to circumvent the shorter day. One day he solemnly and impressively declares the employers have all the men they need (correct no doubt), and that business is running under normal conditions—which employers, consumers and strikers know is a lie. The school for operators established on the upper floors of the Grand Central depot was a failure, else it would not have been discontinued. It does not require argument to demonstrate that. The next day it is announced with blare of megaphone the intention of employing typewriter girls at fabulous salaries to learn operating linotype machines. If complete stoppage of business while that period of apprenticeship lasts was feasible, the plan might be practical. Then comes the announcement of the purpose of establishing a school for boys to

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learn the printing trade, providing the pupils promise to eschew labor unions and work for typothetæ members under open-shop rules. Another doubtful expedient. When the boys grow to manhood they will be like other men, have ideas of their own as to what they want, and will join unions to enforce better conditions, in spite of the youthful, misconstrued and prematurely exacted pledges. The scheme of extorting pledges to refrain from unionism is an old one. One who is, by force of circumstances, compelled to renounce his constitutional liberty, by placing himself subject to the caprices of his employer or starve, does not make the promise without a secret evasion of mind. If he has a spark of manhood he will revolt mentally at such coercion, or he is a whelp. His word to the union is given freely through desire for advantage. His word to the employer is the price of the requirements of his stomach, or, as it sometimes appears, the price of his cupidity. Mr. Hamm, or Ham—the name is suggestive either way—will have to study up something new in order to effectively earn his salary.

It looks as though there would be warm times at the 1906 convention. I saw a letterhead the other day containing the names of Colorado Springs printers and business men who are already laying plans for a successful convention. I am also informed Mrs. Gilbert Jones, secretary of the Chicago auxiliary, is arranging for an excursion of ladies, the purpose being to start about ten days ahead, and do a little camping out at the foot of Pike's Peak. James D. Coughlin is fathering a personally-conducted excursion at the same time, and as he is familiar with the surroundings, he would doubtless make a success as guide to points of interest. The scheme is a laudable one, and, with the increasing interest in conventions, both as participants and visitors, Jim's idea will probably be a winner.

P. A. Toomey is back in Chicago for the winter, fresh and brown as a ripe walnut, from his South Dakota farm. Pat thinks there is nothing like a farmer's life, and South Dakota is the only place to live.

Thomas Jefferson McGovern, a unique character of the old school, and known from one end of the country to the other, died at Alexian Brothers' hospital September 22. T. Jeff, as he was familiarly known, was about forty-five years old, was an Omaha product, and was buried in the union lot at Calvary cemetery. An odd circumstance in connection with Jeff was that one brother was a bartender and another a Catholic priest.

Joel A. Kinney, an oldtimer in the printing business, an ex-soldier and pensioned fireman, died in this city September 27, aged seventy-eight years. Mr. Kinney was a pressman, a charter member of No. 16, and served as treasurer of the union in 1852, '53 and '54. As a volunteer fireman, he was connected with the old Fire King No. 1, in the early 50's, and, later, was an assistant marshal in the paid department. In 1860 he joined a party in company with H. E. Rounds, of this city, and crossed the plains with an ox train, carrying mining machinery and supplies for the Pike's Peak region. Later he enlisted in a Colorado cavalry regiment, doing good service in Missouri. Mr. Kinney was a bachelor, and a familiar figure at the oldtime-printer gatherings.

The Chicago papers recently contained an interview with an imported strikebreaker, named Tom Carter, who posed as the champion of personal liberty by virtue of his boasted reputation as a gunfighter. The same tactics credited to him and his employers would result in blanket injunctions, wholesale arrests, and grand jury investigations, if indulged in by strikers. Employers' associations even go further, and claim the parties who act as silent sponsors for disturbers of the peace are as guilty as if actually engaged in the unlawful act. It is conceded that parading armed strikebreakers through the streets during the teamsters' strike, in order to demonstrate the right to free use of the public highways, was largely responsible for the disorder prevailing at that time. It was an inflammatory act calculated to increase violent passions rather than allay them, and it had the desired effect. The printers had paraded before them this non-union man who boasts he is a terrifyer, and who relies on his reputation as a fighter to secure the right to work, which right no one disputed. The typothetæ was responsible for this lurid streak of fire that dashed across the labor sky. The printers created no condition for this bold warrior of the south to display his prowess. He should have been arrested for carrying concealed weapons (if he had any). The fact that he was engaged to demonstrate the doctrine of American liberty as seen by the employer only, was no excuse for the sensational display of bluff for the benefit of those who claim the same American liberty. The printers are cleaning up the field close to the typothetæ lines, and they will capture the typothetæ citadel before they are through. The introduction of gun-fighters instead of printers into the controversy was a new solution for the problem confronting the struck offices. The declaration that business was continuing under normal conditions and the strike was a matter of history, when compared with the importation of a strikebreaker who boasted that his salary was double that of the striker because of his fighting proclivities, disclosed a condition of affairs that was, to say the least, unique.

Occasionally you will see a newspaper department headed "This, That and the Other." Here are a few things I have heard: Posted in the Donnelley office—"Notice—There shall be no loud talking, singing, playing pool, or playing the pianola after 11 P. M." That Poole Brothers allow the rats to have bottled beer on the floor. That Kendig & Hitchings' men played seven-up with the proprietors during the strike in that office while the said proprietors were making up their minds what they were going to do. That W. S. Timblin is back in town. That S. T. Jacobs, proprietor of the Central Typesetting Company, who held a working card, borrowed $200 from the executive committee to meet his payroll under a promise to sign the agreement, and the next day turned his plant of three machines over to the W. F. Hall Company, a typothetæ office. That "Kaintuck" Waltemade is back from the Home. That

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B. F. Simmons, chairman of the Tribune chapel, was held up and relieved of $3 and his watch—probably the robbers figured it was assessment night. That the baseball game between Chicago and St. Louis printers resulted in a victory for "us"—result, $50 toward the strike fund. That the railroads are playing both ends against the middle—the typothetæ buy tickets to ship men into town and the unions buy tickets to ship them out again. That one party claims all I do toward writing these letters is to sign my name. That Harry Chirpe has connected himself with the business end of a south-side printing concern. That the employers' association recommends business men to boycott eight-hour offices. That appreciative acknowledgment is due to Isaac D. George, Thomas H. MacRae and D. L. McNair for the kindly congratulatory letters sent me, and also to the numerous personal assurances of sympathetic approval. That some of the above also applies to A. F. Bloomer, of Washington. That the stereotypers in the Western Newspaper Union, Chicago Newspaper Union, Kellogg's Auxiliary and the American Press Association will have the eight-hour day with the printers.

One of the disconcerting features connected with strikes is the meddling of allied trades in connection with struck work. It is positively asserted that some pressmen are aiding in making up, registering forms and changing plates in the struck offices. Some of this work was a matter of controversy between the officers of No. 16 and the pressmen before the strike, and was never settled. Why the pressmen should deliberately work against union men is beyond comprehension. The pressmen never did a kind act to an affiliated union except the handing out of platitudinous sympathy. Witness the action of the union during the Franklin feeders' strike. Also their position eighteen years ago during the nine-hour strike. Compare their position now in the eight-hour movement. After being flimflammed into an open-shop agreement, they begin to talk about the eight-hour day a year after the printers set the date. The nine-hour day was not accomplished by aid from the pressmen. The eight-hour day will be gained without aid from them. Some time ago I heard a speaker in a lodge meeting make a comparison between the members who sit around listlessly while others do all the work. He said the former class were not boosters—they were roosters. Just so with the pressmen—we will make the eight-hour day—they will come in for the results. They are not boosters—they are roosters.

The injunction issued by Judge Jesse Holdom, of this city, restraining the union, its officers and members, from in any manner interfering with the typothetæ, either individually or collectively, was one of the most sweeping prohibitive documents ever filed. It practically tied the hands, feet and tongues of union officers and members from doing any and every act that the proprietors considered they only had the sole and exclusive right to perform. No accusations of assault or violence were made—they were falsely intimated but not stated—so the question resolves itself down to the interpretation of what constitutes lawful or unlawful conduct by persuasion or purchase. The injunction even goes so far as to prohibit the issuing of the list of union and non-union offices, and denies the right of one man to urge the other to join his association. I am not sure that I am safe from arrest in discussing the matter, but it certainly is not intended to stifle reasonable discussion, therefore we can look into the case in a dispassionate manner and see how far the course inaugurated by the typothetæ can be supported without depriving one of his constitutional right of peaceable assemblage and freedom of speech, and what is contemplated by the term "free speech" as it is meant within the law. No sympathy nor frantic efforts to create false sentiment should be spent in favor of organizations that depend on physical force to attain their ends. That unfortunate characteristic of some union men has done more to place trade unions in a false light before the civil courts and the public than can be overcome in years.

The typographical unions throughout the country are suffering from the results of that indefensible position, and it has come to the point where the guiltless are put in the same class and seem to be destined to suffer with the guilty.

Crimes committed in the name of unionism are not, and should not, be tolerated any more than when committed under other provocations, either just or unjust. Union men who wink at or fail to condemn such are, to say the least, on the verge of unsafe citizenship.

The right to persuasion under the promise of better conditions at once or in the future is the present question facing the union, and is to be decided by the courts. If that is denied, what is the use of agitating on any question, economic, political or social? The employer who offers more money to the employe of his competitor is in our class of lawbreakers. Political campaigns are made up of slanderous arguments and aspersions. The party in control of the government can, with equal justification, enjoin the other party from interfering with its right to control. That sounds like a senseless assertion, but just compare the two cases. The controlling party is in possession and its lease of possession is in the hands of the voters. But the other party is doing its utmost to gain the prize by arguments in favor of a better platform, the ideal conditions of which are claimed to be so far above the party in power that the comparison resolves itself into charges of corruption, graft and every other form of general cussedness.

Then, again, a manufacturer expects to make sales by claiming his product is of better quality and cheaper in price than his competitor's. He must, according to the typothetæ argument, be amenable to the law because he is interfering with a competitor's business by representations either true or untrue.

The printers' organization is in the business of selling labor. If it can control the labor, if it can peaceably force conditions upon the employer by virtue of that control, if it can maintain its position by comparing the advantages of its labor over other labor, it would seem as though that was

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a law-abiding act. If it is a crime to state that one office is union and the other not, where is the line of free speech to be drawn? It is not a crime to conduct a non-union printing office; so why the objection to such non-union classification? We advertise our friends and tell who are opposed to us; we are looking out for our own interests and expect to help those who are friendly to us. If we can induce a non-union man to become one of us it is as lawful as to induce a democrat to become a republican, or vice versa.

These distinctions are well illustrated by that old saying that if one man kills another it is murder; if 100 men kill a portion of another 100 it is a mob; if 10,000 men engage in conflict it is war. It is all wrong in the sight of the ruler of the universe, but earthly law regards it differently.

Rivalry between unions and employers' associations is no more wrong than the same methods employed between business rivals. My space in THE JOURNAL is too limited for a lengthy discussion, but it is a grand subject for thoughtful consideration.

After four days of argument by ex-Judge William H. Barnum, counsel for the union, Judge Holdom decided the injunction should stand as filed. The union is as determined as ever to stand for eight hours, and it remains to be seen whether the employers can do business without union men.

GEORGE J. KNOTT.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Of course, all union printers know the purpose of a strike being ordered in the job offices at Indianapolis; but few there are, likely, that are acquainted with the unusual, hasty and vigorous battle that has been waged on the typothetæ during the past few weeks by the printers of No. 1.

The first clang of the battle-axe was responded to by the union voting a 10 per cent assessment on all earnings; and this was immediately followed by a large number of members voluntarily subscribing $2 a week each in addition to the assessment, to be collected at the option of the strike committee, and this in face of the fact that even then our war chest was well filled ($8,000 in defense fund); but we were mindful of Napoleon's philosophy "that no army is stronger than its belly," and we did not propose to give the "other fellow" a chance to have a "coal scare" nibbling on our striking members during these chilly morns. The local is paying all benefits out of local treasury. So much for the money end of it—now for a few incidents:

And in a few days W. S. Fish, president of the Indianapolis Typothetæ, resigned from that organization, and signed the eight-hour agreement of No. 1. The Indianapolis Typothetæ was then reorganized, and the newly chosen president said that "that organization stood firm."

And in a few days W. D. Pratt, one of the delegates to the Niagara Falls typothetæ convention, cut loose from that organization, and reorganization again took place, and another bulletin proclaimed that "all members of the typothetæ stood firm and would defeat the eight-hour day."

And in a few days W. B. Burford, Indiana state printer, and delegate to the Niagara Falls convention, resigned from the typothetæ, and is now under the shadow of the wing of Indianapolis Typographical Union No. 1. His resignation again necessitated reorganization of the typothetæ, and again an interview appeared in the daily press "that all employers were still standing firm."

And in a few days E. P. Fulmer, the treasurer of the local typothetæ resigned. They again reorganized, sent out a statement—"all the typothetæ offices had sufficient competent help, and were standing firm."

And in a few days G. M. Cornelius, a prominent member of the typothetæ, became discouraged on account of not being supplied with competent help, as per typothetæ promise, sent for a committee from No. 1, signed our agreement, and again "the typothetæ stood firm."

And in a few days—but what's the use of rubbing it in.

There are at this time fifty-seven union offices in this city that have agreed to the eight-hour day to take effect January 1, 1906. Indianapolis Typographical Union No. 1 has a membership of 475, and only twenty-three members are at this time on the strike roll.

FRANK J. DEWARF.

WHO KNOWS A. W. DAUHERTY?

On Tuesday morning, October 3, 1905, Dr. Rayhill, surgeon of the Illinois Central Railroad, telephoned to Edward Koch, president of Belleville (Ill.) Typographical Union No. 74, informing him that a man having a Typographical Union card, issued at Joplin, Mo., September 23, 1905, was found seriously wounded alongside the tracks south of the city. He either fell from or was struck by a train. After seeing the card, and finding that the unfortunate man—A. W. Dauherty—was in good standing with the International Typographical Union, President Koch ordered that he be taken to St. Vincent Hospital. There Dr. Irwin took charge of the patient, who died shortly after noon, the same day. Telegrams sent to the Joplin (Mo.) and New York unions failed to locate relatives, and Secretary Bramwood was notified, under whose instructions the deceased was ordered buried. Whereupon funeral arrangements were made by President Koch and Secretary Neubauer, and the deceased, A. W. Dauherty, was given a decent Christian burial at 4:30 o'clock, Thursday afternoon, October 5, 1905. A number of German printers of Typographia No. 18 participated. Rev. W. M. Gardner, of the Presbyterian Church, officiated at the grave. The following members of No. 74 acted as pall-bearers: George H. Thebus, Albert Buechler, Edward Koch, August F. Neubauer.

A. F. NEUBAUER.

Belleville, Ill.

OFFICIAL BATTLE CRY OF THE I. T. U.

We propose to sell to the employer eight hours out of twenty-four, and we will do as we please with the remaining sixteen.

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BOSTON, MASS.

A few weeks ago I had the good fortune to run across a bound volume of the Boston Weekly Messenger, which was published every Thursday by Nathan Hale at the office of the Boston Daily Advertiser, No. 3 Congress street, corner State. It is a valuable relic, and is the property of James F. Rhoades, delegate to the Toronto convention. Looking over the number for January 4, 1816, I happened on this advertisement:

RAN AWAY FROM PATRICK M'DALLOGH.

Whereas, my wife, Mrs. Bridget McDallogh, has again walked away with herself, and left me with five small children and her poor blind mother, and left nobody else to take care of house and home, and, I hear, has taken up with Tim Gilligan, the lame fiddler, the same that was put in the stocks last Easter for stealing Barney Dooley's game cock. This is to give notice that I will not pay for bite or sup on her account to man or mortal, and she had better never show the marks of her ten toes near my house again. PATRICK McDALLOGH.

In their strenuous efforts to get non-union men to send elsewhere, to take the places of men on strike for the eight-hour day, members of the typothetæ have adopted the worm-eaten method of having certain small printers act as employment agencies and advertise for help, and when they apply try to persuade them to accept jobs as strike-breakers in this or that city. They have spent a lot of money, and have gone over New England with a fine-tooth comb, but the amount of advertising still going on proves that the typothetæ has not got and is not getting all the men it wants.

A funny incident of the strike at Hartford for the eight-hour day came to my attention. It seems that after the men in a certain office had walked out the superintendent made up a number of forms and loaded them on a wagon, to be taken to a neighboring pressroom, but when it came time to start, the horse refused to move, and upon an application of the whip, would only rear on his hind legs. As he absolutely refused to go in the direction desired, the driver had to be content with the other road. This is emblematic of the course being pursued by the typothetæ. They are trying to force us to go their way by applying the whip, but they have found the printers decidedly balky, and will have to abandon their course.

A conference of printers from all over New England is called to take place in this city on October 23, to consider conditions as they exist in the district. Preparations being made would indicate that the event is expected to have an important bearing on the eight-hour fight. A mass meeting in Faneuil Hall in the evening is expected to be a grand affair, prominent trade unionists and eminent divines meeting on the platform to boost the eight-hour day. An account of this meeting will be found in this column next month.

Harry Gould, of Erie, Pa., who worked on the Boston Herald last year, but went back to Erie after the death of his wife, called on his friends here the last of September. He is now holding down a "mill" on the Erie Dispatch.

The woman's auxiliary to No. 13 is now well under way. A number of hustling ladies have taken hold of the matter, and within a short time it is expected that the Boston auxiliary will have a membership more in proportion to the size of No. 13. Plans are already under way for social events of different kinds for the winter months. It is up to you, brothers, to interest your wives, mothers and sisters in this movement, whose object is to advance your interests. Mrs. Herbert W. Cooke has been elected president, and Mrs. Thomas Rogers secretary. The auxiliary starts off with seventeen charter members.

The esteemed Kreiter is in error when he states that "President Herbert Cooke, of the Society of Typographical Journal Correspondents, asserted that he will drill the scribes to a higher standard." Not being an expert with the hammer, I will attempt to "drill" no one, and think that my astute fellow correspondent might have given me credit for better sense and less egotism than the "assertion" implies.

The principal legislation passed at the meeting of the state branch of the American Federation of Labor, held in Pittsfield, Mass., was the adoption of the plan to circulate pledges through every union in the state, that union men everywhere will not vote for members of the legislature who have assumed an unfriendly attitude toward labor measures.

Five men worked in an office in Hartford, Conn., but neither of them knew whether his neighbor belonged to the union or not. When the word came to quit they looked at each other, and passed it along on general principles. Then it was discovered that all five of them were union men, and the office was a "closed shop" next morning.

Many thousands of cards bearing the legend, "Do you know Mickey, the rat?" were circulated in Lowell, with salutary effect. As a result, I understand that "Mickey" was ostracized by everybody, even the bartenders refusing to sell him a drink. It is tough on a rat when they won't even sell him poison.

President Ellis, of the United Typothetæ of America, wears a worried look these days. From outward appearances his duties are bearing heavily upon him, which leads to the thought that getting in a pickle is not apt to make a man look well preserved, especially when he has it put all over him.

A printers' apprentice society was organized in Boston, October 5, along similar lines to the one in St. Louis. It aims to make the apprentices of today better printers of the future. The boys have taken up the work with enthusiasm, more than forty responding to the first call for a meeting.

No. 13's eight-hour committee, headed by Organizer McPherson, is energetically at work putting into operation what looks to be a very effective campaign for the "rounding up" of all non-union printers in Boston and vicinity.

William S. Waudby, of New York, was one of the "biggest" men at the Toronto convention, measured by every standard. And "ye brewery" did not produce anything half as agreeable as his habitual good humor.

Some of the replies being received by printers who advertise for men are rather surprising. For instance, one man applied for a job as a stone

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hand, and stated that he guessed he could make good all right, as he had worked four years in a quarry. Another, looking for a machinist's sit, had served his time on a lathe. The chances are they could make as good a bluff as the general run of "rats" at that.

John Barlow, of the Globe, passed away October 18, after an illness extending over several months. John was one of the best-known printers in town, and his death is mourned by a large circle of friends.

Organizer Scott informs me that the outlook throughout the New England district is very bright, the men everywhere are standing firm, and victory for the eight-hour day is assured.

James Doig, of Wright & Potter's, passed ten weeks in Glasgow, Scotland, visiting "Andy" Burnett, formerly with Wright & Potter, but now running a news and job office in Glasgow.

How the anarchists must laugh in their sleeves at the spectacle of the "ruling class" killing and maiming themselves at auto racing. Saves them the trouble, eh?

Saltus, of Worcester, is a wise old owl. Note his comment on that "Bevy of Pretty Girls." He himself has two good eyes—both wide open all the time.

J. J. Coady, of the American, is on a month's trip to the coast. He will visit all the large cities en route to San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Cushing's Norwood Press now has ten monotype keyboards. Work has been very slack there of late, and layoffs have been frequent.

Robert S. Moloney, of Lawrence, is a delegate to the Pittsburg convention of the American Federation of Labor.

E. E. Linderholm, proofreader at Wright & Potter's, passed a sixteen weeks' vacation in Norway and Sweden.

There has not been a death in the ranks of No. 13 the past four months.

The International Typographical Union is on the firing line.

Quit knocking and boost the eight-hour day.

HERBERT W. COOKE.

WINNIPEG, CANADA.

"To be, or not to be, that is the question" that is animating the minds of employer and employed alike at the present time in the Prairie City. The struggle for the eight-hour day is in progress, and while the master printers are resolutely and doggedly fighting against fearful odds, and are themselves working a hundred hours or so a week in order to defeat our plans, the members of No. 191, on the other hand, are calmly awaiting the issue, confident in the belief that their optimism will be justified, and that organized labor will gain one of its most sweeping victories.

The members of the local typothetæ had made practically no preparations for the fight, and consternation reigned supreme among their forces when the ultimatum was served upon them by the union officials. One or two of the most important offices at once agreed to accede to our demands, including the Free Press job department, the Telegram job department, the Winnipeg Tribune, and Martel's, Ltd., and the only other important office which refused to sign, and is still holding out, is the Stovel Company. Some of the smaller firms have capitulated since the beginning of the fight.

The following table shows exactly how matters stand, and the importance of the partial victory which has already been gained:

SIGNED THE AGREEMENT.

	No. of Men.
Free Press Job Department	14
Telegram Job Department	8
Tribune Publishing Company, Limited	15
Voice Publishing Company, Limited	4
Martel's, Limited	12
Royal Crown Soap Company	1
Colonial Press	2
Fisher & Cowherd	1
C. F. Birt Company	1
Clarence Lewis	2
Robertson's Company	1
A. Spiers	1
Canada Printing Company (Swedish)	5
Canadian Farmer	2
Western Press	1
Germania	2
	72

In addition to the above, eighty-five men are employed by the Free Press and Telegram newspapers, which are included in the agreement with the Newspaper Publishers' Association, so that altogether about 150 or 160 men are already at work.

AGREEMENT STILL UNSIGNED.

	No. of Men.
The Stovel Company	25
Franklin Press	2
Kingdon Printing Company	2
McIntyre Brothers	3
Peel Printing Company	1
Rugg Printing Company	6
Consolidated Stationery Company	1
Brown's Job Office	1
Toronto Type Foundry	2
Watson-Lane Company	2
Bulman Brothers	5
Wilson Stationery Company	2
	52

H. J. Hardy, of the Toronto Type Foundry, signed the agreement after an interval of three weeks, but for some unaccountable reason withdrew, and locked his men out.

One of the most pleasing features of the contest has been the courtesy and kindly wishes which have been extended to the employes by most of the proprietors; but unfortunately nearly every rule has its exceptions, and in this case the exception has been furnished by one or two members of the typothetæ, who, in their ill-concealed chagrin at finding themselves on the losing side, have gone out of their way to slander and vilify the members of the union to such a degree that the statements can not but recoil on their own heads. Plutarch says that "a man should indeed be afraid and ashamed of what is really shameful, but to shrink under every reflection upon his character, though it speaks a delicacy of temper, has nothing in it of true greatness of mind;" and when a prominent member of the typothetæ makes the assertion that the members of the typographical union are for the most part frequenters of saloons, and that the extra hour's relief from work which

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we are seeking would simply be spent in worshipping at the shrine of Bacchus, then we unhesitatingly throw his venomous and villainous statements back in his teeth, as the inevitable offspring of a disordered imagination and an unbalanced mind.

We have already succeeded in breaking the ranks of the typothetæ, the Free Press and the Telegram having hitherto been two of its strongest adherents; and we are confident that before long the remaining offices will fall into line. Several non-unionists have been imported by the typothetæ to take the places of our members, and up to the present, to the bewilderment of the master printers, we have been successful in inducing most of them to join our cause. There is still much to be done; but if enthusiasm, and cohesiveness, and determination are dominant factors in a successful fight, then I have no hesitation in saying that we shall win all along the line.

The recent Labor day parade in Winnipeg afforded No. 191 a splendid opportunity to advertise its intentions with respect to the eight-hour day, and we took advantage of it to the fullest extent. Over 100 members, in twenty-five hacks, took part in the celebration, and as we drove around the city, with the mystic figure "8" in conspicuous positions everywhere, we created an impression the importance of which could not be overestimated. JOSEPH BURGESS.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

The all-absorbing question among union printers in Kansas City is the big eight-hour struggle. Every office has its strategy board and every group of printers, wherever congregated, discusses the fight. So far No. 80 has had no trouble, nearly all of our offices having contracts running until about the middle of 1907.

The newspaper offices of Kansas City have improved wonderfully during the last year or so. The Journal composing room especially deserves mention, because the former quarters of that paper were terrible—a fact that every one who ever visited the Ninth and Grand quarters will agree to. In its elegant new building the composing room is arranged with special attention to the health of the printers. The Star composing room is improved somewhat over former conditions, it being possible to see daylight and get a breath of fresh air during the day now, whereas formerly to do either it was necessary to go through a maze of partitions, doors and machinery. The Star and Times now has twenty-two linotypes, the Journal twelve and the World six. The latter office is well ventilated, and arranged with consideration for the health of the printers. More attention should be paid to the hell holes which printers are forced to work in, and wherever one is found a special effort should be made to change the conditions, or union printers should be compelled to quit working in such excuses for printing offices.

Kansas City's labor temple fund is growing slowly but surely. The recent Labor day celebration resulted in a nice sum being added to the fund. Thomas W. Lawson, the Boston financier, was to have delivered the Labor day address, but failed to make connections. However, Mr. Lawson sent his regrets and a check for $1,000, to be added to the labor temple building fund, and promised to address the union men at some future date. The labor temple association intends to place a stone in one corner of the labor temple, when it is built, with a testimonial regarding Mr. Lawson's $1,000 gift to the labor temple fund.

Dave L. Guyette, formerly an active worker in union labor circles of Kansas City, and who held every office within the gift of No. 80, visited Kansas City for several days this month. Guyette is secretary-treasurer of the Guardian Trust Company, with headquarters at Tahlequah, I. T., and is an enthusiastic boomer for that country. Guyette reports that there are many opportunities for printers in the twin territories—Oklahoma and Indian territories—a fact that is further borne out by other union printers who have purchased country newspapers and gone into business in several places.

Robert W. Moore, a well-known union printer of Kansas City, was married to Miss Margaret V. Edwards, September 27.

Secretary-Treasurer James M. Rhodes reports a surplus of printers in Kansas City in all branches. Foremen of offices in different cities throughout the southwest should remember that the secretary of No. 80, Kansas City, is ready at all times to secure printers to meet demands. A letter or a telegram to Secretary James M. Rhodes, 825 Central street, will secure union printers, operators, proofreaders, machinists, admen, etc., and in any reasonable quantity. Remember this, Mr. Foreman, and Kansas City No. 80 will appreciate it.

G. Gus Crawford, well known throughout the southwest, and especially in Texas cities, is assistant foreman on the Kansas City World.

Congressman Edgar C. Ellis, from the fifth congressional district of Missouri, is an ardent advocate of the eight-hour day. Mr. Ellis expressed himself as favoring the shorter workday, in face of the threats of the Kansas City Typothetæ and the employers' association. Vice-President John W. Hays, who was one of the speakers at the big mass meeting given by No. 80 to endorse the eight-hour day, expressed delight at the open endorsement by Congressman Ellis. Franklin Hudson, the notorious "rat" printer of Kansas City, denounced Congressman Ellis for speaking at the meeting, and the employers' association now has Mr. Ellis on its "blacklist." And all because Mr. Ellis had the nerve to stand up and say what he thought about the eight-hour fight.

Joe Dirks, of St. Louis, has been suggested as a candidate for trustee of the Home next year.

The writer knows of three good newspapers that can be secured on good terms, and should any of the readers of THE JOURNAL be looking for an opportunity, information can be secured for a stamped envelope, self-addressed.

Eugene V. Debs spoke in Kansas City October 15, to a very small crowd.

While in Toronto I secured thirty-six views of groups of different members of the International Typographical Union and their wives. While the

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writer may have failed to send pictures to some of those to whom were promised copies of the kodak views, the oversight was not intentional, and will be attended to upon receipt of letter calling attention to failure to send views.

Those who expect to attend the Colorado Springs gathering next year will be well repaid for their trip. The Home is well worth seeing.

CHARLES W. FEAR.

CLARKSBURG, W. VA.

Work still good, but enough men to supply the demand.

C. L. Waymeth, of the Daily News, has gone to Huntington, W. Va., where he has accepted a position in one of the large shops.

The Wade Printing Company, publishers of the opera house program, are making a hit with the patrons, and also with the advertisers. It is a neat book of sixteen pages, with a good supply of ads. Has nice color cover, gotten up in good style. All around, it is a splendid piece of work.

The eight-hour situation is all that can be asked for. The executive council is to be congratulated on the way they are handling it, and also our members, who are proving so loyal to the cause.

Injunctions in some places are the order of the day. Every little helps.

Wear a union button and be prepared.

You can't drink booze in Niagara. It's all gone. "Open shop booze" don't last long.

Pupil, pupil, who's got the pupil? You know who. It's us.

The label stands for all that's good; so demand it.

Colorado Springs for us.

Boost for eight hours. Are you?

Stand pat. WALTER R. WATKINS.

PROOFROOM NOTES.

At the annual election of the Chicago Society of Proofreaders, October 3, the ladies carried off the greater portion of the honors, electing from their number all the officers except secretary, as follows: President, Mrs. E. C. Timblin; vice-president, Mrs. Cora J. Martin; secretary, E. E. Barnum; corresponding secretary, Miss Nannie J. Roberts, 708 Sunnyside avenue; treasurer, Mrs. Mary A. Crewe. The society meets at the rooms of the Clover Club, 261 Dearborn street, on the first Tuesday in each month, at 7 P. M. All proofreaders, copyholders and others interested in the work are invited to be present.

There should be a live, vigorous society of proofreaders in every large town or city in the country. At present I know of none but those in Chicago and Boston. There was once a proofreaders' and editors' society in Grand Rapids, Mich., but I have heard nothing of it for some years.

During the progress of the inquiry into the doings of the meat-packers' trust in Chicago, in the present year, one might easily have been shocked at the glibness of former employes of the packers —stenographers, confidential clerks, etc.—who told how they had preserved memoranda of their employers' transactions and gave some quite damaging testimony regarding them. I wonder what would be thought of a proofreader who would betray the confidences which come to him in the course of his professional work. There are few of us who have not had many opportunities of damaging persons whose copy passed through our hands. Yet I have to hear of the first authenticated case of a betrayal of the trust reposed in them. Printing-office secrecy is no myth.

I am indebted to S. F. Crampin, secretary of the London Association of Correctors of the Press —we would call it society of proofreaders in this country—for copies of the monthly notice-papers sent out by that society. The account of a recent meeting contains a summary of an interesting paper read by C. T. White, of the Chiswick Press, on "Household Words; Familiar and Otherwise," with comments thereon by some other members. I regret that the limits of THE JOURNAL will not permit of the republication of this summary in full. The paper suggests the fact that proofreaders can find nothing in their line more profitable than the study of words—their origin, history and meaning. As our profession confines us to words, not deeds, we neglect our duty to our employers and to ourselves, that we do not pay more attention to this subject.

By the way, did you ever hear of any one reading the dictionary? (Of course you have all heard of the fellow who borrowed a big dictionary, read it through and returned it with the remark that it "changed the subject pretty often." He isn't the man I mean.) I have read or heard of an eminent scholar who, whenever he obtained a new dictionary, would sit down and religiously read it from beginning to end. I know of one proofreader, who, in looking for one word in the dictionary, will catch a number of others and learn something of their origin and meaning. In this way he has picked up an amazing amount of information that greatly assists him in his work, and, as he jokingly says, enables him to pass as a "learned" man even among many who are vastly his superiors in education. HENRY RUSH BOSS.

Chicago, Ill.

SCRANTON, PA.

At the time of sending these notes our neighbor, Wilkes Barre Union No. 187, is still on the now-on-strike list, but it is to be hoped that before long the one office still out will have signed up and peace shall have been restored.

Quite a number of our members attended the last meeting of Carbondale Union No. 239, and from reports it must have been a "hummer," for some of our members were compelled to stay over night on account of missing trains.

No doubt the small attendance at meetings lately is due to the fact that we have "clear sailing" for some time to come; but, boys, don't forget the old maxim, "In time of peace prepare for war."

Reports from headquarters weekly are gratifying, and the way the eight-hour committee is conducting the campaign certainly commands admiration for the ability of the officers throughout the entire land.

It looks to me as though the officers now in pos-

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session of the union's affairs should be continued through another year. They have done conscientious work and the Scranton printers can well be proud of them.

A little trip to Wilkes Barre is contemplated for the next meeting of that union, so as to give the boys there a little "backbone" in their struggle for eight hours.

Warden Corless is often seen behind the "bars."

Everything is quiet. All men working.

We "Ate Ours."

Thank you. W. C. LAMPING.

"THE GANG."

In every typographical union in which I ever deposited a card I have found a certain number of the members putting forth their every endeavor to advance the best interests of the union. They attend all meetings, take part in all debates, and as a natural consequence are elected to fill the important offices. They are the very life of the organization. Without their efforts the typographical union would not today be the foremost labor organization in the world.

On the other hand, I have also noticed there are men who seldom attend union meetings and who know but little of the important business going on within the union. They are the ones who are always condemning the "gang," as they term the officers, for the "reckless manner in which they transact the union's business." They are forever knocking, whereas they should join the "gang" and be one of the boosters. On election or union meeting day they fail to put in an appearance or try in any manner to rectify the errors they complain of.

This condition of affairs can be found in every labor organization. The proper and just administration of union principles demands every member's closest attention, and its true development will be found not in the spasmodic efforts of good-natured individuals, nor in the ill-advised opposition of a few who "think different," but it is to be found in concentrated, organized and harmonious fellowship, and in this way only can a labor organization hope to attain its most cherished ambitions and become a queen bee in the busy marts of the union labor world.

James Lloyd Sloan, grand master of the Masonic lodge of Tennessee, in an address delivered in Nashville recently, handed out the following words of wisdom, which are applicable to every member of organized labor:

I have noticed in many lodges that I have visited a clan or set of brothers who appear to be more closely attached to each other than the rest of the members. This clan bears many names. By some of their brothers they are called "a clique," by others "the ring," but most generally they are called "the gang."

The "gang" is the life of the lodge. It is at every meeting of the lodge. It confers the degrees. It attends the funerals of the dead brothers. It visits the sick. It is active, pushing, vigorous, zealous and bright in the lectures. It is charitable to almost the extreme. It is not despondent or gloomy. It has no bitterness or venom. Now, strange to say, this "gang" is bitterly opposed in every lodge in which it exists. Some oppose every measure it advocates; they seem to see something in every movement it favors. No matter what the "gang" is for these others are "agin it." They will not attend the rehearsals of the work and lectures of the "gang," because they want to make changes and innovations is the excuse. They grumble and growl at the "gang" and think it is dangerous and will bear watching. My observation and experience leads me to wish that these "gangs" may increase in numbers and membership.

Brother, are you a member of the "gang"? If you are not let me beg of you to stop snarling and grumbling at what it does, but go and join the "gang."

Those who attend union meetings are the ones who are keeping unionism alive, while the "stay-at-homes" do the protesting. I have noticed in THE JOURNAL where a fine is assessed against each member of some locals who fail to attend union meetings, and I know of one union where there is a dollar placed upon the working card of all members who did not attend the previous meeting. It is a shame that such conditions exist; but they do; therefore, the cause justifies the act.

Indianapolis, Ind. WILL P. CLOONAN.

ITHACA, N. Y.

One of the unexpected results of the strike, and one, no doubt, which will be hard for the "teapots" to acknowledge, is the driving of city work to country offices. This may seem peculiar, but is a fact, nevertheless, and the letters and telegrams coming in to the officers in cities where there are strikes will substantiate this statement. This was not looked for by the employing printers, much less the union men.

On account of this general exodus the drain on the assessment fund may not be as large as was anticipated. Most of the country plants seem to be in shape to pay very close to the city scale because of the amount of work forced upon them, and they take it at a rate not much lower than the cost of obtaining it at a large city printery. The effect of this will be to teach the small printer that he can obtain as much for his work as the larger fellow, if he can turn out the same grade of work. This work is being done by city printers who are just now located in the rural and interurban districts.

Their work will start the rustic comp thinking, and he will copy it and study more—if not the trade papers, he will study the modern man's work when he distributes the type.

Thus the eight-hour movement is of far-reaching effect—more than we ever dreamed of—and will be one of the grandest and most uplifting things that has happened in many years.

We are in a fair way to win, so don't quit or relax in your efforts before the cause is gloriously won. FRANK M. HALL.

OFFICIAL BATTLE CRY OF THE I. T. U.

We propose to sell to the employer eight hours out of twenty-four, and we will do as we please with the remaining sixteen.

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A FEW EIGHT-HOUR TOWNS.

Wheeling, W. Va.
Elmira, N. Y.

Albany, N. Y.
Rahway, N. J.
East Liverpool, Ohio.

Windsor, Ont.
Ithaca, N. Y.
New Castle, Pa.
Newport News, Va.
Iowa City, Iowa.
New Brunswick, N. J.
Greenville, Texas.

Ashland, Wis.
Lafayette, Ind.
Lead, S. D.

Tucson, Ariz.
Henderson, Ky.
Eureka, Cal.

Waukegan, Ill.
Anaconda, Mont.
Youngstown, Ohio.

Danbury, Conn.
Olympia, Wash.
Wabash, Ind.
Nanaimo, B. C.

Trinidad, Colo.
Hamilton, Ont.
Elizabeth, N. J.

Lawrence, Mass.
Indianapolis German-American.
Niles, Mich.
El Paso, Texas.

Indianapolis, Ind. FRANK J. DEWARF.

SOME MEN AND THEIR METHODS.

Unwillingly I find myself writing on the subject chosen by John Edwards in the opening article of the October number of THE JOURNAL. I say unwillingly, because I would gladly let the job out, but can not, because no one else will do it.

My remarks will include only the ideas in the three paragrams at the beginning of his otherwise timely article.

I am or I am not versed in political economy. The same is true of Mr. Edwards. "The union man who is a free trader, so far as concerns the political economy of his country, is the strongest advocate of protectionism when wages and hours of labor are in question." From this I judge that he thinks that the United States has a peculiar brand of political economy, and that he does not know of another kind. Then I also judge that this peculiar political economy has been worked out by some political party, and that Mr. Edwards is a stanch supporter of that party.

"Theoretically the free trader should be a non-unionist." Why? Mr. Edwards does not tell us. And nowhere else does he show so good sense as in the omission.

"There are many free traders who are forced to acquiesce in the protection theory when the question of wages arises." I would like to know what kind of free traders he means, and what kind of protection. If I had read only one side of the dispute between free traders and protectionists, and that side, or its literature, was presented by men who had big axes to be ground and were looking for other men with more muscle than thinkpower to do the turning of the grindstone, I would know just what his language meant. But—probably unfortunately—I have read all sides, and for more than twenty years have been trying to get others to do likewise. Does Mr. Edwards know what the politician means when he uses the word "protection"? Has Mr. Edwards himself an idea of its meaning? He gives no hint that he does. Let me give a hint. Wages are twice as high in England as in Germany; England has free trade and short hours of work, while Germany has "protection" and long hours of work. To make the comparison more odious, the same piece of silver money—or gold, if you rather—will buy more of the necessaries of life in England than in Germany. To make it more odious yet, trade unions are much stronger in England than in Germany. Excuse me; I don't want to be suspected of being inclined to "protectionism."

Let us inquire what this word "protection" means and what it stands for; for often a word has one meaning and stands for something else. A protector is a guardian. If a man is totally unfit or unable to take care of himself the court may appoint a guardian who is empowered to take possession of all effects, property, inheritances and earnings of his ward. This is a humane proceeding. Many an unfortunate who would dissipate his patrimony and become a charge upon the community has been saved by his guardian. We all know of such cases, but I will mention one with which we are all familiar. Mr. Carnegie found a lot of men who were looking for a protector. Congress, unconstitutionally sitting as a guardians' court, by act duly certified, appointed Mr. Carnegie guardian of as many men—citizens or not—as he could persuade to come under his protecting ægis. Now, a guardian must have compensation. So congress, by act duly certified, though without warrant in the constitution, provided that Mr. Carnegie and others who might associate themselves with him, or act independently of him in the same benevolent capacity, if they would agree among themselves and not cut on prices, might charge the American consumers of iron from 44 to 80 cents more on the dollar's worth than the same could be bought for abroad. That is, on each dollar of cost there should be added from 44 to 80 cents. On a bill of $100 the charge at the customhouse was from $44 to $80. This was to enable them, as good protectors of their wards, the workingmen, to pay them magnificent wages and save them from competition with the cheap union iron workers in England and their cheap iron and steel. Talk of the millennium or a Utopia was not to be compared with this eleemosynary undertaking. Other like charitable projects have followed. Mr. Baer has told us that he was not only commissioned by congress to do a like charitable work in the Pennsylvania coal fields, but Providence itself appointed him as guardian of the weak-minded miners.

Free traders—myself probably as unthoughtful as any—have sometimes said unkind words of this

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display of "the political economy of this country." For instance, we may have put in jeopardy the whole beneficent scheme when we advertised the fact that the cost of producing and marketing a ton of iron, steel or coal was less in dollars and cents than anywhere else in the world. I say we may have put a quietus on the whole business, but we did not, and so we may be forgiven. "Protection" still has the right of way, and Mr. Edwards may have known what he meant when he inferred that it is "the political economy of this country." If it is, then it is the political economy of Russia also, though Russia can not use it so drastically as our Uncle Samuel does, or as some men in their methods are allowed to use it in his name.

Now one paragram on the question of the cheapest market. There is a saying, "The best is the cheapest." The best is usually the cheapest. That is the one reason why the newspaper and many other employing printers want union printers. To some extent this may be due to the label, as Mr. Edwards says, but before there was a label the live newspapers were nearly all union. The best was the cheapest, and the union printers were more reliable and cared better for the material than the non-union. Is it not so in other trades? I know that it is true of some others, and assume it is true of most of them. Let the standard of competency and reliability of union printers deteriorate and there will be another story told to our officers when they talk of unionizing shops. There is less of sentiment among employers than among employes.

I hope I shall not be understood as underestimating the potency of the label, but I wish to be understood as saying that there are other matters, and some in politics, that are potential factors in our advancement or retrogression, and that one of these will easily be found in the political issue lightly and, I think, injudiciously handled by Mr. Edwards. GEORGE SHELLEY HUGHS.

Chicago, Ill.

BELLINGHAM, WASH.

At our September meeting we discussed the Cummings memorial subscription proposition. It needed discussion for the reason that most of the membership at the present time were members of different unions along the coast at different times during the past two years, when such assessments were levied. Some of us have been assessed twice before and some have been assessed once; nearly all claiming to have donated their expected mite—50 cents. At any rate, Bellingham is one of the towns which has never been given credit for helping to swell the fund. We settled the discussion by coming to the conclusion that we who had given 50 cents had not given enough, and that those who had given 50 cents twice should be glad to give 50 cents a third time to so noble a cause; so it was agreed to put 50 cents extra on each working card for October.

The tributary towns to Bellingham are certainly well represented by International Typographical Union men. At Mount Vernon there is one of the best country printing offices in the west, and at the head of the composing room is William Grogan, who insists on paying his dues to the nearest local—Bellingham—in advance. At Anacortes one of our oldest members, B. C. Ferguson, is holding a job. And at Lynden O. E. Shannon, who has done heavy work in the editorial rooms of some of the larger newspapers of the east, and who has worked in many adrooms, is acting as writer-printer-pressman on a very neat little weekly publication, and is working overtime on a garden, so they say. Think how well it would be for all the country situations to be held by card men.

G. H. GRAY.

ELIZABETH, N. J.

Our October meeting was a splendid one—splendid in more than one way. The number of members present was the largest in months. Ten new members were received and also a number of traveling cards. The amount of business handled was unusually large, and the meeting was uncommonly protracted.

Although feeling secure in our position as regards the eight-hour day, we, nevertheless, take keen interest in the welfare and progress of our brethren in Newark, who are "in the trenches." When it became known that Mr. Throssel, of Newark Union, was present, the members were eager to hear what he had to say. Mr. Throssel was given a hearty reception, and spoke briefly and pointedly. His report was highly encouraging. The Newarkers are more than holding their own. As at the beginning, it was still a 100 per cent strike—not a man had deserted. Financially, the union is all to the good, no assistance was needed. His address gave us a good idea of the condition of affairs on the "firing line."

An attempt to "farm out" some of the Newark work in this city met with failure. Work which had begun on one job by a local firm was stopped. No. 150 voted to reimburse the firm for the work which had been done on the job. This action was protested by Mr. Throssel, who said No. 150 did its full duty in stopping the work, and that his union would gladly pay the cost.

No. 150, by unanimous vote, extended a cordial invitation to the New Jersey eight-hour committee of the International Typographical Union to hold its November session in this city. Our eight-hour committee has charge of the arrangements, and doubtless the state committee will be well received and cared for if it visits ye ancient city of Elizabeth.

I have recently read a two-sheet typewritten letter sent out by the Donnelleys, of Chicago, offering inducements to competent prints to work in a non-union office at so much per week of fifty-four hours. Among other things it was stated that cooking utensils and cots had been provided for those who desired to eat and sleep on the premises. Can you imagine a printer—a master of the art of arts—accepting employment under such debasing conditions? Is it possible that there is any considerable number of printers so lacking in pride, so deficient in self-respect, so utterly debased in manhood, that they will consent to herd together

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like Chinese coolies, and thus attempt to defeat the craft in its efforts to shorten the hours of toil? I find it difficult to believe that there are many who will thus degrade themselves and what should be, nay, is, the world's proudest craft.

George Hemer, of the Elizabeth Journal linotype gang, has taken a night sit on the Paterson (N. J.) Call.

Haven't heard anything lately about that labor temple for this city. And the woman's auxiliary, where, oh, where—.

Eight hours for all—that's all.

And don't forget the label. T. H. BLAKENY.

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

Now that the smoke of battle has lifted off the San Francisco field and the union label offices are pursuing the even tenor of their eight-hour way, our clear-minded, conscientious typo, who stood by his obligation and fought for principle, has again peacefully resumed the intricacies of the "art preservative," and it will not be amiss to say that California's job compositors and pressmen "use brains in their work," for they are original, tasty, and fast workmen. That is one of the forceful reasons why "imported" labor could not "make good," when it was put to a test. Non-union help never will pay when it competes with the brainy, sober, union artisan.

The scene of action in this state has now shifted to the northern cities and towns, Sacramento being the first place to take the eight-hour matter up for consideration, and we will swing into line of battle for the eight-hour day along with San Francisco. One office is already working under the new order of the International Typographical Union, having granted the change on October 1, and after a meeting held for the purpose of receiving an answer as to the proprietors' position in regard to the eight-hour law, we can publish the fact that no fight nor even a thought of one will be on in this city, for the employers are unanimously in favor of granting the hours and complying with International Typographical Union regulations. So you can credit the capital city of California as an eight-hour city, and we will endeavor to keep the good work up.

I desire to state here that the unanimity with which the employing printers' association of this city acquiesced in the request of the committee of No. 46 for a signed contract not exceeding two years, is indeed worthy of emulation by business men who desire peace and harmony to prevail, when the questions at issue are presented in a spirit of fairness and honest purpose.

Good fellowship was quite noticeable at this meeting of employers and representatives of employes. In January, 1906, No. 46 will observe the law with an enthusiastic membership and a healthy treasury.

NOTES.

In printorial circles here we have men who can be numbered among the hardest workers for union conditions that ever graced the walks of Sacramento, or held situations in political or private circles. Many are gifted with talents that some of the "great men" of the day might well envy. To enumerate, we have poets, lawyers, politicians, editors, "bookmakers," members of the various "bars," etc.

A. J. Dalton, jr., president of No. 46, also president of the federated trades council, has been admitted to practice law by the court of appeals. His first case was defending an injunction suit brought by a tailor who had been declared unfair.

Tom Cody, our busy secretary, has earned an enviable reputation as a "booster," for when he goes out to get a crowd he "gets all that's coming."

The two machine operators at the state printing office, Luke Alvord and Clint Van Allen, have accepted situations in the metropolis.

Ed Prior has issued the second number of his humorous pictorial publication, "Siftings," and the paper is a paying proposition already.

Genial (General) Jerry Galvin, he of Philippine fame, ex-president of No. 21, and ex-delegate to the International Typographical Union, is reading proof in the state printery. He varies the strenuousness of "official" life by dashing off a few stanzas of poetry for "Siftings," and denying the imputation that he is Sacramento's "Beau Brummel." ED WILSON.

WASHINGTON, PA.

We appreciated the copy of "Pages From the Past," received from "Author Joe Washington (D. C.) Saunders." Knowing "Joe" as we did on the old St. Louis Republic, and in the Holiday Street Hotel, Baltimore, Md. (near Kelly's 400), it is safe to testify that the book does contain "truthful tales of a traveling typo going lower case." We predict good sales for the publication (once known).

The Washburn-Crosby Milling Company's products are getting their "desserts" in this city—in the central trades union and No. 456.

Using the editorial "We," we wish to thank Louis F. Fuchs, publisher of The Stick, a craft journal at St. Louis, Mo., for sample copies of the publication, which is certainly a "Stickler" for up-to-date typography. The copies have been circulated among the "boys" at large.

The Donora Daily News, in this jurisdiction, last month ordered a brand new newspaper press of the latest improved pattern, along with a new assortment of type. The Daily News now expects to turn out one of the neatest dailies in the valley. Since J. E. McKenney took charge of that paper it has showed noticeable improvements from day to day. In Mr. McKenney, with "Charley" Lewis, his foreman, the International Typographical Union has friends, the new editor being an ex-member of "Big 6" (New York), and the foreman an oldtime compositor on the Pittsburg Leader.

The oldest newspaper of the world, the Tsing Rao, published at Peking (China), is about to celebrate the fourteenth centennial of its foundation. Notwithstanding its long career the paper has never found it necessary to change the form of its publication, and is the same today as 1,400 years ago. Probably there are some members at

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the Home who can recall subbin' on this sheet? Sort 'o syndicating-like? Always working for each other's interests.

The local central trades assembly is down on the list for the advancement of the city to the extent of $100—two shares. No. 456 is represented in this body by two members.

Some more "coin of the community" is being raised here for the Cummings memorial fund. Let the good work proceed.

"St." Nicholas Bader is back to his winter quarters at Frank J. ("Pony") Judson's job office, where he will be "at home" to all friends every evening of the week. Although Nick is a month earlier in arriving, as the holiday season is a month off, he is, nevertheless, welcomed by us all. As "we go to Indianapolis" he is engaged in job composition at the Journal job rooms, regardless of his nearing the eighty-year mark.

A visitor to ye correspondent last month, whom we had not seen for ten years, was Thomas ("Tommy") Stevens. Approaching, Friend Tommy says: "Hello! Billy, where did I see ye last—on de Koast, naw, it was in Bos-ting!" Whereupon I asked Tom if he had recently come from the Woodriver country, Idaho. There was one good printer, well known and appreciated, from that country, and he was "Woodriver Bill,"—good and true in unionism, you bet.

The attention of all readers of this bit of correspondence is called to the article in the October number of Men and Women, published in Cincinnati, on "The Modern Slaughter of the Innocents," by Owen R. Lovejoy, of the national child labor committee. In the article he says child labor is increasing every year, and that we employ today, to help clothe and feed us, an army of children unprecedented in the history of civilized nations. Men and Women is deserving of reading by all members of the craft—both union and non-union.

WILLIAM CLARK BLACK.

RACINE, WIS.

"It's All Over Now."

On September 18 No. 324 cinched the argument in favor of the eight-hour day and a very substantial increase in salary. The increase in the scale went into effect Monday, September 24, and the eight-hour day will be effective on and after January 1, 1906, for a period of one year from September 24. The scale committee certainly was a busy bunch for a few weeks previous to the time of signing up the contracts, having been compelled on two occasions to hold all-night sessions with the representatives of the different offices, but there was not a complaint heard from the committee on account of "working overtime" on a job of so much importance. Every demand made by the union, with the exception of a concession of $1 per week in the machine scale, was granted, and when it is considered that we gained a 30 per cent increase in wages besides the eight-hour day, all will agree that it was a glorious victory.

On Saturday evening, September 30, the "finishing touches" were put on the new contract when No. 324 tendered a banquet to its members and employing printers and reporters at the Hotel Budar.

The banquet was in celebration of the eleventh anniversary of Racine Typographical Union No. 324, and was for the purpose of celebrating the eight-hour day, which has been granted by owners of Racine printing houses. It was a most successful and interesting event, and brought employer and employe closer together, and such banquets will no doubt now become annual events.

S. E. Farnham, president of the local union, acted as toastmaster. Letters of great regret were received from the president of the International Union and from Postmaster H. J. Smith and Fred C. Bliss, who many years ago worked in printing shops in this city. Toasts were responded to by W. S. Goodland, Frank Starbuck, Phil Luker, W. M. Foster, all employers of printers, and the remarks of all showed the desire to have pleasant relations exist between employer and employe. S. E. Farnham, president of the local union, in his address, told of the success of the union in Racine and of the courteous manner in which the printers were treated by the employers.

Music was furnished by the Schulte orchestra and the Acme quartet, composed of Robert Williams, William Owens, George Schweitzer and John Williams.

The annual election of officers took place at the last meeting, and the roster is as follows: S. E. Farnham, president; J. M. Cooney, vice-president; F. A. Parker, secretary-treasurer; James McCleary, recording secretary; W. A. Hall, reading clerk; A. C. Wagner, sergeant-at-arms.

President Farnham was the recipient of a gold watch and beautiful fob chain as an evidence of appreciation for his untiring labors in the interest of the union during the past five years as its president. F. A. Parker made the presentation.

W. A. HALL.

Banquets have been tendered in Racine during recent years, but none ever excelled the eleventh anniversary banquet of Racine Typographical Union No. 324, given at the Hotel Budar, October 8. Committees had made every arrangement possible and not a detail was lacking. Besides the members of the union, there were present as guests of honor the managers and editorial force of the different newspapers of the city and job offices also. In all there were forty. An excellent menu was provided. After this had been disposed of, various guests were called on for remarks. S. E. Farnham, president of No. 324, acted as toastmaster. At the termination of the speech-making the president spoke of the struggle for decent hours now going on in various parts of the International jurisdiction. He congratulated both the local union and the employers on the peaceful settlement that had been reached in Racine. It was early in the morning when the banquet ended, and it will pass into history as a pleasant and successful event.

At the last regular meeting of the union the annual election of officers took place. For the sixth consecutive time President S. E. Farnham

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was selected to preside over our deliberations. As a testimonial of the high esteem in which he is held he was presented with a solid gold watch and fob.

Arrangements which have been made by the wives and daughters of the members of the union for a series of winter entertainments were announced at the meeting, and met with the hearty approval of all the members. These affairs are held at the homes of the various members, and in years past have proven some of the most enjoyable occasions of the season.

It seems to the members of No. 324 that we have accomplished something out of the ordinary in the fight for the eight-hour day. Our old scale called for $9 per week for hand composition and $11 for machine composition, and the nine-hour day. Our new scale, just signed by every office in town, calls for $12 per week for hand composition and $16 and $17 for machine composition, and the eight-hour day on January 1, 1906.

That's going some. F. A. PARKER.

VINCENNES, IND.

The eight-hour question here has aroused a great deal of inspiration among all trades, and every union man in the city is using his best efforts in behalf of No. 395 in the fight being waged against the Knox County Democrat, which is rated as an incubator for unfair people. The city election caused a furor in the camp of the stalwarts, but every candidate and the committee have stood by the printers, having refused to announce their candidacy in the paper and declined to have cards printed in said office, and every card circulated bore the union label. The battle has been a business one from start to finish, and there will be no let-up until the battle has been won and eight hours are securely in vogue January 1, 1906. The proprietors here went so far as to bar the writer from working in their offices because he saw fit to push matters and bring out the true facts in the fight. It did no good, yours truly fought bravely on, regardless of the bar. It only goes to show what typothetæ members will do when they can not go at it on the square and on the level. We say eight hours, and we will have them on January 1, when the bells at the midnight hour will ring out: Eight hours! eight hours! eight hours!

The magnificent achievements secured already by the International Typographical Union, through the masterly efforts of President Lynch and Secretary Bramwood, only go to show what these tried and true officials can accomplish, despite the "knockers," for their knocks have become a boost. No. 395 is wholly in accord with the administration, and we expect to send a delegate to Colorado Springs at the next convention to substantiate the statement.

Hugo Miller, second vice-president of the International Typographical Union, was a visitor here Sunday, October 1.

The Labor News here has again changed hands, and this time it is believed for the best. The management is under Clarence Johnson as editor and manager, and Albert Charles, member of No. 395, as foreman. Both are hustlers, and have their hearts in the right place. Mr. Johnson is the author of the latest song hit, "My Indiana Mary."

JACK MAYES.

MOBILE, ALA.

Work in Mobile is very brisk, and in fact has been of the best for several months. For a while operators were in demand, but everything is working smoothly at present.

The Register office is, with Charley Rapier in charge, working to every advantage. "Joe" (Handsome) Schryver, chairman of the chapel, still continues to hold the good will of his brothers at heart. John J. Russell, who has been secretary of No. 27 for the past twelve years, is holding down a machine. He is a hard worker for the union.

The Item office is also working nicely, with Arthur Farrell as chairman of the chapel.

At the Herald, "Governor" Stone will be found grinding away at the same old seat of war. Milton J. Amos is at present in charge of the mechanical department, and well worthy of the trust.

Al D. Beasley, who for several months held down a machine on the Register at night, has resigned on account of his eyes, and has accepted a machine on the Herald, where he will be found for eight hours during the day.

At the Brisk Printing Company William Dillon will be found in charge, and Charles Brant, treasurer of the central trades council, is chairman of the chapel.

The Powers Printery is in charge of Edgar T. White, president of No. 27, with Joseph Vautrot, brother of the famous "Gus," as chairman of the chapel.

The job plant of W. W. Gill is one of the largest in Mobile, and there is no doubt but that the eight-hour law will go into effect in that office on January 1. E. Dukehart, an oldtimer, and well known all over the country, is in charge. Among those working there are J. J. Caine, several times a delegate to the International Typographical Union, George Green, a native, Peter Vautrot, a brother of the famous "Gus," and S. J. York, another old Mobilian of good character.

W. J. Patterson is still proprietor of a fine job plant, and is quoted as saying that he will conform to the demand of the typos for eight hours, even if all the other offices in the town do not. He denounces the action of the United Typothetæ in the strongest terms.

The Commercial plant is also doing nicely. Bert Hendey was recently appointed chairman of that chapel.

J. E. Duval & Son's printery is doing some good work. They have recently added a linotype to their mechanical department.

Reports from the job plants of W. H. Taylor, Eugene Hawes & Co., and others all proclaim business of the best.

After a great struggle we have at last secured an allied printing trades council, and hereafter the label of that body will be substituted for the two separate labels that have heretofore been appearing on work of union origin.

No. 27 is represented in the central trades coun-

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cil by five of its members, T. A. White and Celus L. Grigsby being chosen at the last regular meeting to fill out the unexpired terms of two who resigned.

Eyre Damer, delegate to the last convention, held at Toronto, made his report at the last meeting, which proved satisfactory to those present. He desires to thank the printers at Toronto for the courtesy shown him while there. He reports the trip one to be long remembered.

Eight hours in all the offices here is a certainty, as there is no other way out of it. Scabs or rats in this town do not stand a ghost of a show.

The foreman of the Register, Charley Rapier, is in receipt of a communication from Poole Brothers, of Chicago, Ill., in which they make an urgent and very lengthy appeal for non-union men. Whatever led them to think that Mobile produced or kept in stock that class of printers we are at loss to know.

And yet they have a full force working steadily, and things are in no way hindered by the present strike in that place.

It makes us pause for laughing.

In the first place they can never expect to get a strikebreaker from Mobile, as they do not tarry here more than a few hours; and second, Mr. Rapier is a man of principle, as are all the other members of No. 27, and their communication or any similar ones will not establish anything but the greatest contempt for them.

The eight-hour law must and will prevail.

CELUS L. GRIGSBY.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

At present time, after nine weeks, we are still out, but the prospects now are brighter than ever, since Organizer Fennessy, of Los Angeles, is on the field, and hopes are entertained that ere this article reaches the fraternity everything will be amicably adjusted, and the boys who have so nobly stood by the cause of unionism will all be back at work.

The election of officers took place the first Sunday of this month, and a more unanimous election of officers has never been known in the history of San Antonio, there being but one nomination for each office, and each one was elected by a rising vote; which shows that there is no dissension whatever in No. 172, as has been reported by the enemy.

The new eight-hour committee, appointed by President Hoefgen, T. J. Derby, James Maginnis and Eugene Nordhaus, and President Hoefgen ex officio, are hard at work and ably assisting Organizer Fennessy, of Los Angeles, in our struggle in this city, and from now on the battle royal will take place until our flag flies to victory, and so it shall be. Organizer Fennessy, after a four-hour conference with C. V. Milligan, president of the typothetæ, left immediately for Galveston to participate in a conference there.

Walter Peteet, formerly chairman of the eight-hour committee, has moved with his family to Dallas, where he is to edit a farmers' journal.

E. NORDHAUS.

HOLYOKE, MASS.

Well, if the October JOURNAL was not the largest ever! Not only was it large, owing to the supplement, but it was as good as it was large. I have put in a good many hours reading mine, and have not laid it aside yet. I am glad, also, to know that there are other members in this jurisdiction who peruse its columns with some degree of thoroughness each month. It may seem a trifle superfluous to have much to say about THE JOURNAL and the attention it deserves from the membership at large, but right here I want to say that, in my opinion, there is too little thought given to the affairs of others in our line; things that there is a way of being interested in without necessarily interfering with other people's "business." Any printer can pick up a TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL and spend hours in digesting its contents.

The eight-hour day is without a doubt a winner. By all accounts there is a strong current of public opinion setting in, in favor of our contention that eight hours is the proper workday.

Get busy with the label. It appears that some employers think that the "open shop," so called, is better than the "closed shop." Now it is up to us to show them that such is not the case. There are, I am glad to say, employers who recognize the benefits of a "closed shop." The printers themselves, it seems to me, ought to be able to see the advantages, especially at this time, that the closed shop has for them. If they do perceive this advantage it seems inexplicable that they should hesitate to agitate the use of the label.

Before this has appeared I expect to have attended the eight-hour conference in Boston on October 23. It is expected that a large number of unions will be represented, the topic, eight hours, being of especial interest at this time.

The effort of the typothetæ to forestall our eight-hour-day plans by commencing trouble prior to January 1, 1906, seems to be up against it. Their hand was called, and in the showdown they failed to make the headway they anticipated. They evidently relied on "buying our weak-kneed members," but the number who so far forgot their honor as to become traitors has, happily, been small. The eight-hour day is no longer in the doubtful column; it is now conceded by good authorities, well and widely-read thinking men, that the eight-hour day is without doubt the logical workday, and is here to stay, and time and money spent in fighting it is money thrown away; money that would go a long way toward making good to the employers the 15 to 20 per cent increase they claim the inauguration of the eight-hour day will mean to them.

In talking to those of prominence in the strike in Springfield the other day, I learned that the chances are very favorable for the union's cause. No men are deserting, although, to their shame be it said, a few who were members of No. 216 at one time have shown so little principle and honor as to have violated a sacred obligation to accept an individual contract or its equivalent. The stigma of ratting is liable to remain with them always. A couple of these men I had known personally and had reason to believe that they would exhibit more principle, that they would hold their

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obligation to the International Typographical Union more sacred than to thus seek to injure those who would have, but for this offense, done anything in their power to aid them, had they been in trouble. Let us hope that they will, before it is too late, see the error of their way and make amends so far as they can.

La Justice, a French publication, has appeared with the label. It is a power in the world, in spite of the efforts of employers' and manufacturers' associations.

Remember that the Nugent House and McAuslan & Wakelin are still on the unfair list of the central labor union. Also leave the National Biscuit Company's crackers and cookies and the different brands of flour of the Washburn-Crosby Milling Company alone. They are unfair. Buy label goods in every line that is possible. If one store has not the article you wish, with the label on, go to another.

Messrs. Raymond and Edwards, formerly members of No. 253, were working in Springfield at the time of the strike and are now out, as is also John Hennessey, who lived in Springfield but was until recently employed in Holyoke and was a member of this union, having been initiated here within the year.

How the small employing printers can have any love for the typothetæ is by me. A case in point: An employer of Northampton has two linotypes, with girls to operate them; a strike in Springfield, and one of his female operators is induced to leave and accept work in a struck office in Springfield. Now if that man had had a union office this would not have happened, as no union man would have accepted a situation struck by a brother member. How can this employer have any love for those who, professing to be his best friends, rob him of his means of production and thus cripple his business? It would have been "just simply terrible" if a union had been to blame for anything like this.

Members with an active interest in their organization will do well to study pages 69, 70, 71, 72 and 73 of the supplement in October JOURNAL. I hope the next time such a list is published No. 253 may have a line of leaders in the arrears column instead of figures, however insignificant those figures may be.

Keep abreast of the times. Read THE JOURNAL carefully. You have no idea what you are missing if you don't. THE JOURNAL is each month cram full of interesting things to printers. Do you ever read the correspondence from other towns? I find it not only interesting but instructive; it helps to broaden our view, and taken all together, makes us better men and women and consequently better printers—and unionists.

At the September meeting of No. 253 the members present turned down a proposition to increase our dues from 60 to 75 cents. I don't wish to be unnecessarily harsh, but it certainly beats me how any one receiving the scale we do can be unwilling, for any cause, to pay an additional 15 cents a month. A goodly number of the members received a $1.50-a-week increase by our new scale, signed April 15, last. Reckoning four weeks to a month they would receive $6 a month more than formerly. To begrudge 15 cents of that to the union treasury, so that we might be in a position to carry on our business with more effect, is past my comprehension. If a few of those present had been able to see the matter differently the motion would have prevailed. It is to be expected that this proposition will be brought up again in the near future, at which time it is to be hoped it will prevail. A union with a large treasury, safely invested, is like a nation with a large army or navy or both, in one particular at least—with physical and financial strength back of them they are able to preserve peace. Many unions during times of stress have gone to pieces on financial rocks.

E. S. ALDEN.

TAKE A BOOK ALONG.

The desire of the members of the International Typographical Union is to help make the Home more homelike, more comfortable and more restful, if such is possible. It occurs to the writer that next August the opportunity will come when at least those who will journey to Colorado Springs can add their mite to make the big institution more desirable—in a literary way.

Let each of the delegates, ex-delegates and visitors who will attend the 1906 convention present to the Home library an interesting book. It need not be an expensive one to make the gift more appreciated, but let it be by a noted author, an eminent writer, a philosopher, a scientist, or what not, just so that it will be a credit to the library and pleasing to the inmates.

Of course the first thought almost will be the possibility of duplicates, but between this time and next August some plan can be devised by which there will be very few, if any, duplicates. If one-half the number are at Colorado Springs that visited Toronto, or even many less than one-half, the library will be well stocked.

That the suggestion will appeal to the generous spirit of the average printerman goes without saying, and it is hoped that the readers of THE JOURNAL, and especially correspondents, will thoroughly digest the proposition. It is one way by which the library at the Home can be made the grandest and most interesting in the country, and the inmates will be benefited and they will appreciate its worth.

Let us talk the matter over.

JAMES MONROE KREITER.

Washington, D. C.

"A WOMAN rushed into the telegraph office the other day," says an exchange, "and informed the operator that her husband had gone to New York to get a banner for the Sunday school, but she had forgotten to tell him the inscription, and how large the banner was to be. She then wrote a telegram containing the needed information and handed it to the operator. It read: 'My dear Frank, Savoy Hotel, New York City: Unto us a child is born, eight feet long and two feet wide.' The husband is still in the city, and it is rumored he isn't coming back."

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OUR EUROPEAN LETTER.

GERMANY.

In all the world there is no more interesting spot for the touring printer to visit than Mainz, the quaint old city on the Rhine where the art of printing had its birth, for whoever may have really discovered the system of casting movable types as an improvement over the laborious carving of characters or whole pages upon blocks, it certainly was in Mainz that the men whom we designate in English as Gutenberg, Fust and Schoeffer first elevated printing to the dignity of a practical trade. Mainz credits Gutenberg with the discovery, and to him the memorial in that city is dedicated; Frankfort has erected a monument to the three early workers, while Holland claims that Lourens Caster, in Haarlem, was the first printer. The specimens of book work preserved from the early efforts of the Mainz printers are surprisingly neat and clean, and are not at all unlike similar printing today, but the beauty of the hand-lettered and illumined volumes which printing displaced can never be approached by the users of type and machinery. Outside of its typographical associations Mainz is a very interesting city, for a walk up the narrow, crooked streets which Gutenberg trod, and a visit to the old cathedral which stood there when he and Fust were co-laborers, 450 years ago, is a fitting end to a trip up the glorious Rhine. Partly through a scattering caused by religious prosecution, the knowledge of printing spread rapidly over Europe, and by some it is said that the first city in what is now the United States, where the trade was known, was Manila, P. I.

In these days of rapid transportation and close communication between countries of the civilized world, the best ideas from each land are quickly grasped and utilized by its neighbors, so that there is outwardly not a great deal of difference between the printing offices of the large cities of Europe and those of America. This fact came rather as a surprise to me during a recent visit in Germany, for there one would expect to see, at least in job rooms, a great difference from the type and styles of composition to which we are accustomed. On the contrary, the major portion of job printing in that land bears a striking resemblance to that produced by our printeries, such well-known faces as De Vinne, with the addition of a few necessary characters, being freely used. This is not so true, however, in some of the southern states, such as Bavaria, where many printers adhere to strictly German faces of type. Some of the weeklies and magazines have adopted Latin faces for body-type, but the dailies are published mostly in the older German faces, even to a large portion of their display ads. The body type of the newspapers is generally larger than that which our papers use—say from brevier to long primer, with column widths up to twenty ems—and this, coupled with the large amount of display advertising, results in the linotype plants as a rule being small. I was told by a dealer in linotypes that while there were "more than a thousand" machines in Germany, the largest individual plant was about twenty. Many of the plants are run two shifts, the papers coming out in perhaps three editions—morning, noon and evening—the morning and evening editions being under different names. Their telegraph service is fair, but many of the papers devote a portion of the front page to editorial matter and fiction—not such fiction as some papers in other lands delight to publish, but short or continued stories by lesser authors. The continental is not, as a rule, in such a hurry as his American friends, and likes to read his paper at leisure, much as we would a weekly. Almost everywhere in Germany the papers are delivered by women on foot, and there is not that mad rush of automobiles, horses, bicycles and boys in the effort to put the latest "extry" on the streets. The street sales are made largely from small newsstands. Of the larger book printeries, Leipzig contains a good number, but there are some very fine offices in Berlin, two of the daily papers having especially complete plants for the production of illustrated weekly papers and general commercial work. The German art and lithographic printing is perhaps the best in the world.

The linotypes used are constructed at the Berlin factory. In construction the German linotype is almost identical with the Brooklyn machine, but the characters are differently arranged on the keyboard. The familiar pie line which has puzzled so many readers of our papers causes no trouble in Germany—instead, the mysterious word is eniatx, these being the characters of the first row of the keyboard. The letters e and n are much used in the German language, and two channels of each are provided in the magazine. Thus there is necessarily one blank key on the machine, there being but the one extra channel in the magazine. The American form of two-magazine machine has not been placed on the German market, but many papers use the two letter matrices for setting heads. While there is much excellent printing machinery constructed in Germany, at present the factories excel in some forms of bindery machinery, those for book sewing and leather trimming particularly. Type is cast on a point system, but in name, as well as the size of point, there is a difference from the American standard. The linotype output is measured by letters instead of ems.

There is no opening for the American or English linotype operator in Germany, the few machines on which English composition is done having the matrices cut to run according to the German style of keyboard, so it would be necessary to learn to operate all over again. There are, however, several shops where English composition is done by hand, mainly on guide and educational books. Some of the largest of these plants are in Leipzig, and there is an office in Darmstadt where typograph machines are used, and some English composition done. Formerly there was an office in Heidelberg which did English composition, but this has been discontinued.

The German union, Verband der Deutschen Buchdrucker, is strong, having on January 1, 1905, more than 40,500 members. It gained last year nearly 10 per cent in membership. At the

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time of my visit there were not very many printers out of work, compared to some of the other European countries. On newspapers, while there are no seven-day papers, many of the morning dailies publish large Sunday morning issues, but do not appear on Monday morning, the next issue being Monday noon or Tuesday morning. In many of the smaller cities the scale to us would seem low, $6.35 a week being paid for job printers, and about $9 a week for day linotype operators. This does not sound large, but while wages are low in all trades, one sees, I think, less evidence of actual poverty in Germany than in almost any other country in the world. The houses of the working classes are neat and clean, and their children decently dressed. The necessities of living, as a rule, are reasonable in price; but meat is almost as high as in the United States—as high as 18 cents a pound being asked for beef. This price is prohibitive to some, and has resulted in an increased consumption of horse meat. Bread generally is cheap, rye, grey and black being more used than white bread, and all being very palatable and wholesome. Though beer is much in evidence, and is consumed by almost every one, there is very little drunkenness or debauchery. The great secret of German living seems to be that nothing is wasted. A small fraction of the heat which goes up the English workingman's chimney from his open grate would serve in the curious terra cotta and porcelained stoves of that land to warm the German laborer's entire house.

The hours of many workers are long—sixty to sixty-six or more for the full week—and this gives rise to a system of two or three intermissions during the day. In Berlin my roommate was a young native employed in a large factory. Arising at 6 A. M., he would have a cup of coffee with rye bread and lard (butter was beyond his means), and would carry a second breakfast of bread and wurst with him. Commencing work at 7 o'clock, he would continue until 8:30, when the first interval of half an hour occurred. At this time he would go to one of the many breakfast rooms which abound everywhere, order a half-litre (four-fifths pint) of beer, costing about 3½ cents, and eat his bread and wurst. At noon came a hot dinner, and at night a warm supper. In some places there is a short intermission permitted in the afternoon. Eleven hours is the maximum workday for women employed in factories, and according to the latest available report there were about 850,000 female employes in the country, of whom more than half work ten hours or less, the remainder between ten and eleven hours. In the printing trades 25,000 women were employed, almost all of whom worked ten hours or less.

The police supervision is very strict. If one stops in a private family even a few days he must report and register with the police department, notifying them whenever he moves. This seems oppressive, but it results in the police having a record of each of the fifty-eight million or more inhabitants of the country. The only way in which a tourist can avoid the trouble of registering in each town is by stopping entirely in hotels.

While Germany is a land of natural beauty, of history, and of romance, there is yet a more practical side which appeals to the modern visitor, for in that country government ownership of public utilities has reached a magnitude hardly approached by any other land in the world, though in some smaller countries public ownership is more complete. In this land, smaller than Texas, there are over 30,000 miles of railway, all but about 2,500 miles owned by the governing states. This system of roads is the second in the world in size, and under government ownership has reached a high state of efficiency. All the main lines are double-track and completely equipped with block signals, and the percentage of accidents is very low when compared with the appalling totals reached in our own land. There are few grade crossings in cities, the lines being elevated, as a rule, on approaching city limits. Passenger fares are low, the traffic being divided into four classes, and rates based as follows: First class, 8 pf. per kilometer; second, 6 pf.; third, 4 pf., and fourth, 2 pf., which figures may be translated as approximately 2.51 cents, 1.88 cents, 1.255 cents, and .63 cent per mile. The train service is excellent, but fourth-class passengers are not carried on the limited trains. The first three classes differ mainly in finishings and fittings of the cars, but the fourth-class stands by itself in many particulars. The coaches of this class are built with seats at end or side, with an open space in the center, and are intended primarily to enable small farmers to bring their produce to city markets. The products of small farms are generally carried to market in large baskets strapped to the shoulders, and not infrequently it falls to the lot of women to take these great loads to the early markets, for vegetables are not delivered at the customer's door, as in our country, but are displayed for sale in central squares in the cities, to which intending customers may come. Except in the early morning, when passengers must expect to ride in a great mixture of cabbages, turnips, chickens and fruit, traveling fourth-class is not, as a rule, disagreeable, and the coaches are generally filled with well-dressed people. Fourth-class passengers can not check their baggage, but must carry it in the coaches with them, but as fifty-six pounds is the limit of free baggage in the other classes, it matters little. Freight rates seem higher than the average American rate, but this is somewhat deceptive, for in the United States it is the very liberal rates enjoyed by the large shippers of beef, oil, coal and ore which bring the general average down, while not infrequently the farmer must pay "all the traffic will bear."

The telegraph and telephone lines are also under government control, and the service is very good. The telegraph rate is about 1⅙ cents per word (minimum ten words) in Germany, where the distance, of course, would rarely exceed 800 miles. Most European postoffices seem more up-to-date than the United States postal department, in that, besides the regular mail services, they have also parcel post and savings bank departments. The parcel post does a good portion of the business handled by our express companies, and at a

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great saving to the shipper. The German postoffice is superior to the American in the rapid collection, dispatch and delivery of mails, partly owing to the fact that distances are short and the cities very compactly built. Pneumatic tubes are extensively used in the larger postoffices for transmission of mail to sub-stations. I did not see a single mail box from which less than five collections a day were made, even in towns of 20,000 or less.

The street-car systems are almost all owned by the respective cities. Fares are low, sometimes being graduated by distance, and sometimes being a flat rate for all distances. The systems are up-to-date, in some places combining the trolley and storage battery plans, no poles being erected in the center of the city, but the cars being propelled with storage battery or motor through the heart of the city, and utilizing the trolley in the less crowded portions, where poles and wires can be placed.

Most European and colonial towns own large bath and wash houses. These constitute an important branch of public ownership in Germany, where excellent plunge and tub baths can be found at prices from 5½ cents to 11 cents. The larger cities also own their leading theaters and opera houses.

SCOTLAND.

Some of the European typographical unions combine benefit features with their union work. One of the most advanced upon benefit lines is the Scottish Typographical Association, a union of more than 4,000 members, whose headquarters are in Glasgow. This union has out-of-work benefits, sick benefits, funeral payments, removal grants, emigration grants, superannuation grants and strike funds, besides contributing occasionally to affiliated trades. The union had at the end of 1904, 3,976 members, of whom 663 were pressmen. For this membership the following sums were dispersed during the year: Strike and lockout compensation, $166.96; out-of-work benefits, $5,592.88; sick benefits, $8,245.71; funeral payments, $2,179.20; removal grants, $571.36; emigration grants, $343.68; superannuation, $7,939.89, and small grants to other unions in need. Such a variety of benefits of course give rise to a considerable amount of bookkeeping, and rules have been formulated to prevent the various branches of the union being imposed upon. In most of the benefit schemes, one must be a member and pay dues at least twelve months before participating. Out-of-work members are allowed $1.44 a week; sick members are allowed $2.40 a week for the first thirteen weeks, and lesser amounts thereafter, but one can not be a beneficiary of both schemes at the same time. The superannuation scheme amounts to a pension, in which members sixty-five years of age may retire unconditionally and draw, if thirty-five years in the union, $2.40 a week; for thirty years' membership, $1.92 a week, and twenty-five years, $1.44 a week. To draw these full amounts the member must retire from the printing business, but may engage in any other pursuit he sees fit. The funeral allowance is graduated for various terms of membership, from $9.60 for one year, up to $38.40 for ten years, $48 for fifteen years, and $72 for twenty years' membership. The emigration grant applies to those leaving the country; it is $1.92 for each year's membership up to a maximum grant of $24. If a member moves to another city in his own country he is entitled to 96 cents for each year's membership up to a maximum grant of $14.40. The strike allowance is the full scale for five weeks, and $4.80 a week for the next five weeks. To keep up these funds, four cents per member per week is collected for each of the four leading funds—protective, sick, out-of-work and superannuation, and the sum of about 25 cents a week in all is generally sufficient to cover running expenses of the union. These are by no means exorbitant dues.

Of the individual unions which form the Scottish Association, Glasgow is the largest, having on January 1, of this year, 1,640 members. The scale there is: Linotypers, $12 a week of forty-eight hours, night; $9.60 for fifty hours, day; job men, $8.16 for fifty hours. Many of the linotype men are on piece work at a rate of about 12½ cents per thousand, and work shorter hours than are given above. The next largest Scottish union is in Edinburgh, but in that city female labor has seriously affected the trade. It has been found impossible to unionize these women, and they are working for very low wages. The daily papers in Edinburgh are mostly non-union, but are set by male rodents. The job scale is $7.68 for fifty-two and one-half hours, and there is, unfortunately, little demand for a union linotype scale. For other Scottish cities the job scales run from $6.48 to $8.16, and hours are fifty to fifty-two and one-half, while the linotype scale runs from $6.96 to $10.50, and hours from forty-two to fifty-two and one-half. Some of the unions have a piece scale, and the men earn fair wages. The fight to preserve the union is a more difficult one in Scotland than in America, for there is little public interest in unions, and no union label. Machines have not displaced hand labor in job rooms to the extent which they have in the States, but there are some very large linotype plants in these northern cities. In Glasgow the Morning Herald has just installed thirty-two new linotypes, the Morning Record has fourteen, which are run two shifts, the Evening News has fifteen, the Evening Citizen seventeen, and the Evening Times uses eighteen of the Herald machines. Large plants of machines are necessary because practically all advertising goes on the machine, very little in the way of display type being used. The Glasgow papers are among the largest and best in Great Britain.

For much of the information relative to the benefit features of the Scottish Association I am indebted to John Templeton, secretary of that organization, who kindly furnished me with copies of the last annual reports. In speaking of Germany, I have only attempted to give a sketch of such features as are apt to impress a casual observer, and do not profess to have learned all about so large a country in the few short months I spent there. G. I. BRAYTON.

Liverpool, England.

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ROBERT TOULOUSE MURRAY.

At a regular meeting of Halifax Typographical Union No. 130 the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

Whereas, God in His infinite wisdom has removed from our midst our friend and brother, Robert T. Murray; and,

Whereas, It is fitting that we should show our appreciation of the many good qualities of one who was so well known to us all; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this union here records its esteem of its departed brother and sincerely mourns his death; and, be it further

Resolved, That this union does convey to the family of the deceased its heartfelt sorrow and deepest sympathy, while they bow with submission to Him who doeth all things well; and, be it further

Resolved, That our charter be appropriately draped for a period of thirty days, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this union in memory of our late brother.

Mr. Murray died on the 27th of August, after a lengthy illness, in the sixty-fourth year of his age.

ROBERT T. MURRAY.

The following is from the Halifax Acadian Recorder:

Mr. Murray was perhaps one of the best known of the local government officials and among the longest in the service of the province. He had a reputation for attending to the duties of his office thoroughly. There was nothing slipshod that passed through his hands. He enjoyed a high reputation for efficiency. He served his time as an apprentice in the office of the Sun, under Ritchie and Nugent. He afterwards went to the Journal with Mr. Penny. He remained with the Journal until the tri-weekly Evening Express was started in 1860 by Compton and Bowden, when he entered their employ as a compositor. He was at the case for about two years, when he became a reporter and stayed with the paper in that capacity until it ceased to exist in 1873. He then entered the employ of the Herald, and left that paper in 1878 to become the Queen's Printer. This office he held up to about ten years ago, when, although performing the same duties, his title was changed to Deputy Queen's Printer.

In dealing with the printers in connection with his office, Mr. Murray was ever fair and enjoyed their friendship and esteem to a marked extent.

He was one of the charter members of No. 130; was first president, and held the office of secretary for many years; was also a delegate to the meetings of the International Typographical Union at Boston and Philadelphia in 1875 and 1876. On many occasions Mr. Murray was the recipient of tokens of esteem and good will from the craft in Halifax.

He was a member of the Sons of Temperance, and for one year was grand worthy patriarch for the province. He was on several occasions a delegate to the national grand division.

Mr. Murray was most charitable and kindly in his disposition, and no one at all deserving of charity was turned away empty-handed. His memory will be held in great esteem by many in the city and province, and his death be sincerely mourned by a large circle. His office in the Province building was a center, and many who have enjoyed his fellowship there will miss friendly chats had with him when business duties did not engross his attention—for he permitted nothing to interfere with his work.

His funeral was one of the largest seen in Halifax for some time. The Halifax Typographical Union attended in a body. G. H. MERLIN.

Halifax, N. S.

AN EARLY-DAY STRIKE—NEVER CALLED OFF.

It was in the early '60's that a friction transpired between the union printers of Boston and the daily newspaper publishers of that city. The trouble arose from what evidently was a preconcerted move on the part of the newspaper publishers to disrupt or destroy the union; and might have been entirely successful except for a few of the craft so obstinate and tenacious of principle that they would not acknowledge defeat even if they were starved. Our members then numbered only about 300, and in the city, approximately, were as many more printers who had never joined a union. The grievance lay in so fixing each office's regulation as to disagree in some particular with every other, thus placing the union men at the point of "no scale" or "no time." Standing time, or "waiting" after 9 P. M. had been recognized and allowed for a long time in the morning paper offices, and the attempted abolishment of pay for waiting was one of the stick points, as well as a different rate per 1,000—some offering all asked for and others this, that and t'other thing. The attempts to come to amicable understandings were spurned by the papers, which were then (war times) in full feather of prosperity. Accordingly, after many lurid union meetings, it was decided to strike. And a strike, under the circumstances, as I look back on it forty years ago, was one of the boldest, if not the boldest, move ever made by a labor union. We had no money in our treasury; our treasurer, "Honest John" Leighton, who had served for several years, when called for, could only say there were no funds. He had loaned to a son-in-law all that had been in his care, and s.-i.-l. had failed to make a pile! So the matter stood, and the question was "stand pat" or back down and give up—beat. "Quite a few" of our number, either wisely or otherwise, slumped

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from the stand taken by them when they took and subscribed to the "obligation," and consequently became vermin in the eyes of the invincibles. It was a sorry plight for the boys to face whose motto was "no surrender." The papers heaped obloquy upon the printers—the unreasonable wretches who would run the business and demand unreasonable things of the concerns that beneficently gave them a support. Their advertisements for compositors were in scare type, some at the heads of their editorial pages—offering big prices, permanent positions and other blandishments. For some time the papers failed to fill and publish the usual quota of matter, and in several instances clergymen, and at least one judge, who sometime in their boyhoods had juggled with types, offered their sympathies and services to "help out."

As such things seemed to be carrying a prejudice unwarranted by the nature of the case to the public, I took it upon myself to issue statements of our side, and scourge some of the publishers in language plain, if not complimentary or polite. This continued some days, and daily meetings at the Sherman House brought out questions "What to do." Some applauded the published statements I had got out and circulated free on the streets; while others hoped something better might be done —say a paper. The upshot was that the shafts were pointed at me as the logical solution, and a committee of three—myself and two others—appointed to see what we could do. I found myself alone from the start, as my comrades excused themselves with the suggestion that they would be no good anyway. Well, I looked around and found an office where a real estate paper had been "set up," and bargained for its use, and in a day or two we issued the first number—named The Voice, devoted to labor and humanity. We had "timber" enough in the crowd for all departments: compositors, editors, etc., and so started the cart that brought us the experience to judge, in a way, the tendencies of character in the average man. The strike, its effect upon most strenuous upholders in our meetings, and their cowardly backdowns when it came to the push, gave a chill to us who knew not when we were beaten; and I wish to affirm my belief that there never was a strike unattended with a measure of disaster. In our case there were between twelve and twenty compositors, good men all, who, for weeks and months, worked and strove and starved in the fight against unequal odds—spent all the capital we had laid by—but little in the aggregate—and continually had to strike out and get what we could and where we could.

A few words in regard to The Voice and incidents will suffice to end what has already strung out too far. One after another were obliged to drop out of the paper, and some others dropped in to fill the gaps. The first, as I remember, was Alexander Troupe—exceptionally strong union man—who took upon himself the load to manage the affair, and continued at it for a while, when he fell out and was succeeded by a Mr. Twombly, who, I learned, sold some stock in the paper, but never succeeded in anything more than rubbing along for a time. Meantime I had been away for a year, job-working in Northampton, Mass., where, by selling my boat, I got funds to meet expense of moving. Mr. Troupe got into politics, and, if I mistake not, is now publishing a union newspaper in New Haven, Conn. I came back to Boston, finding war prices for everything but work I had misjudged in a country place. I was induced by "the boys" to again take a place among them—a new dress of type and a cylinder press having been acquired—how, I never knew—and a quite presentable paper was being issued. I stayed as long as I could again, and then took to job work and filling out by subbing Saturday nights on a Sunday paper. The Voice, daily evening edition, was, after a while, suspended, and a weekly edition only was published by a Mr. Blanchard, who had acted as editor for quite a while. It finally succumbed from non-support, after a life of about three years.

Incidents of the strike were many and would be of interest if I had space to enumerate; but I will only mention one or two: I was in the office one day that I had left—the Courier foremanship—when one of the interested parties on the paper said it was a bad thing for me to sacrifice my position for a set of blockhead compositors, and, taking from his pocket a roll of bills, counted off $200 and said, "Take that and go to work and the others will follow." I said "No." "Well," said he, "I'll double it," and counted off another $200, with the assurance that I "should be taken care of." I told him I wouldn't do it if they'd give me the whole concern! Another instance was the offer by the foreman of a "good position" on the Boston Journal if I would go to work there. A long while afterward, when the strike had petered out, I met one of the Journal comps on the street who wanted a sub and pressed his rule upon me to go up and fill his case. Rather doubtingly I went up, and was loudly requested by that same foreman to "step this way." Of course I did, and was there told this, as near as I can remember: "Mr. K——, personally I have no objection to you here, but, as you are the reputed author of articles attacking the character of the proprietor of this paper, I must object to your presence here." Of course the "hint" was sufficient. As a funny thing I will mention how a comp had come from Portland, Me., and gone to work on one of the papers—an old Boston man, by the way, whose love of "good things" was well known here—and a plot was concocted to get him back to the bosom of his family. Accordingly, escorted by three good fellows from one beverage mansion to others, a tour was made through various streets to the pier where lay the Portland boat, and one of the party said he saw aboard a female known to be adored by George, and they all wanted an interview, and George was also anxious. So aboard they all went. The elusive fair one departed down to a lower deck. Nothing daunted, G—— would follow while the others waited for him; but boat time was nearly up, and Mr. Portland man was in no state to know of time, and the boat went and himself with it. The next Sunday Leader contained a graphic account of the affair, which Mr. P—— man had a chance

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to read the next week when he came back to Boston.

Of the actors who participated in The Voice comedy some are now living, but the following named have departed for a sphere where, presumably, there are no need of disputes over scales or hours: Silas D. Hancock, William Knollin, Andrew McCombrey, John Mason, Henry L. Saxton, Isaac Cagman, Paul R. Seavey, and possibly others whom I do not now recall. And, so far as I know, that strike was never called off, or the deserters dealt with for their misdemeanors; they were simply "dropped" as no good, and went their ways in peace, and the union went on in a weakly way, but was still a union.

After a wait of years appeared a Boston daily with the union label, the American, which I hailed as the millennium for labor's cause, and asked myself if it was possible that the few seeds sown under such unfavorable circumstances forty years ago had taken root and materialized—surely such was fact; and was but the fulfillment of the prediction of William Knollin, whose optimistic perspicuity was founded upon the flight across the country, meteor-like, of Dennis Kearney from the "sand lots of San Francisco." And another thought now is anent casting bread upon the waters. In my own case, owing to age and illness, the accumulation of my long years of work are exhausted and I expected to be a city charge—poor house. But members of our union declare they will not permit it, and are contributing to my support. "The world do move."

Boston, Mass. ABRAM KEACH.

ALBANY, N. Y.

The one important matter of interest with us for the past month, of course, has been the eight-hour question. Its development all over the country wherever the initiative has been taken, has been watched with intense interest by our members. The newspapers have furnished very meager information, so far as other localities go, which shows a studied attitude on their part, for a question of so much general interest. The purpose of this attitude is clear. We opine that were the results of our efforts, inaugurated September 8, in behalf of the eight-hour day, to any appreciable degree less favorable to our cause than they have been, the Associated Press dispatches would have discovered them to the public in heavy headlines. As it is, like the little boy on the wagon, they have "nothing to say." Thanks, however, to energetic executive officers and the council, the entire membership has been kept in close touch with the progress of the movement all over the country in the bulletins issued at close intervals and mailed to members in each union. The result is inspiriting. With two months yet before the crucial point will be turned, we find ourselves winning hands down, in spite of the prediction of strenuous opposition on the part of the employers.

Here in Albany the anticipated trouble, which was scheduled to arrive promptly on time January 1, 1906, came so suddenly, and was all over so quickly, that our members are now rubbing their eyes, and wondering if they are awake or not. That the "mills of the gods grind slowly, but grind surely" is feelingly attested by our old war horse, Thomas Palmatier, who has weathered many battles of No. 4, and was in the thick of the present one. Mr. Palmatier is an "ex" of three International Typographical Union conventions, the first of which was that of Cincinnati in 1883, when the eight-hour question was first given International consideration. Twenty-two years is a large fraction of a man's life, but sinks to insignificant proportions when compared with the indefinite future in which the eight-hour day will be an ever present and appreciated fact. Twenty-two years is a long time to devote to the accomplishment of a given purpose, but it demonstrates beyond dispute that the members of the International Typographical Union, when once committed to a certain line of progress, will never cease their efforts any short of its entire achievement.

The passing of the Hamilton street branch of the J. B. Lyon Company from the list of printing offices in this city during the past month has been a matter of much concern to the craft. The outcome is the result of a consolidation of the two separate offices of this company, practically all under one roof, as the combined equipment is now merged at the Beaver street plant. The consolidation furnishes Albany with perhaps the largest single book and job plant outside of New York city. The book room, for instance, has now a battery of twenty linotype machines, besides all the other machinery and material of the two former plants combined. The book room is under the charge of Foreman Stephen F. Clancy, as before the consolidation; N. H. Kelsey, the former foreman of the Hamilton street branch, is now in charge of the job department, and Robert Whitfield still has charge of the law department. This change has been anticipated to a more or less degree for some time, but not until after the awarding of the state contract for another year to the Brandow Printing Company was it a settled purpose to make the consolidation. It has, as a consequence, unsettled, to a degree, many situations that have been permanencies for the past ten years, and has made necessary many changes, and, owing to the usual dullness at this season of the year, not a few have yet to adjust themselves to the new conditions. For many reasons, the craft regret exceedingly the closing up of the Hamilton street office, as it was one of the best buildings for the purpose devoted to the business in this city.

The October meeting of the union was largely attended and much business of a routine nature was quickly and harmoniously dispatched. It was the regular meeting for the quarterly reports of the officers, and these, supplemented by reports from the Labor day committee, the clambake committee and the committee in charge of the eight-hour situation and its attendant strike, made this meeting one of financial considerations almost wholly. The strike situation was presented as a closed incident, its purpose gained in a sharp, short and decisive contest all in our favor, with all attending obligations of a financial nature settled.

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The total cost in union funds was a trifle over $1,800, and is considered money well spent. Ex-President Palmatier took the opportunity, during the "good and welfare of the union," to enthusiastically commend the union on the victory won. He said, in part, that while the officers and committees faithfully and well performed their work, and to whom many ascribed the merit of the victory, yet it was really the magnificent and unanimous response of the members themselves to the call of the International officers that won the fight so cleanly. No man, from the foreman down to the apprentice boys, wavered or hesitated for a moment at the order to report at the time given to the headquarters established. It brought, in a brief week's duration, nearly three-fourths of the union's membership into closer and more sympathetic relations with each other, and will be well worth the money expended for the added strength it will give in future years. No. 4 looks forward now to a long period of tranquillity.

The following bits of gossip were handed me by a member of the Brandow chapel: "Thomas Mumford, from Pawtucket, R. I., is on the night trick of the Brandow Printing Company (state printers). Tom is all to the good as an operator, it is said. I am pleased to announce the presence here in Albany of Mr. Lund as another monotypist at the state office. He is an artist in his line and hails from New York city. While Mr. Finney was away on his vacation of two weeks last month he was accompanied by a young lady whom he brought home as his bride. May good luck and happiness ever be their portion. Our esteemed friend, James A. Kirwin, has charge of the monotype keyboards at the state office. Jim will be remembered as an old Record hand in the government printing office at Washington. My old friend, Thomas Morgan (J. P. Morgan), is with us all the way from Coxsackie (I guess it's on the map), N. Y."

Among some of the many changes recorded during the past month we note the following: George P. Christy has taken a position on the Brooklyn Eagle; Donald McDonald has gone to the metropolis in search of work; Ed Winne is reading proof on the Argus; William H. Floody is now with the Brandow Printing Company; F. G. Houghtaling (Petie) is down Memphis (Tenn.) way; James Kelly (Smugsy) is in the hospital for general repairs (the strike was too strenuous for Jim), and many more local changes that I do not now call to mind.

The list of benedicts has been increased by at least four new victims during the month past, viz.: Carl Shafer, William Coleman, Mr. Finney and William F. Donnelly, all of the Brandow chapel. Cupid must have his headquarters in that establishment, as one of the copyholders in the proofroom, Miss Sadie Barnard, was also wedded during the same time.

With the consolidation of the two plants of the J. B. Lyon Company under one roof at Beaver street, it is proposed by members of the State Printers' Benefit Society, that has been in successful operation for the past seven years at the Hamilton street branch, that it be so reorganized as to admit any printer employed by the company, or even of the whole union, and thus enlarge its field of usefulness. This society, with an average of sixty members, has paid sick benefits of $8 per week and a death benefit of $35 on a weekly payment of ten cents per member. This has not only been accomplished on the ten cents per week, but two dividends have been declared at intervals of three years each, the first being (if I remember rightly) something over $4 and the last one $6.20 per member for the full period. The society pays $8 per week for seven weeks in any one year. It is a good thing and should be more extended in its scope. CHARLES H. WHITTEMORE.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

Mr. Newton, the ex-correspondent, is making a decidedly successful try of shaking the nerve-racking keyboard for the more pleasing occupation of serving good things to eat. He has located almost opposite the Tribune and Telegram workshops, in the heart of printerdom, and in a few weeks has tripled his force.

Joseph Lippman, United States district attorney, has resigned the general management of the Tribune in order to devote more of his time to the duties of his commission. Mr. Lippman left with the good will of the printers, although at first, like a lot of misguided managers, he interpreted unionism to mean "scrap." He learned better, however, after a recent action in regard to the reproduction of a page of the Los Angeles rat Times, and emphasized his appreciation of fair dealing with a box of cigars.

The secretary of No. 115 would like to hear from James J. Moller, who communicated with that officer last June. Mr. Moller was headed for Chicago at that time from Philadelphia, and if the walking is as good that far east as it is on the desert he should have arrived by this time.

October 1 No. 115 had 118 members. All seem to be working at present, as the job business started up late in September with a tremendous rush. A let-up occurs occasionally, and then there is an over-supply. The secretary receives a great many inquiries as to conditions here in different branches, and many of the writers do not inclose stamp, consequently get no reply. For their information, would state generally that Salt Lake is full of subs and a situation is entirely out of the question.

"Billy" McWhinney, late foreman of the Butte Inter-Mountain, now foreman of the Tribune, has lately returned from a trip of three weeks to his old Minneapolis home. Mr. McWhinney, as was expected by printers who knew him in other cities, made good in every respect as foreman of the Tribune, and the changes he has made in the paper please both the management and the men.

"Billy" Romney has quit Jack Ryan in the linotype business and taken an interest in the Century. And now elbow room in the composing room of that job printing plant is at a premium. A merchant with a prospective job who can get away from Sleater, then escape the persuasion of Willis, and finally elude Romney, must certainly

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have a good sprint in him. Mr. Willis has announced his intention of withdrawing from the business soon, which will give the said merchant a slightly better percentage of chance in escaping.

Ed Heacock has pulled up stakes and departed for Topeka, where he has gone to study medicine.

As a rule union printers glory in the quarrels of organizations of employers, but the exception exists in Salt Lake. The Franklin club recently came to more or less grief through the withdrawal of one big job firm. A number of the members of the Franklin club held active membership cards in No. 115, and the union felt well protected because of this fact.

John Davies, of Butte, the linotype-face man, is back in Salt Lake again, and is working on one of Jack Ryan's machines. A. THOMPSON.

NOTES FROM THE UNION PRINTERS' HOME.

Visitors to the Home from September 9 to October 10, inclusive, 962.

The Home is a monument to unionism.

The open shop is a tombstone to the memory of liberty to the wage-earner and decent living wages.

The eight-hour day is a new epoch in the evolution of the human race.

Oscar Langford, our esteemed correspondent, is indisposed, and has asked me to act for him.

I am informed that several of my friends sent their kind regards to me from Toronto, which I can not personally acknowledge, being unable, up to this writing, to procure their names.

Preparations are being made, on an elaborate scale, to entertain the delegates here at the next convention. Toronto set the pace, and an attempt will be made to beat the record. No. 82 has appointed a committee on arrangements of fifteen members, from which sub-committees have been appointed, and also an advisory committee, to look up the finances, composed of professional and business men, as follows: Henry C. Hall, mayor Colorado Springs; Allen H. Holden, president city council; Francis L. Rouse, chairman board county commissioners; Thomas J. Fisher, president chamber of commerce; Fred S. Tucker, president merchants' association; Henry LeB. Wills, president real estate exchange; George B. Tripp, general manager C. S. L. & P. Co.; Clarence P. Dodge, publisher Morning Gazette; Theo. E. Quinby, publisher Evening Telegraph.

The members of the committee of arrangements are: Charles Deacon, chairman; William A. Snyder, vice-chairman; Thomas McCaffery, treasurer; Charles M. Carter, secretary; W. J. Snider, J. J. McCarty, A. J. E. Hubbard, Austin Davis, C. A. Smith, H. A. Scholton, J. R. Durnell, W. Thomas, E. H. Carrington, J. F. Jones, T. E. Weaver.

The Letter Carriers' Association has decided to build a home here. The following is from the Colorado Springs Gazette:

With the view of making definite plans for the building of a national letter carriers' home in Colorado Springs, John C. Bunton, former vice-president of the National Letter Carriers' Association, and chairman of the home committee; Brooks Irione, the local letter carrier booster; Eugene Doyle, a carrier of Hoboken, N. J.; Henry Russell Wray, secretary of the chamber of commerce, and H. C. Chapman, of the merchants' association, inspected the Union Printers' Home. Charles Deacon, superintendent of the Printers' Home, showed the visitors through the buildings and pointed out the many conveniences of the place. A meeting of the home committee will be held here, when preliminary arrangements for the building of the home will be completed.

George Bridge, thirty-five years old, unmarried, an employe of the Out West Printing and Stationery Company, Colorado Springs, died at the Home September 27. He had a severe hemorrhage a few days previous at his home, and it was decided to remove him to the Home. The unfortunate man had only been in the building about fifteen minutes when he was seized with the fatal attack; death resulted in a few minutes. Mr. Bridge was a brother of John Bridge, foreman of the Out West Printing and Stationery Company, with whom he lived.

A formal tender of eighty acres of land in the vicinity of the Home has been made by the Colorado Springs Merchants' Association to the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, the same to be used as a site upon which to build a national home. The land site has been selected by H. G. Chapman and Frank Wolfe, the association's home committee. They refuse to state just where the land is located, because, they say, the price of the land would immediately be raised. The site is located near the Home.

Here is an object lesson in support of the single tax. The price demanded for the above ground will be raised if the offer is accepted. It will probably be raised too high for would-be purchasers to avail themselves of—which will be a bar to the development of the locality. If the assessors taxed the land according to the values placed by its owners, lower prices would prevail and speculation would be discouraged, which means that more land would be used than at present. Land is the initial of labor and labor is the initial of wealth. Think it out.

It may be interesting to those who intend visiting here at the next convention, and also induce others to come, to know that the ground on which the Home is situated (over 6,000 feet above the level of the sea) was at one time the bed of an ocean. To this day it has that appearance, and is proved by the quantities of fossils of petrified fish found here. Mr. Busby, a resident, from Shreveport (La.) Union, has quite a collection, which is an interesting attraction to visitors to the Home, to whom he is always pleased to show and explain it.

When the committee to devise a pension scheme, ordered by the Toronto convention, gets to work, it is to be hoped they will invite opinions from the residents of the Home, some of whom are very much interested in the question—with a view to make the provision for old age and sickness as complete as possible. There are many who can not avail themselves of this establishment, and are worthy of consideration—family, altitude, and other considerations debarring; and there are many here who could not get an equivalent for the Home. Many owe the fact of being active today to coming here, and can not find words to

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express their gratitude for the treatment they have received in sickness.

For list of arrivals and departures, please see superintendent's report, as my letter is too crowded to give them.

We are being kept well posted as regards the progress made with the eight-hour movement, the success of which we all feel is assured.

The Dayton (Ohio) Union Picket, of October 7, has a sketch, illustrated with his portrait, of Oscar Langford, our correspondent. It gives him great praise for his many services to his union, one of which was that he was treasurer for two years. He was a charter member at its reorganization in 1866—his first chance to join—since which time his membership of the International Typographical Union has been continuous.

Mrs. Nellie V. Wilson says that the October item, stating that she was absent a week visiting Boulder friends, is an error. She only paid a two days' visit to friends in Denver.

Fraternally, JAMES H. MARTIN.

HYPHENPHILOSOPHY.

Do not, ungentle reader, jeer unthinkingly at the James-Armstrong-Jr-San-Antonio-Texas sticktogetherations—they may be an adumbration of the language of the future. At anyrate they should be sent at once to F. Horace Teall, the Standard's wordbuilder, whose hyphenhodfuls could not always be carried up without spilling a few. He might see a great light and wonder that he did not see it before. Mr. Teall's logical-hyphen system was not brought forth without wearing birth-pains. Mr. Armstrong's system is simplicity itself. Of course it gives the page a made-in-Germany or drugcircular aspect and is of little immediate value to you and me, who must take things a good deal as we find them. "Faith, thou hast some crotchets in thy head," said I—to myself—as I walked abroad, ruminating, after reading THE JOURNAL—"let me test them." Passing the clinic where the anæstheticgivers practice footamputation and a meetingroom where antitransubstantiationtacklers sometimes speak, I reached the watertransportation-route of the city, and, observing the canalboathandlers, wondered how they would make out on a transsiberianrailway-contract! These extraordinary reflections did not drive me to a patentmedicinejag, but being something of a waterlobster myself, I fraternized with these amphibia—to get rid of The-languageasitis-problem-versus-the-languageasitshouldbe-problem—and my last state was worse than my first. Then. But not now. I wish, while Chicago is no doubt cogitating, to write down, in all seriousness, what is, for us, the moral which Mr. Armstrong's article points, this: That when by logical elimination he got rid of so many hyphens he might almost have got rid of them all—leaving them to be used for end-line word-splitting, for adjectival word-combinations, for, possibly, some few uses not embraced in these classes, and, of course, for the use of the Smith-Joneses and the Brown-Robinsons.

Brooklyn, N. Y. W. MATCHES.

TORONTO, CANADA.

Thanks!

We have landed.

And now we are out for placing the book and job men on the same basis as the newspaper men—namely: eight hours and $16 a week.

The executive committee has received instructions to strictly enforce the laws in the newspaper offices. The eight-hour, matrice, priority and sublist laws are to be looked after.

The convention committee is only one of the many examples of good judgment shown by President Meehan in his committee appointments.

"Organize" should be the watchword of No. 91—remember eight hours for the book and job men.

Attend the meetings and get your news first hand.

It is expected that the convention committee will present an itemized report at the November meeting, which will show a surplus of about $1,500.

We now have an energetic eight-hour committee that knows its duty, and is doing it. May success crown their labors.

The recent convention of the trades and labor congress was the largest and most enthusiastic in the history of that organization. Again the printing trade sent the largest representation. The "ordinary" delegate was much in evidence, for evidently some locals have grown tired of the "professional." The mode of electing officers should be changed, as it was clearly shown that the Hare Spence system is a most pernicious method of election. Victoria, B. C., was chosen as the next place of meeting.

Since the convention the society editors of the daily press refer to printers as "typographical artists."

Old No. 91 can have anything in the gift of the Toronto labor movement.

Are you a shareholder in the labor temple? The profits for nine months were $1,300.

The photographer who took the convention photos was William Galbraith, 239 Younge street.

The rat employing agents visited Toronto, but their efforts proved futile.

What constitutes a "fair" office is up for discussion in Toronto printing circles.

J. J. Hunter, formerly of No. 91, is now proprietor of the Kincardine Reporter.

No. 91 is the eighth largest union in the International Union, and, per population, the largest typographical union in the world.

The members of No. 91 should remember the aldermen who looked after the typos' interests during the past year.

Toronto is after the 1906 convention of the American Federation of Labor.

The woman's auxiliary will hold its first annual "at home" in the labor temple on November 30. This promises to be a brilliant and successful affair.

Fred Heath, late of Hunter-Rose's, is now located in business at Hamilton, Ont.

Walter Johnson, late of San Francisco, Seattle, etc., is now holding down a Merg. at Reid's.

The Copeland-Chatterson firm is occupying its new factory at Brampton. The comps employed

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by the firm have decided to retain their membership in No. 91, in preference to instituting a new union in that town.

Are you a subscriber to the Tribune, Toronto's new labor advocate?

No. 91 voted $25 to the bakers who are on strike at Tomkin's, Weston's and Bredin's. Are you eating bread of the above firms' make? The bakers also report the Nasmith firm as being unfair.

If there is anything wrong, just criticize your officers, it helps them ever so much in having the laws lived up to.

The arrangements committee was able to come to a satisfactory settlement with the party who supplied the meal on the mountain at Hamilton.

Do you know a non-union printer? Tell the eight-hour committee—they'll do the rest.

The book and job men's eight hours has the preference.

Bowling is now in vogue.

Uneasy lies the head of the member who is in arrears.

Eight hundred members, eighth place, eight hours. JOHN CHINN.

OTTAWA, CANADA.

Under the heading of "Rights of a Man" the Toronto Globe administers a well merited rebuke to the News for its flippant, unworthy and childish allusion to James Simpson in a shallow cartoon, thus: "Chamberlain is disconsolate—Jimmie Simpson is against him." This cartoon followed a logical arraignment in forceful but reasonable argument by Mr. Simpson, who spoke at the Labor Congress, as he always does, in a frank, courteous and eloquent style. The Globe says: "The particular incident may appear insignificant in itself, but it is an illustration of an evil tendency in the public discussion of important questions—the tendency to shallow trifling and to rating an argument, not by its intelligence and rationality, but by the social standing of the man who presents it or the popularity of the views it expresses. Had Mr. Simpson been president of the Manufacturers' Association instead of vice-president of the Labor Congress, his opinion would have been treated with respect and on no account would have been made the victim of pseudo-cleverness. And yet the labor man who masters the economic principles involved in protection and traces their bearing on the life of the laboring masses, has as good a right to respectful treatment as has the manufacturer, who, with equal intelligence, equal devotion and equal public spirit makes his contribution to the discussion from the standpoint of the manufacturing classes. That right is one of the inalienable rights of a man under our democratic institutions. To limit and restrain the intelligent and responsible exercise of that right, to regard it as the prerogative of the privileged classes, to discourage and ridicule seriousness and earnestness in the exercise of that right on the part of the common people—all that is of the very essence of aristocratic pretensions, which the spirit of freedom and independence has had to fight more than once in Canada and may have to fight again."

The gains in the eight-hour movement is welcome news to the craft of Ottawa. I have just returned from the Dominion Congress, where Hugh Stevenson simply enthused over the favorable bulletins daily received. The delegates cheered to the echo all information which indicated the progress made in establishing the eight-hour day in the cities which had not already done so.

The Dominion Labor Congress had its sitting in the Labor Temple, Toronto. It lasted six days. Much legislation of a useful nature was discussed. Mr. Vervilee, the president, was re-elected. He deserves the honor, having discharged the onerous duties of this office with honor to himself and credit to his province. James Simpson, the vice-president, was also re-elected. The eloquent Simpson once more demonstrated his generous make-up by nominating Mr. Vervilee in a happy and manly speech. P. M. Draper, the builder of the congress, unanimously received the endorsement of the congress by a most enthusiastic re-election. Mr. Draper, who had taken a wife a few days previous to congress assembling, was the recipient of a superb token of the esteem in which he is held by the labor men of Canada, in the shape of a cut-glass wine set and silver tray. A few well timed expressions was a fitting acknowledgment from friend Draper. All realize the good work accomplished by Draper in the movement throughout Canada. F. Feeney, fraternal delegate from the American Federation of Labor, received a costly gold ring from the delegates as a mark of friendship.

Alderman Pepper and Robert Markel, of No. 102, were prominent delegates. Each had a place upon a good committee and did his work exceedingly well.

Congress has decided to put organizers in the field. Each year shows the need of this effort, and doubtless the results will show the wisdom of the step.

John Armstrong was a most active delegate of the congress. He is getting younger. He wastes no word, speaks to the point, and invariably has something to say.

The good impressions left by the great typographical convention in the Queen City are not soon to be forgotten. All speak eulogistically of the convention and the delegates. Typos can well feel proud of their convention and officers.

Hugh Stevenson is being urged to tackle a delegateship from the International Typographical Union to the American Federation of Labor. That would be a fitting compliment to a Torontonian who has spared neither effort nor pains to advance the interests of typographical unions for some years back. His American friends should note this carefully.

Arsene Lavigne, a well-known ex-president of No. 102, paid a flying visit to his old comrades lately in Ottawa. Mr. Lavigne is now located at Cleveland and is prospering. All the boys were glad to shake the old friend's hand and learn of his progress in Cleveland. Men of Lavigne's type can always rely on receiving a warm welcome at the hands of sound unionists.

Priest, of the Free Press, machine tender and mechanical superintendent, is going to promote a

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venture of his own in Kingston. It is said the Kingston News has changed hands.

Michael Poncle has received a pipe made out of a Tipperary shilalah. He still smiles.

The next Dominion Labor Congress meets in Victoria, B. C.

Mr. Anger, for many years foreman in the Printing Bureau, has been superceded by Mr. Carter. Mr. Statley takes the place of Mr. Belleau as assistant job foreman.

Tom Boucher has become expert of the Free Press machines.

Friends Franc and Paquin were prominent French delegates at the Labor Congress. They are both well posted and fluent.

Our French Canadian printers are organizing to contribute their share towards the prizes annually given to the pupils of the schools here. No more laudable object could have been found by the typos to encourage education.

I see some of the Toronto firms have agreed to indenture apprentices hereafter. This is to prevent the periodical hold-up of the boys who go from one office to the other for an increase of 50 cents each change, regardless of what is lost in the way of learning. What Toronto has realized has been felt in Ottawa years ago. The question now is what will start the ball rolling first—No. 102 or the employers. Whoever does will confer a benefit upon the trade. The nuisance has already existed too long, and, besides, it interfers with the production of first-class workmen. The matter deserves most serious consideration.

C. S. O. Boudreault.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

The Knickerbocker Press composing room chapel held a smoker on Wednesday, September 27, which the officers of No. 6, New York, were invited to attend. The proceedings were timed to commence at 8:30 so as to give the officers time to reach New Rochelle by train. Unfortunately, however, they failed to put in an appearance, and a telegram from President McCormick announced that they were detained by complications at headquarters. The boys set about forgetting the disappointment by having a real good time. The music supplied was good, the songs catchy and bright, and a recitation by Mr. Dobbs, from New York city, rendered in masterly style, brought down the applause of the house. He also spoke of the condition of affairs toward the eight-hour day, and assured the chapel that No. 6 intended taking a firm stand in the matter. In his opinion, speaking from a strictly business point of view, the master printers could not afford to fight the men, because in so doing they would injure their trade. Competition was so keen and cutting that they would each hesitate, and consider how much it would affect them individually. He quoted one printer as saying in some former trouble in his shop with the men he had lost work he would never regain, although he had made strenuous efforts to do so. Other printers had slipped in and profited by his difficulty. Mr. Dobbs maintained the same spirit would characterize the master printers all through, in spite of the typothetæ, and eventually those who did fight would see their folly and grant the eight-hour day. The work could not be successfully carried on without union men, and the bosses recognized this fact more than ever. He urged them all to stand fast and show a bold front, and they would ultimately succeed. If, however, they went about it with a faint heart, failure was their doom.

A downright good supper was served, which filled all to the brim, rendering them jovial and hearty. A deputation from the foundry, bindery and pressroom was in attendance, showing sympathy with the chapel in its efforts. Richard M. Rundle.

SHOULD ENDORSE THEIR FRIENDS.

To the question, "Should labor unions endorse candidates for public office?" my answer would be that workingmen should support their friends and refrain from giving aid and comfort to their enemies in every shape in which the proposition can come up. But, owing to the fact that with many men, even workingmen, their political partisanship seems to be the strongest actuating motive of their lives, I would say that the greatest prudence should be exercised in endorsing the candidates of either of the great political parties, in order to prevent the possibility of such endorsements being the result of venality or partisan zeal. Candidates, the nominees of political parties, should be endorsed only as individuals, and then in only one of two events—(1) that the candidate has given indubitable evidence of his friendship for the interests of organized labor, or (2) that his opponent has given equally strong evidence of his enmity to organized labor, though, of course, both conditions might exist. In no event should either party be endorsed as a whole, or all of its candidates at any given election, and such endorsement would be worth little, for, as a rule, it would intensify the adherents of the party not endorsed and produce rancor.

An ideal condition would be that in which workingmen abjured allegiance to either or any political party, making both or all bid for their votes—not in monetary consideration to individuals, but in friendly legislation for the benefit of all. Neither of the great parties (and they only are worthy of consideration) is the friend of the workingman as such, for both are controlled by the great moneyed interests of the country. A sop thrown into a platform catches the willing gudgeons, but statutes are what talk. No party makes scarcely a pretension at carrying out the various planks of its platform, and least of all those inserted to catch the labor vote. With the workingmen almost evenly divided between the parties and biting at the bare hook, glad of an excuse for voting the ticket of the party into which they were born—for that is the strongest basis for almost every one's partisanship, however hard he may strive to prove that it is based on profound principles—there is little incentive for either party to cater to the workingman.

If workingmen could learn a lesson from Australia and throw both of the parties to the winds,

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they could control legislation as in Australia. There is not a greater proportion of workingmen to the whole population there than here, though they do not have the hordes of imported laborers, in the form of immigrants, to contend with that we have, this fact being due to restriction of immigration as soon as the workingmen there gained the control. That Australia and New Zealand are ages ahead of us in legislation friendly to labor and the poor generally is due solely to the workingman cutting loose from alliance with parties having nothing in common with them and giving their support to friendly individuals instead.

Perhaps I have got away from the proposition. Returning to it, I say: Endorse and vote for those you know to be friendly and against those who are inimical, and let that be the only consideration.

A. F. Bloomer.

Washington, D. C.

BATAVIA, N. Y.

Charles E. New, formerly president of No. 511, who is a linotypist on the Jamestown Post, has become a benedict, having been married on September 30 in that city to Miss Maud Eloise Stone.

Town Clerk Edward F. Short, who is a member of the Batavia Typographical Union, has been renominated for office.

V. A. Buck, of Minneapolis, Minn., has opened a job printery at North Java. Here's a chance for No. 511 to do some label work.

The Batavia hospital would appear to be a place for printers to fight shy of. Its telephone call is "30."

And the International Typographical Union said, Let there be eight hours; and the printers beheld eight hours, and saw that it was good; and eight hours henceforth it shall be. And God blessed them in their divine right.

Mrs. William S. Waudby, having become an officer of the Batavia Humane Society, whose chief occupation is the prevention of cruelty to animals, you prints will have to be careful how "cruel" you treat the "rats," or Mrs. Waudby won't do a thing to you!

Charles W. Radley, of Columbia Typographical Union, a former Batavian, who is employed in the government printing office, was calling on friends here the latter part of October.

Herbert J. Donovan, a charter member of No. 511, was taken ill with typhoid fever early in October.

Occasionally printers are called to ecclesiastical fields, and in Genesee county there is at least one who bears testimony to the truth of the assertion, in the person of the Rev. W. H. Farnham, pastor of the Alexander M. E. Church, who, fifty-six years ago, was employed on the Tioga Banner at Wellsboro, Pa. Mr. Farnham at that time had as a companion the renowned Brick Pomeroy, who likewise was learning to stick type.

William S. Waudby believes in showing a patriotic spirit at all times and during all kinds of weather, and constantly keeps floating to the breeze a large American flag at his home in Highland Park. "It seems to me," says Mr. Waudby, "that every citizen should keep the colors prominently displayed. Every union man should let Old Glory grace his housetop."

B. G. Woods, with a card from Lansing, Mich., was in Batavia on September 26, wending his way toward New York city.

No. 511, having secured its eight-hour day contract, has kept a sharp lookout in behalf of the locals in this section of the state which are showing the teapot (typothetæ) a thing or two.

L. W. Reade, who has conducted a job printing office in Batavia a couple of years, coming here from Cleveland, Ohio, has been compelled, owing to ill health, to close up his business, and will go west, having taken a traveling card from No. 511. The members all hope Mr. Reade's condition will improve rapidly. Mr. Reade learned his trade in Mount Vernon, Ill., some eighteen years ago.

"Everybody works but father," and, of course, the eight-hour day has no alluring attractions for him.

Batavia's classic name is Holland. Members of the typothetæ entering the territory of No. 511 in quest of strike breakers had better consider well their danger, for we're liable to get our Dutch up.

Melbourne MacDowell's company, playing "Gismonda," met financial disaster in Niagara Falls and went to pieces. Let's see—Niagara Falls was where the typothetæ held its national convention and declared war on the International Typographical Union. No wonder MacDowell went under. The typothetæ anti-eight-hour convention certainly was a mighty poor business promoter. Then, too, undoubtedly "Gismonda" couldn't be properly advertised, owing to the printers being on strike there for the eight-hour day. "These do be trying times," Melbourne, old boy!

Ralph E. Tweed is another printer who holds a withdrawal card from No. 511, who is doing great work as an advertisement artist.

William H. Rial.

GUELPH, ONT.

And Brantford, too. Oh, let there be more!

No. 391 held one of the most enthusiastic meetings on record, on October 3. The matter of possible modification of the eight-hour day in Ontario was handled without the gloves, and if the sentiment expressed by the membership is any criterion, it certainly received a knock-out blow from this jurisdiction.

A vigorous label campaign is being waged by an untiring committee, and the label is coming to the front on the run. Our merchants are getting used to the motto: "Write Union Label on Your Copy."

Our executive committee has been working overtime this month, a number of late sessions being held behind barred doors, and the members are breathlessly waiting for something to drop.

Quite an amusing scene was enacted in the Mercury ad rooms recently. "Shorty" Lamond, who is "it" in that department, and who has the reputation of shoveling more ads together in a given space of time than any of his proteges, was

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approached by the press agent for the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company, and a bunch of copy shoved into his fist, with the remark: "Can you get that in this edition?" "Not on your life," replied Shorty; "why it would take three or four hours to set it." "Well, I'll be blankety-blank if it will take me three or four hours to set it," says Mr. Press Agent, at the same time peeling his togs, and proceeded to keep "two in the air," while Shorty utterly collapsed from the shock. Now, Shorty happens to be the daddy of the chapel, and, after he had sufficiently recovered from his dazed condition, he pounced down upon his man, with a yell of triumph, to produce that article which all union men are wont to carry in their inside pocket, and was confronted with the genuine, up-to-date signatures of our San Francisco brothers. This was too much for Shorty, who crawled back to his cases, and was heard to mumble, "That fellow has more nerve than that durn Yankee president of ours."

It is rumored that two more Mergs and a Miehle press are billed for town.

The new scale went into effect last month and all the boys were wearing smiles, some of them becoming so reckless as to get a hair-cut.

Watty Black, of Detroit, was in town for a few days, looking up old friends. Watty says he don't go back until eight hours is the day, and he don't believe he will have long to stay with us by present indications.

Business continues good. Not an idle man.

"Success to the eight-hour day."

Nowhere in North America can the eight-hour workday become effective on January 1, 1906, with less trouble or friction for the members of the International Typographical Union, than in the Province of Ontario.

Boom the label! and success is sure.

J. P. WALSH.

SHERMAN, TEXAS.

Since last Sherman was represented by correspondence in THE JOURNAL several important changes of interest to the craft have been made.

The Register has changed hands, being purchased by the News Publishing Company, which was recently organized, and R. S. Carver is now at the head of the concern.

L. J. Reynolds and C. W. Parkes, former owners of the Register, have installed a complete job plant, and are now doing a goodly share of the city's job work.

The Democrat has installed a larger and much better equipped press for its news and job work.

Dan Blair, who was here recently, working on the night side of the Register, has taken out his card and left. Mr. Blair is from Des Moines, Iowa.

F. C. Miller recently took out his card and left for Memphis.

On January 1 we can send out the news: "We have met the 'enemy' and they are (8) hours."

On Labor day Sherman Local No. 471 was well represented in the parade, which was one of the best seen in northern Texas on like occasions for many years. The farmers' union was represented in the parade by a float, which attracted a great deal of attention. It was the first time a farmers' organization was ever represented in a Labor day parade in northern Texas.

No trouble is anticipated in Sherman over the eight-hour question. It is said, on good authority, that all offices will sign.

Our popular president, Milford Pharr, of the Register, is at present president of the trades council.

Sherman Local No. 471 elected all old officers to serve another term at a recent meeting.

J. A. Smith, formerly of Oklahoma, has accepted a position with the Democrat, and is now a member of No. 471.

Walter Glafcke, makeup on the Register, will leave shortly for Wyoming.

Mr. Von Turk, of Texarkana, is now handling the ivories on the night side of the Register.

Work is fair. J. T. KNOTT.

WILMINGTON, DEL.

The eight-hour committee has opened negotiations, and arranged for a meeting with the master printers on Thursday evening next, October 19, to discuss a peaceable settlement of the momentous question. This starts the ball, which will be kept rolling steadily onward toward the goal.

Now that winter work has begun with us, and with no idle men in our ranks, it looks as if the times might be prosperous, and the employers making enough to afford a night at the theater and a good cigar.

If employers wanted men to dig ditches, sweep streets, or run street cars they could get plenty of men; but when they want men—honest men—to set type, design and execute first-class printing matter, and men who have a status in their neighborhood, then they can't take any immigrants or thugs.

The circulars outlining the situation, as received from the International eight-hour committee, are a source of much satisfaction to our members. We act on the suggestion that after reading we pass it along to some other printer.

Edmund P. Banks, a special representative of the New York World, was in our town on October 4. Mr. Banks is well known in our midst, having worked under the jurisdiction of No. 123 for a short while. We are always glad to see old friends, and especially those who are numbered among the workers.

We are extremely pleased at the little success of the advertisement in the Philadelphia papers for non-union men. It shows that something is being done in the city of brotherly love besides talking. The interests of our city are so closely identified with those of Philadelphia that the welfare of one is practically the welfare of the other. We are only a distance of about thirty miles apart, and the methods of transportation so many that we are able to keep in daily touch with each other.

We are indebted to the secretary of the correspondents' club for the invitation to join that worthy association. D. H. RUSSELL.

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ERIE, PA.

Our new scale of prices, calling for eight hours a day on January 1, went into effect on October 1, and was signed by all but two of the principal job shops, one of which had no agreement with our union last year, although two of our men were employed there. Those who refused to sign, outside of two or three one-man shops not worthy of notice, are the Erie Show Print and the Dispatch Printing and Engraving Company. The former absolutely refused to have any dealings whatever with our union and the latter gave as its reason that its other employes—pressmen, binders, etc.—would have to continue working longer hours, and did not think it was "just" to them. It was told that we had no jurisdiction over them and that if they wanted the eight-hour day they should demand it, or, if the company wished all their employes to be on an equal footing, they could grant them the eight-hour day voluntarily. As the matter stands now two men are out at the Dispatch and two at the Show Print, the latter constituting the whole printing force of that establishment. At the Dispatch one man stayed in. At one of the one-man shops which failed to sign the scale, an apprentice left his work and joined the ranks of the unionists.

Everything looks bright and encouraging. The non-union shops have thus far failed to secure any men, and we believe they will secure none; and the final result will be that they will soon—very soon—call to the union to help them out of their dilemma.

The newspaper printers in Erie have been enjoying the eight-hour day for several years past, so we had no trouble on that score from that branch of the business. However, the proprietors objected strenuously to the demand for a flat scale of $18 on afternoon, and $19.50 on morning papers. In view of the fact that the slogan of the International Typographical Union was "Eight Hours," and also because of the fact that the newspaper printers did not wish to place any obstacle in the way of the eight-hour day for the job men, the members magnanimously bowed to their will and allowed that part of the scale to stand the same as the one of the previous year, with the exception of an increase to foremen from $18 to $21.50, which was insisted upon and granted.

At the last regular meeting of Typographical Union No. 77 a resolution was unanimously passed granting to our members, now unemployed on account of the refusal of the shops named to sign the scale, the full scale of wages. When No. 77 does anything, she does it right, and it will serve notice on the tardy proprietors that we mean to have the eight-hour day for all our men or "bust."

Following our success of securing the eight-hour day, No. 77 will boom the label. At the last meeting a resolution was adopted placing in the hands of the business committee a sum of money for it to use in any way it may decide, with only one proviso, and that is, to place the label prominently before the public and instruct them what it stands for.

It is a little late in the day to mention it, nevertheless I can not allow this letter to go into THE JOURNAL without speaking briefly of the visit of Organizer Max Hays, of Cleveland, Ohio, to Erie last month. Mr. Hays was invited by Typographical Union No. 77 to speak at an eight-hour rally which had been provided for at a previous meeting. Mr. Hays responded, and was met at the depot by a committee, which showed him, after one or two stops, the way to the meeting place. Mr. Hays delivered an eloquent little speech, which was frequently punctuated by applause, and at its conclusion a smoke was enjoyed by all. It was greatly regretted by the members that the genial organizer of the International Typographical Union could not remain in the city longer than he did, for he came in, as it were, like a streak, and out just as quick. However, we hope, at some future time, to have Mr. Hays with us again, and then—and then—well, never mind; suffice to say we will not allow him to get away from us so soon.

"Bob" Ethridge, formerly operator on the Morning Dispatch, last month hied himself westward, but did not remain away long, much to the delight of his friends, who are glad to see him back.

Harry Gould, machinist-operator on the Morning Dispatch, has gone to the Mergenthaler linotype factory to put the finishing touches to his schooling on the mechanical intricacies of the machine. He will remain two weeks.

Our members are now paying dues to the amount of 6 per cent on their earnings, provided for at the last meeting. This will keep the treasury well stocked with the "necessary" with which to carry on our campaign for the eight-hour day.

The Erie central labor union, whose meetings during the summer months have been slimly attended, has taken on a new lease of life, and large meetings are reported.

Job printers, steer clear of Erie for a while.

GEORGE A. COOK.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

The Rhode Island Federation of Labor, at its third annual convention, held at Westerly, September 19 and 20, voted to endorse the demand of the International Typographical Union for an eight-hour day for the book and job printers. The resolutions were introduced by William J. Meegan, who represented the central labor union of Providence. Governor Utter, who resides in Westerly and is the owner of a daily newspaper published in that town, called The Sun, delivered an address of welcome on the assembling of the convention. Governor Utter is the first practical printer to occupy the chief executive chair in this state.

The union got back to the Labor Temple for the September meeting, and there was a large attendance of members present. A communication was received from the eight-hour committee of Boston Union, inviting No. 33 to be represented at a conference of New England journeymen printers which will meet in Boston on October 23. Herbert S. Richardson will represent Providence Union at the conference. A committee of five was appointed to notify the master printers of this city that No. 33 will request an eight-hour day for its book and job members on and after January 1, 1906. The agreement with the master print-

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ers requires that three months' notice shall be given of any contemplated change in the scale.

The request of the union came before the master printers at their annual meeting, held at Gelb's parlors on the evening of October 10. The following is the newspaper report of the action taken:

"Aside from a general discussion of the matter and of the situation in various other cities of the country, where the union is making similar demands in accordance with a concerted movement, no action was taken on the communication last evening, but it was decided to make it the special order of business for an adjourned meeting to be held on Tuesday evening, November 14. It was left with the secretary of the association to communicate with the president of the typographical union, from whom the notice was received, acknowledging the formal receipt thereof by the association and acquainting him with the above action."

The report goes on to state that "nineteen members of the association sat down to dinner, representing nearly every shop in the state that has a membership in the association."

The fourth annual outing of the Boston and Providence stereotypers' unions was held at the Warwick Club grounds September 17. The menus were the product of the stereotypers' art—each one a matrix. In the baseball game Providence defeated Boston 14 to 10.

The referendum vote on the four propositions submitted by the International Typographical Union convention totaled 91. The vote on the third proposition was close—47 yeas, 44 nocs.

William A. Pratt, of Washington, D. C., and John H. Fitz, of the New York Herald, were in the city recently. Both gained a portion of their knowledge of printing in this city.

Warwick Union No. 662 is the fifth typographical union in the state. It started off with a membership of twelve—could have had thirteen, but preferred to skip that number.

WILLIAM CARROLL.

HARRISBURG, PA.

The old town has not been heard from in the columns of THE JOURNAL since the strike last fall, and a few laconics from this section may meet the eyes of some lone wanderer who has long since forgotten the beautiful town situated on the banks of the Susquehanna river.

The Ben Franklin Club, composed principally of printers and the allied trades, held the last outing for the season of '05 on Sunday, September 17, at their country home, "Riverview." The club will not be closed for the winter, but ended the season for the ladies, who greatly enjoyed these outings, which were held every two weeks.

Labor day was observed here by most of the trade unions, but only three printers were to be seen in the line of the parade, one of the three being B. G. Rapp, who later in the day delivered a strong and eloquent plea for the rights and principles for which we stand.

J. Horace McFarland gave a course of lectures to his employes last winter, and it included a wide range of subjects, but not a word about labor unions. J. Horace is now president of the park commission, against the wishes of No. 14, which gave him a little jolt in councils, a member of our union also being a member of councils in this city, which greatly facilitated this move.

"Old Home Week" was a great success, and thousands of people viewed the parades given daily during the week of October 1–7. Many of the oldtime printers returned for the week who had left the city years ago, and they almost failed to recognize the place of their birth in her festive garments, which were admired and commended by thousands. It was the greatest celebration ever held in central Pennsylvania, and the electrical display on Market Square was most beautiful. Harrisburg had the time of her life.

The Ben Franklin Club had "open door" during the "Old Home Week" celebration, and the spirit of the festivities so overcame one member that he gave a banquet in honor of his fiftieth birthday. He looked younger—and he said that life has many charms for the man of fifty years.

Two of the offices are closed to the union printers, the Patriot and the McFarland Press; both firms refused to sign the scale. B. F. NELSON.

SHOULD ENDORSE PRINCIPLES.

The question, "Should labor unions endorse candidates for public office," is a rather delicate one to approach, and its consideration involves the trades unionist in a maze of perplexing problems. At first blush I would feel inclined to say "No," because the endorsement of a candidate for political office carries with it, to a certain extent, the implied endorsement of the political party with which he is affiliated; and trade unions, made up as they are today, of men of widely differing political faiths, can not afford to even appear to endorse either this or that party, lest it should cause bickerings, quarreling and perhaps a loss in membership over a question which should be as widely separated from trade unions, as such, as are church and state.

But, upon a closer analysis, I find that under certain conditions such a course might be considered a wise one. The trade unions today are growing closer and closer to the halls of legislation. That is, they find it to their advantage to send legislative committees to the state house to advocate measures favorable to labor. They find that it is a distinct advantage to have friends "within the temple," on labor committees, and to advocate measures from the floor. And their regret is only that they have not more of these.

For instance, it has been acknowledged that the election of a union man on the Boston school board has greatly helped along the matter of placing the union label on school books. And if we had a majority of members of labor unions on that board it would soon be an accomplished fact. And in order to place them there, as well as in other political offices, union men must vote for them. Our opponents won't, surely.

So I am led to believe that, where it is known

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that a candidate for political office is in sympathy with labor unions in every particular, and where trade unions will be benefited by his election, it would certainly be to their advantage to have him elected, and if union endorsement will help toward that end, then he should certainly be endorsed.

But I rather fancy the idea that trade unions should endorse principles rather than candidates—and make the candidates endorse the principles. And there are many ways in which it can be made known whether they are with us or against us.

I believe that some such organization as the "flying wedge," which was so successful in defeating Governor Bates last year, should be made a permanent institution; that its scope should be enlarged so as to cover the entire state; and that, during political campaigns, the trade unions and central bodies in every section should appoint representatives whose duty it shall be to inform the working people from the platform at public meetings who are their friends and who are their enemies.

Endorsement of candidates by unions means little unless some measures are taken to inform the membership at large, who rarely attend meetings, of the action taken. But a campaign of education, a preaching of the doctrine of "vote as you strike," will work wonders.

Boston, Mass. HERBERT W. COOKE.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J.

In the September issue of THE JOURNAL I stated that we had applied for a charter from the International and wanted eight hours. Today we are a little over a month old, by the date on our charter, and the eight hours is provided for in two-year contracts "signed, sealed and delivered." Now, what union can beat that?

'Rah for the executive council, eight-hour committee, Woodrow and McLoughlin!

Woodrow made the eight-hour "dough" in this city and McLoughlin "baked" it. We like both of 'em. As a master hand on scale negotiation, Mac is the "Jonny Onthespot." Every shop has signed up.

Get the eight-hour habit.

Our number is 658. The executive council gave us 6, 5 and 8, and we had to have another "8," so we got "8" hours. It's lots better than a "9."

One of our afternoon papers, the Evening News, said editorially:

An agreement with the recently organized typographical union in the city has been signed by the Evening News, and the union scale and regulations go into effect this Saturday. This also means that, in common with a majority of the printing offices throughout the country, the eight-hour day will go into effect here January 1. The movement for shorter hours in the printing trade has attracted public attention for the past month or two, and, in some cases, the proprietors have resisted the demands of the men. The majority of the offices, however, are now in accord with the idea, and it seems evident that the schedule will go into effect everywhere at the date fixed. It is quite possible that owing to these changes the price of printing everywhere will be increased to adjust matters with new scale. The printing offices in Perth Amboy have heretofore been known as "open shops," but with the advent of the union new conditions are created and will have to be met. We believe, however, that all will work to mutual advantage of the printers, proprietors and public.

Samuel Murray, of "From Clime to Clime" fame, spent a Sunday afternoon recently with ye scribe. Frederick Billman came along to see that Sam did not get lost in the wilds of Jersey. Samuel is a good fellow, so is his book—it seems a part of him.

When the employers resort to injunctions it looks as if the stock of Macintyre gas was exhausted.

Stenographers as strike breakers reminds us that several shops in Uncle Sam's domain are running a little "short-hand"-ed just now.

At the rate of seventy-seven eight-hour victories a month it wouldn't be long ere the "short-hand" artists will be out of a job. P. H. CURTIS.

CHARLESTON, W. VA.

No. 146 is coming along smoothly, with no misgivings as to the inception of the eight-hour day on January 1, next. The bulletins (and they are very encouraging ones) received almost daily from headquarters are read here with unabated interest, and there is no dissenting voice as to the outcome of the contest. The vote in the convention seems to have instilled greater enthusiasm in our ranks everywhere.

A. D. Butts has gone to Morgantown, this state, to accept a position with the Acme Printing Company, on the supreme court work. Mr. Butts has been with us continually for fifteen years, during part of that time being in the employment of the state as proofreader and also in the office of the secretary of state. He will be missed greatly by many friends both in and out of the trade, who hope he will soon be with us again.

E. E. Parliament, our vice-president, will leave for Idaho in a few days to recuperate, he having been very ill with lung trouble. Although not having been here long, he has become very popular, and all wish for a speedy recovery and return here.

Work in all lines here is fair, with plenty of people to handle the work.

The state federation of labor will meet in Wheeling in January of next year, postponing its meeting here until 1907.

We are having quite a demand for the label in all lines here and merchants are awaking to the fact that it pays to keep label goods. Several clothing stores make a specialty of union-made goods, and one firm sold members of our union alone over fifty suits of clothing during the past year, every one of them with a label, besides other apparel. Building trades are also in good condition and are accomplishing much, although it is to be regretted that there is not the fraternal spirit in some instances that should prevail to get the best out of unionism.

We all hope and strive for the eight-hour day, and the outcome the first of the year will show that "We have did our durndest—angels could do no more." D. C. LOVETT, JR.

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ST. JOSEPH, MO.

As we enter the sixth week of our struggle for the eight-hour day we are as determined to win as we were the day we left the offices, and not a single man has broken a link in the eight-hour chain. We have not only the boss printers to fight in this controversy, but the employers' association, which has come out with resolutions in the daily press against the action of the city council in passing resolutions by unanimous vote endorsing Typographical Union No. 40 in its endeavor to better its condition, and in support of the union label.

Yesterday the board of public works awarded a contract for printing to the Combe Printing Company, their bid being ridiculously lower than the firms that can use the label, notwithstanding that the city ordinance requires the union label on city printing. The claim was that a former city counselor held the law unconstitutional, but nevertheless when the ordinances were revised this spring the union label law was not repealed, and the said city counselor had a great deal to do with the revision of the same. The members of No. 40 will keep a record of their friends in this fight and also of their enemies, and around election times the printers will be up and doin'.

The firms are very badly handicapped. It is impossible for them to fill our places with competent men, as this illustration will show: A couple of weeks ago the pickets secured two of Combe's "best" compositors and shipped one of them home, and secured a country sit for the other. The editor of the country paper wrote our secretary last week about as follows: "I thought I told you fellows to send me a printer. That fellow you sent can't set type fast enough to keep the cobwebs out of the case. Please send me a printer this time."

One of the large firms today had one of its office men out trying to secure members of No. 40, but in each instance was given such a calling down that he said that he thought the union would win the eight-hour day if they would stick like that.

A well-grounded rumor has it that a democratic daily paper will be started here in the near future. As there is no paper of that faith in this city of 112,000 it seems it ought to be a paying investment. Let it come—the sooner the better.

The Combe Printing Company had to send two large catalogues to Kansas City to be printed in the rat shops of that city. J. E. MURPHY.

A FEW OF THE ST. JOSEPH (MO.) STRIKERS.

Front row, sitting—C. G. Treme, D. Reid, M. W. Smith, B. F. Hill, commissioner; J. E. Murphy, P. Mabie, H. Connor, J. B. Howell, William Burlington, delegate to Toronto. Second row—C. Morton, Mel Smith, Joe Muchenberger, S. G. Pumphrey, H. O. Showalter, J. G. Hemry, G. W. Calvert, "The Dummy," R. E. White, George Glazier, B. E. Burnham, president. Third row—J. H. Berry, George McMullen, William Jones, Al Robinson, William Ostrander, H. E. Arrow, Robert Meyer, Jack Burner, Dean Buell, C. H. Smirl, John Edgar.

SIOUX CITY, IOWA.

The oldtime printer is still "in our midst," as is evidenced by the number of responses I received replying to a paragraph in my August letter to THE JOURNAL. To begin with, J. P. Underwood, alias "Kid" Underwood, rises from the ashes of the late lamented Minneapolis Times and denies the allegation that he is dead; that he hasn't even been sleeping much of late, owing to the altitudinous price of anthracite coal.

Tom Boland is in St. Louis, as is also George W. Wilson, who, a dozen years ago, folded his tent and left Sioux City because the linotypes had come.

Ambrose M. Shilling writes from Gresham, Ore., to say that he has forsaken the trade of printer and is now proprietor of a drinking em-

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porium in his own right. He inclosed a photograph of himself and place, and both bear evidences of prosperity.

M. F. ("Shorty") Landers is located in Belvidere, Ill.

U. G. Graham, an oldtime Boston printer, is now a resident of Council Bluffs; so is "Lottie" Lockmer.

"Jack" Downey was in Sioux City recently.

Arthur S. Hoag, who sojourned on the Missouri river in 1888, writes from Green Cove Springs, Fla., whither he has gone to stay the hand of death from consumption.

Sparhawk Hutchins, who worked in St. Louis and Milwaukee before the war, lives in Sioux City and makes a living out of the music business.

Charles H. Edwards is now a desk sergeant on the Sioux City police force. He worked in Milwaukee and Chicago forty years ago.

"Thirty" Carlin is supposed to be running a newspaper in Colorado.

Willis Pritchard is foreman of a job printing establishment in Fargo, N. D.

Homer C. Campbell is now a resident of Seattle. He visited his parents in Sioux City last month.

George W. Bradley is a St. Louis linotype operator.

Joe G. Rickard was last heard from in Butte, Mont.

A. A. ("Mush") Allburn is in Anaconda, Mont.

Frank E. Cleaves is in Butte, Mont.

"Shorty" McDonald, who saved the Mitchell (S. D.) corn palace by driving the cows away from the corn, is in Seattle.

Leighton Lawrence has just returned from a globe-trotting tour to the Pacific coast and San Francisco Examiner office.

I received from Hugh Saxon, at Los Angeles, a letter of such interest that I herewith submit it in full, eliminating the matter personal to myself:

"Shanty" House is an inmate of the soldiers' home near here, but generally is on furlough, holding down sits in many of the beach towns hereabouts. Crooked-Legged Bob Stockton has been here and gone, and is said to be in northern California. Tom McKinney left here last week to take a foremanship in San Luis Obispo, Cal. Bertie Hancock is in charge of a consumptive hereabouts, in the capacity of nurse and cicerone. Bertie regulates the size of the drinks his well-to-do patient must take. Johnnie Burke is married, has a charming daughter, is working in a job office here, owns a home, and it is a great sight to see John milking a cow, weeding garden and carrying other burdens of respectability. We buried Al, his brother, here about a year ago. Ed Hartley, who will never be forgotten on account of his combative oratory, also lies dead in the printers' plot. He died here of consumption six years ago. Ed Vinson was killed going out of here "lower case" about a year ago. Little Kid Nealon died several months ago in San Francisco, of consumption. Charlie Holden is an operator in 'Frisco. Hugh Saxon is assistant city editor of the Los Angeles Express, is married, owns a home, and often contemplates a trip to the Big Muddy at Omaha, to go down to the historic "Session Block," and sigh as he would recall the time when thirty slept in one room—T. Jeff McGovern's room—and the first one up was the best one dressed. "Reddy" Tupper is in Seattle. "Shorty" Jordan, one of the swiftest of travelers, is in Rochester, N. Y. Kid Lohman is running a German paper in Burlington, Iowa. The great triumvirate—McGovern, Delahoyd and Triche—are wide apart. I am told that McGovern died in Chicago; Triche is in Terre Haute, and Delahoyd is reading proof in Omaha. Kid Coe is in St. Louis, likewise Hart Hood. Billy Mulcahy is an expressman in Chicago. Kid Eckdahl is a soldier in the Philippines, or was, at last accounts. Kid Sloan is dead in South Carolina. Tim O'Brien is in Chicago. Jack Downey and Kit Carson have dropped clean out of sight. Dick Deadeye Ewell is traveling up and down this coast. He doesn't follow the business any more—just travels. Skinny Hines is dead. Gus Saunders is running a restaurant in Newark, N. J. Frank Heimback (Fascinating Frank) is in Jackson, Miss., and—and—this will hold me for a while. We have other rounders here from all parts of the globe, but none like the old Missouri river philosophers, who many times would awake in some car, not given to undue haste, not knowing even what state they were in, and often would sleep 'neath "the shade of the old apple tree" and throw their shoes in the air and knock their breakfasts down. C. C. Stewart, a one-time foreman in Sioux City, was reading proof for me here about a year ago, but now is in Sacramento, Cal. Some printers who were pretty well known on the Missouri river twenty years ago, who are dead are: Bert Chandler, went to sleep on track at Nicholls Junction, Mo.—train cut his head off; Larry True, killed going out of Cincinnati by brakeman and body thrown in river; Shorty Fredericks, also accidentally killed; George McFadden, fell between cars going out of Topeka; Kid Page, froze to death waiting for a train at Springfield, Ill.; Kid De Jarnatt, the swift, drowned at Memphis; Peter B. Lee, died at Lincoln, Neb.; and Kid Maybry is dead; Kid Carrier was distributed along forty miles of track on the Santa Fe road, near Las Vegas, N. Mex.

Where is Jim McClure? A. D. SCOUGAL.

THE I. T. U. BUTTON.

The union button of the International Typographical Union is the circle of true brotherhood. Its title is significant in a world sense, for it implies the golden rule, printed on a white ground of incandescent purity. Its inner circle, dominated by the term "Typographical," is the index of character. The blue black shines as the center of conservatism, for apart from its design, the one word "Copyright" signifies steadiness, caution and judgment. This union button glows with the sunshine of progress. It is fraught with tender recollections. All the vivid personnel of the oldtime prints, who fought a battle royal for the living wage and the shorter workday, is engraved on its face. It is an honor proudly worn by the veteran. It is the educator of the young. It is the disciplinarian of the outsider, and the persistent, insistent, aggressive and progressive foe of the radical opponents of organized labor. It marks the day of the written agreement, for its cardinal tenets are bounded by good will between employer and employe. It is the influence for good.

The union button of the International Typographical Union is bright with the sweetness of living. The consciousness of doing right for the well being of mankind animates its wearer. It brings blessings, and with it gives pride, joy, happiness, comfort, cheerfulness and love—all wrapped up in its refining influence for mankind. It stands for elevation pure and simple. It is beautified by morality, and brightened by humanity. It glows with humanism. It is blazoned by heroism. Nay,

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who shall not say that it shines with spirituality? Apart from its material influence—found in its refining, uplifting golden-lettered title—its virtues are many. It tingles the blood, for there is inspiration in its eight-hour-day movement. It is the moving force that preserves the future. It is the symbol of emancipation, progress and efficiency. It marks the development of the service. It is the button of good citizenship, the very embodiment of conservative men.

The union button of the International Typographical Union is full of the reputation that comes from skilled labor's glory. Liberty, independence and contentment is its trinity. It incarnadines the heavens of sentiment. It helps to shape our lives; to educate our members; to spread the light; to help us repudiate the machine; to study the economics of the day, and to bind its wearers in mutual interchange of thought. The keynote of its character harmonizes with everything that is divine. It is the acme of co-operation, affiliation and the federation of common interests. It deprecates vicious legislation, and shines with the one word "protection." It is the indomitable foe of the open shop, and stands resolute for better wages and better conditions. Wear the button, therefore, oh! my brothers, for it is manly so to do. Stand by the platform of the eight-hour day. Help in the general movement, for that button makes of you an individual organizer. And a triple blessing will descend upon the good old printer who carriers the sign for a betterment of conditions. Enough said.

CHARLES DARIDGE HEMMING,
Scranton, Pa. Newswriters No. 5.

ITHACA, N. Y.

Since our correspondent's last report we have taken in six new members, which makes our membership fifty-nine.

The typothetæ agents that have visited Ithaca for printers have found the city so well organized that their car fare and trouble coming here were wasted indeed. The teapot ads for printers in our local dailies were made worthless by No. 379's advertisement underneath, warning printers in the surrounding towns of the strike, conditions, etc.

Ithaca having arranged for eight hours, by our agreement which expires August next, at our last meeting responded with one-half its assessment fund collected up to date, and has forwarded it to International Typographical Union; the boys of No. 379 watch with interest the battle around us, and flush with pride at the manhood displayed and the way our sister unions are standing true to eight hours and the closed shop.

By the way, boys, have you ever noticed that the open shop is fast becoming the home for the riff-raff and bob-tails, incompetents, etc.?

Do we, as members, do all we can to convince the "prints" that come here that when they work in open shops wages are generally lowest and conditions the worst?

By the way, the only free wage earners today are those who hold union membership.

No. 379 has to report its first death, that of William W. Van Slyke, foreman for years of the Ithaca Daily Journal job department. "Van" was a good workman, a good citizen, and was fast becoming educated to the benefits and justice of the cause of unionism.

Since my last report No. 379 has lost one of its charter members, he having cast his lot with the Auburn (N. Y.) typos—James F. Shea.

Frank M. Hall has been elected secretary-treasurer in place of J. Wesley Tree, resigned.

M. J. Watkins, No. 379's vice-president, and also president of the central labor union here, has been elected delegate, representing the state federation at Pittsburg.

At our last meeting it was voted to have framed and placed in central labor hall the picture of the Union Printers' Home.

The burning question of the day—eight hours!
It is in sight, for right and justice always win.
Personal work for each one of us.

THEO. HASENJAGER.

CLEBURNE, TEXAS.

A little over two months from this date and the agony will be over. Eight hours will, we predict, constitute a day's work in every city and town where an International Typographical Union charter exists, and printers will at last have commenced, in part, at least, to live as nature fitted all men to live. This writer can not conceal a feeling of pride because of the ease with which this glorious result was brought about in his home town, and only hopes and believes that the same happy condition awaits those just at present less fortunately situated. A little patience and time are necessary—nothing more.

Few traveling printers visit Cleburne, but those who do tarry here are never given the "marble heart."

Paul Murray, formerly of Topeka, Kan., but later operator for the Morning Review at this place, went to Austin last week, where he will probably remain for the winter.

Some weeks ago the state federation of labor held an important and interesting session at Denison, being largely attended by delegates from every portion of the state. F. N. Groves, state secretary for that body, and president of Cleburne Typographical Union No. 303, was delegate from this city, and his report of the proceedings of the federation may prove of interest to many readers of THE JOURNAL. Mr. Groves made a highly encouraging report of the deliberations of the Denison meeting, and gave a glowing account of the great and lasting good accomplished, stating among other things that the attendance was much larger on this occasion than at any former meeting. A splendid program, interesting and appropriate, was carried out, and the visitors were accorded royal treatment and gracious hospitality by the citizens of Denison. A grand ball was provided by the board of trade, and an address of welcome by the mayor of Denison won the friendship and respect of the visitors and made them feel that they were indeed welcome. A gratifying feature was the complete harmony prevailing among officers and

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delegates during the entire session. Official reports gave evidence of a stronger federation than at any time in the past. In all, thirty-three resolutions were adopted. The legislative board reported the passage of four out of six bills presented to the legislature of this state, with the remaining two by no means permanently defeated. Opposing corporations offered eleven bills for consideration; not one passed.

In conclusion, the delegate stated that today unionism stood higher in the state of Texas than ever before, and was constantly on the upgrade. An encouraging feature is, that a broad-minded spirit and disposition to co-operate one with the other is prevalent to a degree hitherto unknown, and, best of all, this feeling is confined to no particular class of working people; all are equal.

At the conclusion of Mr. Groves' report (very briefly outlined herein) the union, by a rising vote, extended thanks to that gentleman for valuable services rendered.

At our last meeting it was unanimously voted that no ready-print stuff coming from non-union shops at Dallas should be a part of any Cleburne paper bearing the union label. Our executive committee at once notified all local publishers of this action, and ready-print literature is a scarce article in Cleburne town. LONNIE ADAMS.

MAILERS' TRADE DISTRICT UNION.

Notice has been received at this office to the effect that the Indianapolis mailers were the first to appoint a machine committee, and D. Jesse is chairman of that committee.

Again I am instructed to notify all locals that January 1, 1906, is the time for the inauguration of the eight-hour day, and all mailers are to come under this law, and assist others who are unfortunate enough to work nine and ten hours a day.

According to reports sent out from International Typographical Union headquarters, we see that new eight-hour agreements are being signed almost daily. Many think here in Boston that this section will be selected as the battleground, and all efforts will be put in here, and a prolonged fight is anticipated, but the members of No. 13 are preparing themselves, and a big eight-hour demonstration was held in Faneuil hall on Monday evening, October 13, 1905, when several prominent speakers discussed this subject at great length.

The chairman of the eight-hour committee of the Boston mailers is William J. Ambrose, and he is using his best influences in behalf of the eight-hour proposition.

Two New York mailers have arrived in Boston recently, and have done very well so far. A letter from Secretary Schmidt, of Buffalo, informs me that the mailers of that city are beginning to show some spirit of activity, and that I may hear something good from there before long.

The following locals have paid their per capita for October: Boston, Denver, St. Louis, Toronto; and New York for September.

All locals should insist that "inserting" papers is a part of the mailing trade, and should not allow it to go on the outside. All parts of a newspaper should be handled in the different mailing departments the same as any other branch of work done.

Recent reports from Kansas City are to the effect that, although battered some, we are still upon earth. Secretary Masters' indications are that with a little more time they will be in line with any of our sister locals.

Treasurer Brewer reports that Toronto is progressing along all right, and we are made to believe him, owing to the lovely way we were treated while in the Canadian borders.

Boston, Mass. ROBERT T. ALLEN.

WILLIAMSPORT, PA.

At the September meeting of No. 141 the twentieth anniversary of the granting of a charter to a little bunch of craftsmen by President M. R. H. Witter and Secretary E. S. McIntosh, of the International Typographical Union, on September 23, 1885, was fittingly observed. A short business session was held, at which the report of the eight-hour committee was made, which, owing to its splendid nature, acted as an excellent prelude to that which was to follow. Immediately after adjournment the invited guests were ushered in by the excellent committee of arrangements, T. M. Long, S. Gerstenlauer and M. L. Weaver, and they comprised employers, honorary members and many friends. President A. A. Heller held ticket No. 1 of the program, and his address of welcome was ample to cause all to feel at home, even though he was accused of having a "set" speech. The next number was "An Historical Sketch of No. 141." This began in a "blacksmith shop" and ended in a "fizzle," and the writer will positively not tell who was responsible for it. "Reminiscences," was the part played by that honorary of all honorary members, Elmer E. Persun, city editor of the Sun. What "Petey" does not know of No. 141's early history would not be worth writing. His tribute to the departed tourist, his account of attending the Buffalo convention in 1887 as our first delegate, and many other incidents, both humorous and pathetic, were well received, and his only worry seemed to be to get the words to fit in the line properly. The Rev. William Charles Hogg, pastor of the First Presbyterian church and fraternal delegate to labor organizations in the Northumberland Presbytery, was then called upon. He at once brought up the question of set speeches, and felt unprepared, but he wasn't, and kept up a running fire of good things that we never tire of. Then came "Reminiscent" talks by a long list of our earlier members, including W. M. Volkmer, Levi P. Irvin, Dr. Albra Baker, Dr. W. P. Logue, J. J. Galbraith, E. T. Wolf, E. E. Schuyler, W. J. C. Greevy, Cyrus Heller and S. Gerstenlauer.

Of the fourteen charter members four still remain upon our active list, three are honorary members, three hold cards in other jurisdictions and the rest have answered the call of "30."

The letter of Manager Lamade, of Pennsylvania Grit, who was attending the State Editorial Asso-

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ciation meeting in Pittsburg, was received with applause. It expressed sorrowfulness at being forced to miss the celebration and was full of best wishes for our future welfare, and hope that the present friendly relations between employer and employe might continue through many years to come.

Refreshments were served, consisting of Harrinton's best, our own make and blue label brands.

Eight hours—well, I guess. Committee reports negotiations practically concluded and about all signed, and No. 141 expects to be in the successful column before this gets to press.

The ministers here and all over are just more than getting upon the right side of the union man. There's a subject for some more advertising by Toasted Dough and Molasses Gripe Nuts Christian Worker Post.

Our country printers are standing by us nobly. Up to this writing we have not heard of one who has answered the milk and honey advertisements.

On Tuesday morning, October 17, Joe E. Chambers, a member of No. 141, departed this life, aged thirty-five years. Mr. Chambers was well and favorably known as the actor-printer, having appeared often before local audiences in delightful skits. He was a member of the "Musical Mokes," which has had some extensive and varied experiences. He came to the city from Mifflinburg, Pa., was an expert linotype operator, had a host of friends, all of whom join with us in extending our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved widow and children. Death came after a long period of sickness caused by diabetes. S. HERMAN ALTER.

TACOMA, WASH.

Out here on the coast we are watching the progress of the eight-hour struggle with considerable gratification at the splendid results so far achieved. The last meeting of No. 190 instructed the president to congratulate the executive council on the winning fight being made, and to pledge our support to the extent of our resources. We've had eight hours for eight years, and we know enough to hang on to a good thing when we get it.

In August an increase in our job scale from $3 to $3.50 per day, and in our news scale from $4 and $4.50 to $4.50 and $5 was asked for. Employers demurred, offering, instead, to sign for one, two or three years, the old scale, with foremen given power to pay all superior workmen a higher rate; in other words, the new scale. The union accepted the proposal for one year, and October 1 new contracts became effective. Seven-eighths of all regular employes, news and job, were raised by the foremen to the new rates of 50 cents higher. Both employers and employes seem satisfied with the peaceful and satisfactory solution arrived at.

One of our oldtimers, Robert E. Fuller, left us in September. Bob was foreman of the Tacoma News for eight or ten years. Another longtime Tacoma printer, Richard P. Milne, succeeded to the position; and still another, about ten years ago foreman of the same paper, C. A. Buchanan, has just returned from San Francisco. I have called these boys oldtimers, but really there isn't an old man in the bunch. Mr. Cassidy, of Spokane, dropped in a night or two ago to shake hands with friends. He has been in Spokane so long—ever since he left Tacoma—that I suppose they call him an oldtimer over there now. He looks as jolly as ever.

I've been reading the big fat October JOURNAL, and it's apparent everybody had his or her money's worth in Toronto. One correspondent, in paying his compliments to the gentler sex in attendance, said "God bless the ladies" so many times he made me jealous.

Hurrah for the eight-hour stand-patters!

CHARLES PERRY TAYLOR.

EIGHT HOURS 'TIS.

In looking over a Sunday paper I find the following in a brief history of the labor movement: "The first national trade union in the United States was formed by the journeymen printers in 1850, and this subsequently became the International Typographical Union, and rapidly spread till it embraced every state and the Dominion of Canada. The rapid growth of this organization soon led to a like organization in other lines." We are proud of this fact of the past, but we can swell with pride at the present. The membership of the International Typographical Union is being tried in the eight-hour movement and not found wanting, and no doubt surprised many with the way they responded to the call from the officers, as it had been stated that the majority of the members were not in favor of it. No, they don't show it. No, they didn't want it—only they thought they did. From the many reports some people had another think coming.

The fact remains that the eight-hour day is a progressive move and has come to stay. It is only in line with the march of industrial development. We can go back, and not so very many years, when the same arguments were advanced against the reducing of the workday from twelve to ten hours and from ten to nine. One of these, which is used frequently in the agitation for an eight-hour day, is (by the way, it ought to be patented) "that in a shorter workday the workingmen would find more time to spend in the saloon to get drunk." Whoever thought of that deserves a tablet in the hall of fame. The following was taken from a speech delivered by an official connected with the Panama canal commission:

> I believe the eight-hour law was intended not merely for our own people, who obtained the immediate personal benefit of it, but it was intended that, as an employer of labor everywhere upon the habitable globe, the United States should hold itself out as an advanced model. But I believe, my friends, that that ruling will not cost the government of the United States one dollar.

That sounds more like it. With the improved machinery that doubles the amount of work done, and labor-saving devices, something should be done in the matter of shorter hours of work to balance this. At the American Federation of Labor convention some years ago the following was a part of the committee report and should appeal to all fairminded people: There is no movement of

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more value to the working people than that which will lighten the burden of those who are overworked and underpaid and which will give employment to those who are searching in vain for a better chance to live. The realization of the eight-hour day to them means better food and better raiment, happier homes, better citizens, a nobler manhood and a higher civilization. As we approach this question we realize fully the magnitude of the forces arrayed against us, the indifference of the working people themselves, their old-time prejudices and the many dissensions which divide them." The typographical unions of the country are now on the firing line; the issue and battle were forced by the enemy. Shall we retreat? No, not now. P. H. McMahon.

North Adams, Mass.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Have you changed your eight-day clock to an eight-hour one?

See that the label is also on your printing.

It is queer that the employing job printers should make such a resistance against granting the eight-hour day to their help. Why, the newspaper publishers here never as much as hesitated when the request was made of them. The answer to this question is very simple, and in a few words: It all depends upon the kind of men you work for and the spirit of the men you have to deal with and come in contact with. A resisting proprietor will show his greed for money, and think a man who works for a living has no rights, only to exist for his special benefit. He can come down to the office at 10 A. M., plank his feet up on his desk, sit back, light his cigar, and say to himself: "Now, slaves, work away." You earn $100 for him, he gives you perhaps $10 for your share of it. He looks wise, and you do the work. You, job men, not only do the work, but you build up his institution and make him wealthy. Do not think for a minute he is in the business for his health or for the pleasure of it.

I often laugh at one excuse of the proprietors of the job end of the business in regard to competition in prices on jobs. Just think of it, they have an organization of their own and can not keep up prices! I guess they think we men ought to do the same. Well, they have found out that our organization is not built that way. Don't you think so?

The Detroit strikebreaker who committed suicide in Cleveland in September perhaps thought that Satan had a strike on, and the chances for ratting there were better.

Fourteen were initiated at our October meeting.

Twelve men are still out at the Gillman plant.

By all means keep that raincoat. It might be useful on Pike's Peak.

The Sunday afternoon union label socials have started in for the winter. Do not fail to attend them and bring your families with you.

Get into the wagon supported by Colorado "springs" and it won't jar you.

Joseph Weiner.

In Memoriam

CHARLES H. HYDE.

Charles H. Hyde died on Monday, September 11, at St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn, of diabetes and gangrene, after a painful operation which resulted in the amputation of one of his legs, causing his death.

Mr. Hyde was born in New York, in the early 50's, served as apprentice to the Hasford Printing Company, of New York city, and for the past twenty-five years has been employed as an assistant foreman to Edward B. Jones, of the Metropolitan Printing Company, Twenty-sixth street.

In the death of Mr. Hyde No. 6 has lost a steady, faithful, honest and upright member, one who was ever ready to assist his fellow man; a man who was loyal to unionism, never without the "Button," even in death. Mr. Hyde was a member of No. 6 about thirty years.

The members of the Metropolitan Printing Company's chapel extend their heartfelt sympathy to the relatives and friends of the deceased, and particularly to his little son Charles, a boy of seven years, who has been left alone in the world through his father's death.

Mr. Hyde was interred at Cypress Hills, on Wednesday, September 13, in the family plot.

E. W. SHERRARD.

At a meeting of Galveston Typographical Union No. 28, held October 1, 1905, the following resolutions were adopted upon the death of E. W. Sherrard:

Whereas, It has pleased the All Wise Ruler to remove from our midst our fellow member, E. W. Sherrard; therefore, be it

Resolved, That by his death we have lost a true and tried member of many years standing—one who was always ready to advance the welfare of the union.

Resolved, That we extend to the family of deceased our heartfelt sympathy.

Resolved, That in respect to his memory the charter of our union be draped in mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the union and a copy be sent to the family of our deceased brother.

JOHN M. ANDERSON.

Halifax (N. S.) Typographical Union No. 130 unanimously adopted the following at their regular meeting, held on October 7:

Whereas, The hand of death having removed from our midst our friend and fellow craftsman, John M. Anderson, we are desirous of testifying our love for his memory, and expressing an earnest sympathy with the household thus deprived of loving husband and father; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is but a just tribute to the memory of the departed to say that in regretting his removal from our midst, we mourn for one who was in every way worthy of our love and respect; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we sincerely condole with the family of the deceased on account of the visitation with which it has pleased Divine Providence

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to afflict them, and commend them for consolation to Him who orders all things for the best, and whose chastisements are meant in mercy; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the widow and family of our late brother, and our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that they be inscribed upon the minutes of the meeting and published in our local papers, Acadian Recorder and Evening Mail. Also a transcript forwarded to THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL for publication.

E. S. M'MASTER.

Resolutions on the death of E. S. McMaster, adopted by Grand Forks Typographical Union No. 311:

Whereas, It has pleased an All-Wise Providence to remove from our midst one of our most active and beloved brother workmen, E. S. McMaster, a charter member of this union, and a man who had served his organization faithfully and well in all official capacities from its beginning in 1892; and,

Whereas, In his death Grand Forks Typographical Union No. 311 loses a wise counselor in the cause of unionism, whose character and workmanship had endeared him to his employer and all who knew him and labored with him; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we deeply mourn the demise of Brother McMaster, who, in the prime of life, was

E. S. McMASTER.

taken from among us August 15, 1905, causing a break in our ranks which will be hard to fill.

Resolved, That we hereby extend to the bereaved widow and children our heartfelt sympathy in the loss of a kind husband and father; and, be it further

Resolved, That as a mark of respect to our departed brother, the charter of this union be draped in mourning for a period of sixty days; that a copy of these resolutions be furnished the widow of the deceased; that these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, and a transcript forwarded to THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL for publication.

OSCAR DONAHO.

At a meeting of St. Louis Typographical Union No. 8, held October 1, 1905, the following resolutions were adopted by a rising vote:

Whereas, A regrettable accident has deprived us of the fellowship of our late associate, Oscar Donaho; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of St. Louis Typographical Union No. 8, feel keenly his absence from among us, and deplore his untimely death.

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved family assurance of our heartfelt sympathy and such consolation as human hearts can offer upon an occasion such as this.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this chapel and that a copy thereof be presented to the stricken relatives, and another copy forwarded to THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL for publication.

ARTHUR J. AMOS.

The following resolutions were adopted by Mobile (Ala.) Union No. 27:

Whereas, The grim reaper, Death, has gathered into his garner our brother, Arthur J. Amos, on August 20, 1905.

Whereas, Mr. Amos was a loyal member of the union, a true friend and a loving husband and father; therefore,

Resolved, That we deplore his loss and extend to his family our heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement.

Resolved, further, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to his family and also furnished to THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

EDWIN FULKERSON.

The following resolutions were adopted by Zanesville (Ohio) Union No. 199 on the death of Edwin Fulkerson:

Whereas, Death has invaded our ranks and taken from our midst our esteemed fellow member, Edwin Fulkerson; and,

Whereas, By his death Zanesville Typographical Union No. 199 has lost a true and faithful member; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we keenly feel the loss we have sustained and extend to the family of our deceased brother our heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement.

Resolved, That, as a mark of respect, the charter of this union be draped for thirty days, a copy of these resolutions be furnished the family, and the same be spread upon the records of this union.

THE UNION BUTTON QUESTION.

In the October JOURNAL I saw an article from Mr. Page in regard to the advancement of the union button.

Most printers would wear a button if they had one, and some would not wear one at all, and if they were assessed on their cards for one there would be a big roar—not for the money, but for the principle. I think as good a plan as any would be for each local union to instruct the secretary to keep a supply of buttons on hand, say a half-dozen. I have asked several printers why they did not wear a button. "Oh! I don't know; never took the trouble to send for one." Asked if they would buy one if I would send for it. "Yes." And they did, and more are waiting for buttons now. This plan would cause no hard feeling among the members, and it works well here, as nearly every member of No. 271 has a button.

Boise, Idaho. E. R. THOMPSON.

HIS HISTORY.

An Indian Territory editor makes this frank remark: "Ten years ago we entered the newspaper business poor, but honest. We are still poor."—New York Sun.

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Official Budget

THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL

ISSUED ON THE FIFTH OF EACH MONTH.

AT ROOMS 640-650 NEWTON CLAYPOOL BUILDING, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

J. W. BRAMWOOD, Editor and Publisher

Entered at the postoffice, Indianapolis, Ind., as second-class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.—One dollar per annum to any part of the United States or Canada; foreign, $1.50 per annum; single copies, 10 cents each.

To insure prompt insertion, all official matter, communications and advertisements should reach this office BEFORE the TWENTIETH OF THE MONTH PRECEDING PUBLICATION.

Advertising rates made known on application. All letters and remittances should be addressed to the editor and publisher.

OFFICIAL BATTLE CRY OF THE I. T. U.

We propose to sell to the employer eight hours out of twenty-four, and we will do as we please with the remaining sixteen.

NOTICE TO SECRETARIES.

Items for the official columns of THE JOURNAL should be prepared on a separate sheet, and the style of the paper followed as closely as possible. Such items should not be made a part of a letter dealing with other subjects, for if this is done the items are likely to be overlooked, even though the greatest care be exercised. Write as plainly as possible—especially proper names—using one side of the sheet only. Communications must in all instances be accompanied by the author's name and address. All official matter must be in the hands of the editor BEFORE THE TWENTIETH OF EACH MONTH, to insure insertion in the issue immediately following. The observance of the foregoing will tend to insure what is desired by all—promptness and accuracy in the publication of official matter.

THE JOURNAL MAILING LIST.

When a member requests a change in his JOURNAL address, he should give the name and number of the union with which he is affiliated, together with his present and former address.

Additions to the mailing list can only be made when received through the local secretary. Members not receiving the magazine should furnish the local secretary with their addresses.

Additions, corrections or alterations reported by local secretaries should be kept separate from other correspondence. When a member deposits his card, and his name is reported for the subscription list, the secretary should state where the member previously received THE JOURNAL, and give the name and number of the union with which he was affiliated. When a member draws his card, is suspended or expelled, or in any manner ceases to be an active member of the local, the secretary should request that his name be dropped from the mailing list.

A large number of those who take cards and remove to unorganized towns fail to renew their cards. To prevent loss in such instances, it has been decided that members holding cards, and located outside of the jurisdiction of a local union, must either deposit their cards with the nearest union and pay dues each month, or pay International dues in advance, in order to get THE JOURNAL. Where a card-holder pays his dues to the local in advance, a specific report should be made by the secretary upon the case, in order that the name can be placed on the list and the magazine sent to the member for the time for which dues have been paid.

The 25th of each month is the latest date upon which changes for the succeeding issue can be made on our mailing list.

Upon request, secretaries will be furnished with a copy of the list of their members to whom THE JOURNAL is being sent.

All correspondence regarding THE JOURNAL should be addressed to J. W. BRAMWOOD, Newton Claypool building, Indianapolis, Ind.

ADDRESSES WANTED.

Tony Comstock, send address to Al E. Overholtzer at Palm Beach, Fla.

W. A. Graves will please write to Sam B. Avery, 6 Bridge street, Worcester, Mass.

Arthur Schoeler, please send address to V. D. Grow, 810 Olive street, St. Louis, Mo.

Winfield Scott, please send address to L. T., 1306 Magazine street, New Orleans, La.

J. G. Hock, please write to your brother, Al Hock, 3 Boyle place, Fond du Lac, Wis.

J. W. Pinkney, or any one knowing his whereabouts, communicate with G. P. Makee, Portal, N. D.

Louis Poullain, send address to your brother, William Poullain, Beaumont, Texas. He is anxious to hear from you.

W. H. Holliday, formerly of St. Louis, communicate with Mrs. W. H. Holliday, 1429 North Seventh street, St. Louis, Mo.

Ben Ali Smith, or any one knowing his whereabouts, communicate with Mrs. Mary Smith, 1627 Southgate street, Louisville, Ky.

Albert E. Brown, Frank H. Millard, Gladwin Bland, Louis Layfield. Write your old friend "Strip," Miner Office, Butte, Mont.

Eugene C. Bennett will learn something to his advantage by communicating with Mrs. Bennett, 532 South Flower street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Charles E. Topf, or any one knowing his whereabouts, communicate with his mother, Betty Unmessig, Rural Route No. 4, Leavenworth, Kan.

Any one knowing the address of E. E. Garrison is requested to communicate with F. C. Birdsall, secretary Union No. 49, box 681, Denver, Colo.

Walter A. Reed, last heard of in New York city, or any one knowing his whereabouts, communicate with Mrs. S. Z. Reed, 598 School street, Lowell, Mass.

Andrew A. Latimer, F. B. Ulrich, W. Miller, Will R. Lounsbury, J. J. Douglas, George Thrasher, Ernst Crawford, John Underwood, C. E. Rippard, Fred Hoor (or Hoar), W. H. Goggin, C. B. Jennings, C. R. Stimson, Charles Hilsom, C. A. Hinsey, M. E. Haughton, Ralph L. Lewis, J. E. Rickard, D. V. Casey, Charles Williams, James Conner, ——— Towe, H. R. Knapp, Mrs. Lewis, care J. W. Lewis, Brown Glenwood, D. W. Hughes, C. S. Osborn, send addresses to J. W.

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Bramwood, Newton Claypool building, Indianapolis, Ind., and get mail.

A. J. Fitzsimmons, or any one knowing his whereabouts, is requested to communicate with W. C. Hewitt, room 2, Johnson building, Springfield, Ohio.

Cleve S. Wiley, send address to J. A. Hamilton, care Crescent, Orrville, Ohio, and get information regarding a handsome estate to which you have fallen heir.

William J. Berger, formerly of Cleveland, Ohio, or any one knowing his whereabouts, communicate with H. Johnson, suite 5, 374 Huron street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Charles Sharkey, last heard of in California, or any one knowing his whereabouts, communicate with Mrs. M. Herman, 17 Monmouth street, East Boston, Mass.

Any information concerning Will S. Abbott, who withdrew his card from Denver Union in May, 1903, will be thankfully received by his wife at 911 Sixteenth street, Denver, Colo.

Any one knowing the whereabouts of C. Clugston, W. H. Molton and J. W. Reynolds, will confer a favor by corresponding with William Abell, 93 Abbott street, Providence, R. I.

Any one knowing the present address of Allan Anderson, formerly of New York, will confer a great favor by writing his father, J. Anderson, care Evening Mail, New York city.

"Bud" Mathews, or his wife, Adah T. Mathews, last heard of in San Francisco, Cal., or any one knowing their whereabouts, communicate with Mrs. D. Ridenour, 1367 North Spaulding avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Information wanted of J. T. Moore; five feet four inches high, very stout, and had a limping gait, owing to paralysis of left side. Was at one time a member of Atlanta Union. Address his sister, Mrs. H. E. Orr, 428 Bute street, Norfolk, Va.

Wilford LeClaire, known as "Frenchy," died at Vicksburg, Miss., September 22, 1905. Any one knowing the whereabouts of the relatives of the deceased is requested to correspond with M. J. McAuliffe, jr., care Mississippi Printing Company, Vicksburg, Miss.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Card No. 93608, issued March 7, 1905, to L. A. Owen by Secretary-Treasurer Bramwood, has been lost. This certificate, if found or presented for deposit, should be returned to headquarters.

Card No. 77886, issued to J. A. Gillis by Peterborough Union No. 248, has been lost and a duplicate issued. If found or presented for deposit, return to J. G. Perry, box 730, Peterborough, Ont.

Card No. 101427, issued by Valdosta Union No. 451 to Jack Powell, has been lost and a duplicate issued. If found or presented for deposit, return to Charles R. Reid, 305 Jones street, Valdosta, Ga.

Card No. 80282, issued to A. Forest by Montreal Union No. 176 on July 31, has been lost and a duplicate issued. If found or presented for deposit, return to J. Beckingham, box 734, Montreal, P. Q.

Card No. 93729, issued to W. J. Bishop by Lincoln Union No. 209, has been lost and a duplicate issued. If found or presented for deposit, return to F. H. Hebbard, 1527 Washington street, Lincoln, Neb.

Card No. 85873, issued to R. S. Crawford by Marion Union No. 286, has been lost and a duplicate issued. If found or presented for deposit, return to H. Charter, 413 North Branson street, Marion, Ind.

Card No. 94015, issued to Howard Christy by Chattanooga Union No. 89, September 26, has been lost and a duplicate issued. If found or presented for deposit, return to John O'Brien, 820 Georgia avenue, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Secretary receiving card 33049 or 33050, issued by West Chester Union No. 466, please hold and communicate with R. Frank McCormick, secretary-treasurer No. 466, 509 South Church street, West Chester, Pa. These cards are missing from our book and are supposed to be in the possession of Gilbert O. Foraker, former secretary of this union, who absconded with the union funds.

UNIONS IN ARREARS OCTOBER 25.

Section 1, article ix, of the constitution, requires that: "International dues for each month shall be collected by subordinate unions and transmitted to the secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union before the twentieth of the succeeding month." Under this law the September per capita of all unions was due at headquarters not later than October 20. The following unions were delinquent on October 25, having failed to make their returns.

In this connection attention is directed to section 7, article vi, of the by-laws, which is as follows:

"Section 7. No funeral-benefit claim shall be allowed unless the deceased was possessed of a current working card at the time of his death, nor shall a funeral-benefit claim be allowed if, at the time of death, the union of which deceased was a member is in arrears for per capita tax to the International Union."

26, Petersburg.
67, Lockport.
83, Hebrew.
98, Bedford.
109, Pittsfield.
147, Ashland, Wis.
178, Geneva.
221, San Diego.
222, Montgomery.
225, McKeesport.
237, Sandusky.
264, Chillicothe.
266, Elkhart.
279, Alexandria, Ind.
282, Sterling.
293, Pensacola.
296, Lindsay.
297, Concord.
309, Columbus, Miss.
313, Texarkana.
339, Beaumont.
340, Nelson.
343, Fort Scott.
351, Sharon.
354, Edwardsville.
357, Parkersburg.
366, Berlin, Ont.
382, Salem, N. J.
383, Martins Ferry.
405, Santa Fe.
406, Mason City.
409, Lorain.
422, Mayaguez.
430, Baker City.
431, Manitowoc.
436, Clarksville.
437, Franklin.
438, New Decatur.
440, Selma.
445, Oswego.
451, Valdosta.
460, Chatham.
478, San Juan.
479, Centralia.
485, Fitzgerald.
486, Gloucester.
501, Moscow.
502, Crookston.
505, Clinton, Ill.
517, Gadsden.
519, Winchester.
527, Oelwein.
528, Eugene.
529, Norwalk, Conn.
534, Allentown.
537, Creston.
540, Monroe.
546, Polish.
551, Bozeman.
554, Hinton.
555, Dunkirk.
558, Natchez.
564, Mankato.
571, Chickasha.
574, Hot Springs.
579, St. Hyacinthe.
580, Marion, Ohio.
587, Guthrie.
591, Pekin.
592, Fort Collins.
604, Edmonton.
607, Millville.
608, Chanute.
617, Wallace.
621, Mayfield.
622, Millinocket.
627, Dover, N. H.
631, Idaho Falls.
635, Poplar Bluff.
647, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
654, Aberdeen, S. D.

MAILERS.

4, Minneapolis.
13, Pittsburg.
14, Detroit.
22, Providence.
24, Buffalo.

NEWSPAPER WRITERS.

10, Montreal.

A WITTY but not over-industrious Celt was one of a street gang. A few minutes before noon, one day, he threw his shovel into the gutter, sat down on the curbstone, and proceeded to fill and light his pipe. Just then the superintendent of streets came around a corner and, seeing Pat, roared out: "Here! What are you throwing down your shovel for at this time of day?" "To cool it, sir-r," said Pat.—Ex.

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CHARTERS ISSUED AND SURRENDERED.

ISSUED.

Lead (S. D.) No. 498—C. F. Sauerbrunn, C. T. Martin, A. W. Merrick, W. C. Benfer, Jess Shaff, G. A. Stout, W. G. Tamblyn, C. C. Jones.

Deadwood (S. D.) No. 636—L. G. Turck, H. F. Sofge, A. D. Landers, Emil Reuther, W. J. Secor, J. R. Warren, E. H. Culbertson, H. M. Knowles, W. H. Reese, Jesse Simmons, John H. Skinner, B. A. Brewster.

Washington (Iowa) No. 663—J. M. Thompson, Morton Sessler, Charles Sessler, A. E. Crim, John Mintier, O. A. Wolf, Dudley Allen, A. J. Crim, Lloyd Diller, N. R. Black.

Fredericton (N. B.) No. 664—G. P. Barrett, F. S. Lister, James White, F. H. Hazlett, F. A. Davies, W. E. Turvey, H. A. Lipsett, A. T. Finnamore.

Newton (N. J.) No. 665—W. J. Mohair, L. C. McKim, L. J. Kishpaugh, William Hendershott, J. A. McCarrick, J. F. Shaffer, C. L. Trudell, R. E. Foster, J. J. Little.

Moncton (N. B.) No. 666—T. W. Parker, G. B. Storey, L. M. Loftus, Alfred Legere, A. J. Boddington, Clifford Stultz, Victor Iqnowyce, Edward S. Scott, P. A. Bennett, P. D. Ayer, C. H. Blakney, Clarence Spooner.

SURRENDERED.

Lead (S. D.), etc., No. 498, Nanaimo (B. C.) No. 337, Greenville (Miss.) No. 553, Redlands (Cal.) No. 584.

THE DEATH ROLL.

ANDERSON, J. M.—At Halifax, N. S., October 4, 1905, of pyæmia. Age 67 years.

BAXTER, W. L.—At Detroit, Mich., September 21, 1905, of general paresis. Age 34 years.

BEATTIE, THOMAS—At Boston, Mass., September 19, 1905, of tuberculosis. Age 28 years.

BRIDGE, GEORGE—At Colorado Springs, Colo., September 27, 1905, of tuberculosis. Age 35 years.

CAIN, JOSEPH—At Newark, N. J., September, 15, 1905, of epilepticus. Age 50 years.

CURTIS, J. R.—At Beaver, Pa., September 24, 1905, of typhoid fever. Age 25 years.

DAUHARTY, A. W.—At Belleville, Ill., October 3, 1905; killed by train. Age 30 years.

DEGUEHERY, L. C.—At Grand Rapids, Mich., September 28, 1905, of paresis. Age 46 years.

DONAHO, OSCAR—At St. Louis, Mo., August 13, 1905; drowned. Age 28 years.

DOONA, THOMAS—At Washington, D. C., September 22, 1905, of tumor of stomach. Age 54 years.

DUNN, G. R.—At Terre Haute, Ind., September 23, 1905, of epilepsy. Age 37 years.

ERRETT, F. H.—At Cleveland, Ohio, September 16, 1905; suicide. Age 50 years.

FULKERSON, EDWARD—At Youngstown, Ohio, September 21, 1905, of complication of diseases. Age 38 years.

GORE, T. W.—At Los Angeles, Cal., October 5, 1905, of Bright's disease. Age 48 years.

HAMSON, J. M.—At Idaho Falls, Idaho, September 26, 1905, of hemorrhage of lungs. Age 23 years.

HUMMEL, G. H.—At Pittsburg, Pa., October 4, 1905, of paralysis. Age 40 years.

HYDE, C. H.—At New York, N. Y., September 11, 1905, of diabetes. Age 53 years.

LECLAIRE, WILFORD—At Vicksburg, Miss., September 23, 1905, of heart failure. Age 35 years.

MALONEY, ADDIE—At Clinton, Iowa, October 3, 1905, of tuberculosis. Age 30 years.

MATTINGLY, J. T.—At Washington, Ind., September 30, 1905, of dropsy. Age 48 years.

OLMSTEAD, H. W.—At Indianapolis, Ind., September 24, 1905, of paresis. Age 55 years.

PEARSON, WILLIAM—At Princeton, Ind., September 19, 1905, of Bright's disease. Age 28 years.

PFEIFER, AMBROSE—At Columbus, Ohio, September 23, 1905, of consumption. Age 44 years.

PHILLIS, R. T.—At Beaver Pa., September 22, 1905, of consumption. Age 29 years.

REBHANN, J. L.—At New York, N. Y., October 12, 1905, of heart failure. Age 50 years.

REILLY, WILLIAM—At New York, N. Y., September 3, 1905, of pistol wound. Age 62 years.

SCHNIER, JOSEPH—At New York, N. Y., September 30, 1905, of pleurisy. Age 40 years.

SHERRARD, E. W.—At Galveston, Texas, September 13, 1905, of heart disease. Age 56 years.

STORM, F. J.—At Milwaukee, Wis., September 10, 1905, of carcinoma of œsophagus. Age 44 years.

TAYLOR, G. M.—At New York, N. Y., September 29, 1905, of gunshot wound. Age 43 years.

TEMPLE, FREDERICK—At Toronto, Ont., September 24, 1905, of peritonitis. Age 33 years.

THOMAS, A. A.—At Memphis, Tenn., October 7, 1905, of endocarditis. Age 27 years.

TUFTS, JOHN—At Baltimore, Md., October 13, 1905, of cirrhosis of liver. Age 65 years.

VAUGHT, J. E.—At Indianapolis, Ind., September 28, 1905, of apoplexy. Age 72 years.

UNION PRINTERS' HOME.

The following is a record of the admissions and departures for the month of September:

ADMITTED.

933—Jeremiah G. McCarty, New York No. 6; age 63 years; admitted September 6, 1905.

932—John Taylor, New York No. 6; age 61 years; admitted September 8, 1905.

940—Erdmann, H. A., San Antonio No. 172; age 38 years; admitted September 10, 1905.

937—Edgar G. Smith, Albuquerque No. 304; age 44 years; admitted September 13, 1905.

944—W. H. McBride, Nashville No. 20; age 63 years; admitted September 20, 1905.

VACATED.

918—A. B. Stindle, Atchison No. 113; age 39 years; admitted July 10, 1905; vacated September 3, 1905; failing health.

890—L. D. Waltmade, Chicago No. 16: age 34 years; admitted April 15, 1905; vacated September 20, 1905; able to work.

759—Chester Masten, Buffalo No. 9; age 46 years; admitted November 5, 1904; vacated September 23, 1905; wanted to go home.

EXPELLED.

826—Oscar McNay, New York No. 6; age 42 years; admitted August 11, 1904; expelled September 16, 1905; interference with employes.

914—Elmer J. Shepherd, New York No. 6; age 41 years; admitted June 26, 1905; expelled September 16, 1905; engaging with money making enterprise.

DIED.

787—Robert Middleton, Seattle No. 202; age 72 years; admitted April 11, 1904; died September 4, 1905; progressive paralysis.

Number of inmates September 1..... 140
Number of inmates September 30..... 139
Average number for the month..... 140

CHARLES DEACON, Superintendent.

FREDDIE: "I want a dime for being good."

Mrs. Johnson: "Why, your little brother said he would be good for a nickel."

Freddie: "I'll punch that kid as soon as I catch him. I always said he was a scab."—The Telegram.

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APPLICATIONS FROM UNORGANIZED TOWNS.

Amherst, N. S.—Beverly Coggin, age 24 years; at trade nine years; learned trade in Sussex, N. B.

Camden, Ohio—Edward Brower, age 20 years; at trade four years; learned trade in Camden, Ohio.

Cicero, Ind.—Clarence M. Ervin, age 20 years; at trade four years; learned trade in Pennville, Sharpsville and Cicero, Ind.; worked in Noblesville and Westfield, Ind.

Floresville, Texas—H. C. Thompson, age 60 years; at trade forty years; learned trade in San Antonio, Texas; worked in Lake Charles and San Antonio.

Fulton, Ky.—R. C. Baird, age 22 years; at trade four years; learned trade in Fulton, Ky.; worked in Rives, Tenn.

Lake Odessa, Mich.—Claude Phelps, age 24 years; at trade six years; learned trade in Tekonsha, Mich.; worked in Colon, Mich.

Madera, Cal.—J. Emory Ladd, age 29 years; at trade thirteen years; learned trade in Madera, Cal.

Mt. Vernon, Ill.—Ira E. Geiger; age 39 years; at trade twenty-one years; learned business in Rushville, Ind.; formerly a member of the union but allowed card to lapse.

New Roads, La.—William H. Fowler, age 32 years; at trade twenty-one years; learned trade in Oxford, N. C.; worked in Donaldsonville and New Roads, La.

Pawhuska, Okla.—W. B. Knight, age 43 years; at trade twenty-two years; learned trade in Orrville, Ohio; worked in Raton, N. M., Holdenville and Quinton, I. T.

Piedmont, Mo.—William H. Lewis, age 26 years; at trade ten years; learned trade in Potosi, Mo.; always worked in unorganized towns.

Sparta, Tenn.—R. P. Baker, age 56 years; at trade forty years; learned trade in McMinnville, Tenn.

Tifton, Ga.—Alfred E. Hay, age 38 years; at trade twenty-five years; learned trade in England; worked in Savannah and Macon, Ga., and Jacksonville, Fla.; formerly a member, but allowed card to lapse while working in country towns.

Vernon, Texas—Homer Harris, age 18 years; at trade five years; learned trade in Bowie, Texas.

Westfield, N. J.—J. W. Wall, age 29 years; at trade ten years; learned trade in Westfield, N. J.

Winchester, N. H.—Jesse H. Buffum; age 25 years; at trade four years; always worked in unorganized towns.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

5, Columbus, Ohio—Frank Kyle, age 38 years; at trade eighteen years; formerly a member of Lancaster (Ohio) Union. William Schaeneman, age 21 years; at trade four years; learned trade in Akron, Ohio.

8, Denver, Colo. (Mailers)—J. W. Menard, of Pueblo, Colo.; worked in Colorado Springs, Colo.

12, Butte, Mont. (Newspaper Writers)—Frank Conway, worked in Dillon and Missoula, Mont. W. E. Ellsworth, worked on Sun, New York, N. Y., Anaconda and Great Falls, Mont.

17, New Orleans, La.—E. T. Duckert, age 45 years; at trade twenty years; learned trade in New Orleans. John H. Harrison, age 37 years; at trade ten years; learned trade in New Orleans. Horace F. Massie, age 31 years; at trade ten years; learned trade in New Orleans. Lester Walker, age 22 years; at trade eight years; learned trade in New Orleans.

32, Norfolk, Va.—J. H. Burroughs, age 40 years; learned trade in Norfolk; formerly a member of Norfolk Union. J. D. Moore, worked in Jacksonville, Fla., and towns in North Carolina.

35, Evansville, Ind.—A. C. Sheldon, age 29 years; at trade twelve years; learned trade in Cannelton, Ind.

38, Haverhill, Mass.—Herbert L. Poore, age 28 years; at trade fourteen years; worked in Franklin, N. H.

56, Stockton, Cal.—Dalon A. Alexander, age 29 years; at trade twelve years; learned trade in Wilmington, N. C.; never worked in a union town.

66, Portland, Me.—John A. Woodward, age 50 years; at trade thirty-four years; learned trade in Barre, Mass.; worked in Boston, Mass. Joseph L. Whilley, age 32 years; at trade seventeen years; learned trade in Boston, Mass.; worked in Augusta, Me.

75, Burlington, Iowa—E. H. Stivers, age 24 years; learned trade in Brainerd; worked in Portland, Ore., and St. Joseph, Mich.

78, Fort Wayne, Ind.—Walter M. Kear, age 26 years; at business for eleven years; never worked in a union town. Henry C. Hille, age 30 years; at trade three and one-half years; learned business in Dayton, Ohio, and Fort Wayne, Ind. O. S. Humphrey, age 27 years; at trade fourteen years; served apprenticeship at Van Wert, Ohio; never worked in a union town.

82, Colorado Springs, Colo.—O. E. Meyer, age 32 years; worked eight years in Red Bud, Chester and Pinckneyville, Ill.; never worked in union town. S. S. Shippy, age 24 years; worked nine years in Lamoni, Leon, and Davis City, Iowa; never worked in union town.

87, Houston, Texas—Robert M. Auderer, age 24 years; at trade nine years; learned trade in Houston. W. C. Janes, age 30 years; at trade seventeen years; learned trade in Crocket, Texas; worked in Wharton, Crocket and Anderson, Texas; never worked in a union town. Carl Clark, age 21 years; at trade six years; learned trade in Ottumwa, Iowa; never applied for admission before. George E. Morin, age 21 years; at trade five years; worked in Galveston, Texas, and Little Rock, Ark.

89, Chattanooga, Tenn.—G. T. Proxmire, age 30 years; at trade fourteen years; learned trade in Sunbright, Tenn.; worked in Chattanooga, Dayton and Kingston, Tenn. W. T. Terry, age 24 years; at trade eight years; learned trade in Smithville, Tenn.; formerly a member of Chattanooga Union, but allowed card to lapse while working in country towns. L. S. Champitte, age 24 years; at trade six years; learned trade in Cleveland, Tenn.

91, Toronto, Ont.—W. H. Baxter, age 21 years; at trade eight years; learned trade in Prescott, Ont. John Holt, age 21 years; learned trade in Toronto. John T. Saunders, age 38 years; learned trade in England; worked in Minneapolis, Minn., and Winnipeg, Man.; formerly a member of Winnipeg Union. Jacob Markowitz, age 28 years; at trade twelve years; learned trade in Roumania; worked in New York, N. Y. W. C. Whitney, age 21 years; at trade five years; worked in Iroquois, Ont.

93, Macon, Ga.—S. S. Speer, formerly a member of Pensacola Union, but allowed card to lapse.

101, Washington, D. C.—Newton S. Cologne, age 49 years; was a member up to 1896; has not worked at the business since.

115, Salt Lake City, Utah—H. E. Westgate, age 32 years; at trade fifteen years; learned trade in Sycamore, Ill.; worked in DeKalb, Ill.; never made application before. Edward L. Foster, age 18 years; learned trade in Salt Lake City; for apprentice membership.

137, Johnstown, Pa.—Edgar Morrison, at trade five years in Mount Pleasant and Greensburg, Pa. Richard Duffey, at trade fourteen years; allowed card to lapse while working in country towns.

138, Austin, Texas—George Keahey, age 33 years; at trade seventeen years; learned trade in Georgetown, Texas. W. B. Collins, age 26 years; learned trade and worked ten years at the business in Llano, Texas. C. R. English, age 38 years; at trade ten years; has worked in Bonham, Sherman and Texarkana, Texas.

139, Stratford, Ont.—G. R. McBrien, age 18

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years; at trade five years; learned trade in Clinton, Ont.; worked in Niagara Falls, Ont. Laurie Warner, age 19 years; at trade six years; learned trade in Barrie, Ont.; worked in Tottenham and Thornbury, Ont.

148, Wichita, Kan.—Sam Ridenour, age 31 years; at trade eighteen years; formerly held card, but lost it some years ago; has been working in unorganized towns.

158, Springfield, Mo.—Oscar P. Sisson, age 29 years; at trade seven years; worked in Butler and St. Louis, Mo. E. J. Cline, age 25 years; at trade five years; worked in Amoret, Mo., Paola, Kan., and Kansas City, Mo.

176, Montreal, P. Q.—R. Malkin, worked in Tweed, Ont., and Buffalo, N. Y. George Arnold, age 28 years; at trade five years; learned trade in Montreal. George Colburn, age 36 years; at trade twenty years; learned trade in Rockville, Conn.; worked in Rouses Point, N. Y.

182, Akron, Ohio—A. T. Jones, age 28 years; at trade twelve years; learned the business in Canterburg, Ohio; has worked in Johnstown, Pa.; made application for membership in Columbus, Ohio, in 1899.

202, Seattle, Wash.—Mrs. Nellie Pellette, age 23 years; learned trade in Ashland, Wis.

207, Eureka, Cal.—A. J. Gignac, age 34 years; at trade four years; learned trade in Placerville, Cal.

219, Canton, Ohio—Hugh Conkling, age 23 years; at trade ten years; learned trade in Ligonier, Ind.; worked in Otterbein, Oxford and Veedersburg, Ind.

230, Danville, Ill.—L. S. Maddock, age 33 years; at trade eighteen years; worked in Covington, Ky.; Columbus, Tenn.; Mattoon, Ill., and Augusta, Ga.

244, Cumberland, Md.—W. E. Humrickhouse.

270, New Castle, Pa.—T. C. McCleary, age 62 years; learned trade in New Castle; formerly a member of Galveston (Texas) Union.

271, Boise, Idaho—R. O. Bacon, formerly a member, but allowed card to lapse. W. K. Rutter, formerly a member, but allowed card to lapse.

283, Oklahoma City, Okla.—E. Hultsch, age 36 years; at trade seven years; learned trade in Oto, Iowa; worked in Cherokee, Iowa; Conby, Minn., and St. Charles, Mo. Orvis W. Anthony, at trade five years; worked in Franklin, Neb., Enid, Okla., Chickasha, I. T., and Hennessey, Okla. Margaret Gray, learned trade in Gazette office, St. Louis, Mo.; formerly a member of Oklahoma City Union. Elmer Carson, at trade four years in unorganized towns; for apprentice membership. J. B. Thoburn, age 39 years; formerly a member of No. 283, but allowed card to lapse while in other business. J. F. Stevens, age 26 years; learned trade on News, Champaign, Ill.; worked in Casey, Ill. W. M. Carr, age 32 years; at trade twenty-two years; formerly a member of Indianapolis Union, but allowed card to lapse while working in unorganized towns. Shirley Chapman, age 31 years; formerly a member of defunct El Reno (Okla.) Union. Thomas Hennessey, age 20 years; learned trade in El Reno, Okla. G. G. Lightsey, age 26 years; learned trade in Marion, Ala.; worked in country towns in Texas. G. F. Solburg, age 26 years; learned trade in Salina, Kan.; formerly a member of New York Union, but allowed card to lapse while not working at the trade. Jake Rotchslein, age 18 years; learned trade in Chickasha. John C. Cassady, age 22 years; learned trade in Cheyenne, Okla. D. K. Stauffer, age 24 years; learned trade in Columbus, Kan.; worked in El Reno and Lawton, Okla. James A. Neal, age 21 years; for apprentice membership.

286, Marion, Ind.—W. Arthur Nall, age 24 years; learned trade at Philadelphia, Pa.; worked in Detroit, Mich.

299, Tampa, Fla.—Hewett Hill, age 44 years; learned trade in Oxford, Ohio; worked in Eustis and Gainesville, Fla. P. W. Carr, age 51 years; at trade twenty-four years; learned trade in Durant, Miss.

316, North Adams, Mass.—Henry J. Valade, age 18 years; at trade four years; learned trade in North Adams.

336, Oneida, N. Y.—Leon A. Wilson, worked in Gloversville, Niagara Falls and Rome, N. Y.

347, Wabash, Ind.—Ned P. Keys, age 37 years; has worked in Chicago, Cleveland and Detroit; allowed card to lapse.

351, Sharon, Pa.—William Weaver, age 19 years; at trade four years; learned trade in Sharon. Lon Romelfanger, age 19 years; at trade five years; learned trade in Sharon.

352, Phœnix, Ariz.—O. W. Johnson, age 30 years; at trade ten years; learned trade in Danville, Va.

368, Litchfield, Ill.—Fred W. Vasel, age 21 years; at trade eight years; learned trade in the Illinois school for the deaf, Jacksonville, Ill.; worked in Hillsboro, Ill. Lloyd H. Boyd, age 26 years; at trade thirteen years; learned trade in Hillsboro, Ill.; worked in Nokomis, Ill., Ripley, Tenn., and Granada, Miss.

379, Ithaca, N. Y.—Warren H. Jarvis, age 21 years; at trade three years; for apprentice membership. Lucy Haylett, age 22 years; at trade three and a half years; for apprentice membership. George B. Freer, age 34 years; at trade twelve years; learned trade in Cortland, N. Y.; worked in Earlville, Groton and DeRuyter, N. Y. E. E. Atkinson, age 28 years; at trade fourteen years; learned trade in Manlius, N. Y.; worked in Dryden, Cortland and Tully, N. Y. W. J. Sykes, age 28 years; at trade eight years; learned trade in Groton, N. Y. J. E. Walter, age 38 years, at trade twenty-one years; learned trade in Rome, N. Y.; worked in Cortland, N. Y.

380, Augusta, Me.—Thomas B. Berran, age 21 years; learned trade in Augusta; worked in Waterville, Me.

381, Boone, Iowa—A. D. Granger, age 37 years; worked in Sumner, Jefferson and Grand Junction, Iowa. W. E. Dingman, age 34 years; worked in Newton and Maxwell, Iowa.

403, Tulsa, I. T.—Earl Wing, age 21 years; at trade six years; learned trade in Carthage, Ill.; worked in Osmand and Pierce, Neb.

412, Kokomo, Ind.—T. V. Potter, age 40 years; worked at trade ten years; learned business at Preston, Iowa; made application to No. 16, but left before being taken in.

415, Butler, Pa.—Harry A. Brooks, age 23 years; at trade seven years; learned trade in Girard, Pa.; worked in Erie, Pa., and Cleveland, Ohio; formerly a member, but allowed card to lapse.

429, Battle Creek, Mich.—J. B. Farra, age 39 years; at trade twenty-six years; learned trade in Philadelphia, Pa.; formerly a member of Philadelphia Union.

444, Champaign-Urbana, Ill.—Frank Hamilton, learned trade in Boonville, Mo.; worked in St. Louis, Mo. Daniel Flanners, age 22 years; at trade four and a half years in small towns in Michigan.

452, New Kensington, etc., Pa.—Harry E. Bonsall, age 43 years; at trade thirty years; learned trade in Mifflintown, Pa.; worked in Harrisburg, Pa.

459, St. Thomas, Ont.—Elam Frey, age 21 years; at trade seven years; learned trade in Berlin, Ont.; worked in Mayville, N. Y.

473, Moberly, Mo.—Bessie O'Bryan, age 26 years; at trade eight years; learned trade in Keytesville, Mo.

498, Lead, S. D.—H. W. McManus, age 24 years; at trade eight years; learned trade in Rapid City, S. D.

499, Deposit, N. Y.—James H. Goodsell, age 60 years; at trade forty-two years; learned trade in Pontiac and Detroit, Mich.; worked in Chicago,

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Ill., and New York, N. Y.; never before applied for membership.

501, Moscow, Idaho—John F. Yost, age 34 years; at trade eighteen years; learned trade in Cuyahoga, Ohio; worked in Spokane, Wash.; formerly a member of Spokane Union.

513, DeSoto, Mo.—W. T. Poston, age 27 years; at trade ten years; learned trade in Bonne Terre, Mo.; worked in Greenville and Elvins, Mo. C. C. Mitchim, age 40 years; at trade twenty years; learned trade in Cape Girardeau, Mo.; worked in Puxico and Willow Springs, Mo.

518, Marion, Ill.—X. Davis, learned trade in Marion, Ill.; has been out of the business for several years. S. K. Casey, learned trade in Marion, Ill.

522, Morristown, N. J.—Miss R. May Decker, age 26 years; at trade six and a half years; learned trade in Rockaway, N. J.; never applied for admission before. Alonzo G. Hance, age 21 years; formerly a member of Morristown Union; worked in Rockaway and Summit, N. J. J. Dana James, age 32 years; at trade eight years; learned trade in Livingston Manor, N. Y.; worked in Liberty, N. Y.; never applied for admission before.

525, Benton Harbor, Mich.—William Campbell, age 35 years; learned trade in Greenville, Pa.; worked in Chicago and Sparta, Ill.

527, Oelwein, Iowa—Ore E. Stark; learned trade in Oelwein; worked in Crowley, La.; formerly a member of defunct Crowley Union.

533, Huntington, W. Va.—George Kusahlman, age 24 years; at trade four years; learned the business in Cincinnati, Ohio; worked in Arlington, Neb., and Ogden, Iowa.

539, Port Arthur, Ont.—Malcolm A. Loman, age 26 years; at trade five years; learned trade in Chase, Kan.; worked in Phœnix, Ariz., Chickasha, I. T., and Rainy River, Ont.

543, Watsonville, Cal.—George N. Groves, age 36 years; at trade eighteen years; learned trade in Scotia, Neb.; worked in Tulare, Hanford and Merced, Cal. Franklin Harriott, age 23 years; at trade seven years; learned trade in Hamilton Printery, Newark, N. J.; worked in Grand Junction, Colo., Upelo, Miss., and New Brunswick, N. J.

547, Greenfield, Mass.—Louis B. Mantner, age 21 years; at trade seven years; learned trade in Chicago, Ill.; worked in Princeton, Ky.

565, South McAlester, I. T.—E. J. Beck, age 42 years; at trade twenty-two years; learned the business in Mount Sterling, Ill.

589, Santa Cruz, Cal.—Seymour W. Rodgers, age 22 years; at trade eight years; learned trade in Boulder Creek, Cal.

596, Houghton, Mich.—Tom J. Prince, age 49 years; at trade twenty-five years; always worked in unorganized towns.

598, Morgantown, W. Va.—Wilbert E. Field, at trade seven years; learned trade on Preston County Journal; worked in Parsons, W. Va. Delbert E. Beach, at trade eight years; learned trade in Baltic, Ohio; worked in Monongahela City.

605, Mitchell, S. D.—C. F. Bender, age 27 years; at trade ten years; worked in Boyden, Rock Valley and Sheldon, Iowa.

625, Salisbury, N. C.—Braxton B. Bolch, age 20 years; at trade eight years; learned trade in Hickory, N. C.; never applied for admission before.

641, Ennis, Texas—Olin F. Hardy, for apprentice membership.

642, Hackensack, N. J.—Ackerman Hawkey, age 51 years; at trade thirty-five years; learned trade in Hackensack. Evan G. Runner, age 32 years; at trade sixteen years; learned trade in Oxford, Pa.; worked in New York, N. Y. Clarence A. Westervelt, age 24 years; at trade nine years; learned trade in Englewood, N. J.; worked in New York, N Y.

654, Aberdeen, S. D.—E. J. Searle, age 31 years; at trade eighteen years; learned trade in Aberdeen, S. D.; worked in Sioux Falls, S. D., and Tacoma, Wash.; formerly a member of Tacoma Union.

655, Redfield, S. D.—H. D. Basford, C. C. Harmon, for full membership.

656, Brandon, Man.—George Albert, age 35 years; at trade twenty-two years; learned trade in England. W. B. Webber, age 25 years; at trade nine years; learned trade in England. William R. Dickson, age 25 years; at trade nine years; learned trade in Scotland. George D. McLean, age 23 years; at trade six years; learned trade in Wingham, Man.

658, Perth Amboy, N. J.—Mrs. Josephine Huff, age 28 years; at trade ten years; learned trade in Perth Amboy. Miss Jennie Totten, age 22 years; at trade four years; learned trade in Perth Amboy. Charles S. Levy, age 21 years; at trade four years; learned trade in office of Carey Printing Company, New York, N. Y.; worked in offices of J. A. Rogers and Corliss, Macy & Co., New York, N. Y. Miss Emily Trout, age 19 years; at trade four years; learned trade in Perth Amboy.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Charleston, S. C.—President, R. B. Britton; vice-president, J. J. Morris; second vice-president, W. H. Miller; recording secretary, J. L. Kiley; financial secretary, M. J. Conklin; sergeant-at-arms, T. C. Dewees; conductor, J. H. Wincey.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—President, Oza Blodgett; vice-president, F. M. Dearing; secretary-treasurer, John O'Brien; recording secretary, Charles F. Guy; sergeant-at-arms, H. Bisplinghoff; auditing committee, A. G. Linn, E. M. Hardy, J. W. Stamps; delegates to central labor union, Oza Blodgett, W. L. Gardner, G. D. Groner, John O'Brien, J. W. Stamps.

Frankfort, Ky.—President, F. J. Freckham; vice-president, F. A. Smith; financial secretary, J. D. O'Connor; sergeant-at-arms, C. A. Watts.

Greenville, Texas—President, Fred Horton; vice-president, B. F. Huckaboy; financial secretary, A. A. Clark; recording secretary, Bob Stary; sergeant-at-arms, W. C. Henry.

Lead, S. D.—President, G. A. Stout; vice-president, Jess Shoff; secretary-treasurer, C. T. Martin; sergeant-at-arms, C. F. Sauerbrunn.

Moscow, Idaho—President, J. P. Barckdall; vice-president, C. H. Bass; recording secretary, F. P. Bangs; secretary-treasurer, Marie Shannon.

Newport News, Va.—President, E. F. Morse; vice-president, F. S. Lyon; secretary-treasurer, Thomas B. Verell; recording secretary, Charles E. Heim; sergeant-at-arms, George L. Buckman.

Norwich, N. Y.—President, W. E. Miner; vice-president, Clark H. Barber; secretary, B. F. Holdredge; treasurer, H. B. Frink; sergeant-at-arms, W. H. Crossman.

Racine, Wis.—President, S. E. Farnham; vice-president, J. M. Cooney; secretary-treasurer, F. A. Parker; recording secretary, James McCleary; reading clerk, W. A. Hall; sergeant-at-arms, A. C. Wagner.

San Antonio, Texas—President, William L. Hoefgen; vice-president, Thomas J. Derby; financial secretary, E. G. Koerps; recording secretary, A. E. Hart; treasurer, William Southworth; sergeant-at-arms, H. Schuetze; reading clerk, Percy Abbey; executive committee, J. H. McGinnis, A. W. Hartman, J. B. Magee; delegates to trades council, Percy Abbey, William Southworth, C. F. Neutzel.

Shelbyville, Ind.—President, D. W. Avery; vice-president, C. O. Caldwell; recording secretary, O. C. Banker; financial secretary, Valentine Hey; sergeant-at-arms, C. O. Sweet.

Trinidad, Colo.—President, J. H. English; secretary, Albert H. Lee.

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Financial Statement

REPORT OF SECRETARY-TREASURER.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., October 21, 1905.

To Subordinate Unions:

The following is a report of the receipts from per capita tax, supplies, etc., from September 21 to date, and the accounts herewith presented should correspond with the books of the respective unions to which they are credited. Secretaries are requested to compare the accounts printed herein with their books, and should error or omission be found, notice of same should be promptly forwarded to this office.

RECEIPTS.

1,	Indianapolis—For August	$174 00
2,	Philadelphia—For September	380 00
3,	Cincinnati—For September	241 20
	For supplies	2 10
4,	Albany—For September	164 00
5,	Columbus—For September	100 00
	For supplies	1 25
	For eight-hour assessment	353 48
6,	New York—For September	2,500 00
	For transportation of E. E. Shepherd and J. J. Leddy	61 50
7,	Pittsburg—For September	194 80
8,	St. Louis—For September	403 20
	For supplies	10 50
9,	Buffalo—For August and September	285 20
	For supplies	1 50
10,	Louisville—For September	96 40
	For supplies	1 05
	For Journals	3 75
11,	Memphis—For September	64 00
	For supplies	70
	For eight-hour assessment	213 00
12,	Baltimore—For September	192 00
13,	Boston—For September	508 40
	For supplies	50
14,	Harrisburg—For September	34 00
15,	Rochester—For September	136 00
	For supplies	3 00
16,	Chicago—For August and September	2,340 00
	For supplies	30 00
17,	New Orleans—For September	116 80
	For supplies	6 80
18,	Detroit—For September	142 00
19,	Elmira—For September	16 00
	For eight-hour assessment	49 00
	For supplies	25
	For Journal subscriptions	60
20,	Nashville—For September	72 00
22,	Dubuque—For September	19 20
	For supplies	35
	For eight-hour assessment	125 00
23,	Milwaukee—For September	144 40
24,	Jackson—For September	3 20
25,	Baton Rouge—For September	4 40
28,	Galveston—For September	35 20
29,	Peoria—For September	38 40
30,	St. Paul—For September	174 80
	For supplies	30
31,	Fond du Lac—For September	3 20
	For supplies	1 80
32,	Norfolk—For September	37 20
	For supplies	1 50
33,	Providence—For September	82 40
	For supplies	50
34,	Columbia—For September	19 60
35,	Evansville—For September	25 20
	For supplies	1 85
36,	Oakland—For September	53 20
38,	Haverhill—For September	6 00
	For supplies	58
	For Journal subscriptions	1 20
39,	Grand Rapids—For September	61 60
40,	St. Joseph—For September	38 40
	For supplies	50
41,	Augusta—For September	12 80
42,	Minneapolis—For August and Sept.	364 80
	For supplies	60
43,	Charleston—For August and Sept.	$32 80
	For Cummings memorial	8 75
44,	Rome—For September	7 20
	For supplies	30
45,	Leavenworth—For September	10 40
46,	Sacramento—For September	48 40
	For supplies	50
47,	New Haven—For September	49 60
48,	Atlanta—For September	93 60
	For supplies	4 60
49,	Denver—For September	178 40
	For supplies	7 50
	For eight-hour assessment	1,221 10
50,	Valley City—For September	22 80
	For eight-hour assessment	130 00
52,	Troy—For September	59 60
	For supplies	3 10
	For eight-hour assessment	426 81
53,	Cleveland—For September	213 60
	For supplies	2 10
54,	Raleigh—For September	24 00
55,	Syracuse—For September	93 60
	For supplies	3 00
56,	Stockton—For September	14 00
57,	Dayton—For September	70 00
	For supplies	70
58,	Multnomah—For September	101 20
	For supplies	70
	For eight-hour assessment	348 30
59,	Quincy—For September	23 60
	For supplies	50
60,	Roanoke—For September	16 80
	For supplies	3 00
61,	Cambridge—For September	20 00
	For supplies	50
62,	Utica—For September	58 80
63,	Toledo—For September	61 20
	For supplies	6 00
64,	Lafayette—For September	16 80
	For eight-hour assessment	49 00
66,	Portland—For September	24 00
	For supplies	30
68,	Keokuk—For September	9 20
69,	Newark—For September and Oct.	15 60
	For supplies	20
	For eight-hour assessment	33 23
70,	Lancaster—For October	20 80
	For supplies	35
71,	Trenton—For September	38 00
	For supplies	35
72,	Lansing—For September	29 20
	For supplies	40
73,	Ottumwa—For balance September	2 80
	For supplies	2 20
	For eight-hour assessment	19 46
74,	Belleville—For September	5 60
	For supplies	20
75,	Burlington—For September	14 40
	For supplies	30
	For eight-hour assessment	45 21
76,	Terre Haute—For September	32 00
	For eight-hour assessment	98 71
	For supplies	35
77,	Erie—For September	28 80
	For supplies	50
78,	Fort Wayne—For September	37 20
79,	Wheeling—For October	32 80
	For eight-hour assessment	117 69
81,	Bay City—For September	16 40
	For eight-hour assessment	44 83
	For supplies	20
82,	Colorado Springs—For September	37 20
	For supplies	70
	For eight-hour assessment	100 00
83,	Hebrew-American—For August	24 00
84,	San Bernardino—For September	8 00
	For supplies	20
85,	St. John—For September	16 00
86,	Reading—For September	35 60
	For supplies	50
87,	Houston—For September	51 20
	For supplies	18 50

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88, Hannibal—For September	$8 00
For supplies	35
For Cummings memorial	5 00
89, Chattanooga—For September	29 20
For supplies	35
90, Richmond—For September	73 60
For supplies	55
91, Toronto—For September	303 20
For transportation of A. J. Lane	2 50
92, Little Rock—For September	39 60
For supplies	85
93, Macon—For September	16 00
94, Jersey City—For September	45 60
For supplies	13 00
95, Helena—For September	13 60
For supplies	35
For eight-hour assessment	75 12
96, Glens Falls—For August and Sept.	24 00
For supplies	1 50
97, Peru—For eight-hour assessment	11 59
99, Jackson—For September	15 60
For supplies	20
100, Norwich—For September	17 60
For supplies	20
101, Columbia—For September	761 60
For supplies	6 25
102, Ottawa—For September	118 00
For supplies	1 00
For eight-hour assessment	377 50
103, Newark—For September	120 00
104, Birmingham—For August	37 20
105, Goldfield—For August	3 20
For supplies	20
106, Madison—For September	8 00
107, Tri-City—For September	53 60
For supplies	2 05
108, Hagerstown—For September	14 00
109, Pittsfield—For June	2 80
111, Knoxville—For September	18 00
For supplies	20
112, Scranton—For September	74 40
For supplies	21 45
For eight-hour assessment	400 00
113, Atchison—For September	8 00
114, Annapolis—For September	4 80
115, Salt Lake—For September	47 20
For supplies	70
For eight-hour assessment	192 35
116, Kenosha—For September	8 40
117, Springfield—For September	38 00
For supplies	35
118, Des Moines—For September	82 00
For supplies	6 70
119, Jefferson City—For September	10 40
120, Lynn—For September	19 60
121, Topeka—For August and Sept.	104 00
For supplies	2 55
122, Kalamazoo—For September	20 00
For supplies	35
123, Wilmington—For September	14 00
124, Bloomington—For September	20 40
For supplies	85
125, Durham—For October	4 00
For eight-hour assessment	8 14
126, Butte—For September	27 20
For supplies	1 05
127, Hartford—For September	45 60
For supplies	1 50
128, South Bend—For October	22 00
For supplies	4 20
129, Hamilton — For eight-hour assessment	175 00
130, Halifax—For September	17 60
For supplies	35
131, Bohemian—For September	8 40
For eight-hour assessment	37 49
132, Camden—For August and September	34 80
For supplies	20
133, London—For August	26 80
134, Paducah—For September	12 00
For eight-hour assessment	50 52
136, Duluth—For September	47 20
For supplies	1 85
137, Johnstown—For September	18 00
For supplies	1 00
138, Austin—For September	28 40
For supplies	35
For eight-hour assessment	198 00
139, Stratford—For September	$4 80
For supplies	20
140, Bismarck—For September	5 60
141, Williamsport—For September	24 00
For supplies	35
142, Olympia—For September	6 00
143, Danbury—For August and Sept.	10 40
For eight-hour assessment	23 86
144, Fresno—For August and September	39 20
145, Jacques-Cartier—For September	59 60
146, Charleston—For September	18 00
For eight-hour assessment	114 88
148, Wichita—For September	13 20
For supplies	15
149, Saratoga—For September	12 00
For eight-hour assessment	51 98
150, Elizabeth—For September and Oct.	51 20
For supplies	50
For eight-hour assessment	89 00
151, Oil City—For October	11 20
For supplies	25
152, Manchester—For September	15 60
153, Meridian—For September	3 60
154, Ann Arbor—For September	14 00
For supplies	1 00
155, Shreveport—For September	16 00
156, Bowling Green—For September	5 20
158, Springfield—For September	14 40
159, New London—For September	12 00
160, Columbia—For September	5 60
161, Fall River—For October	24 00
For supplies	70
162, Jacksonville—For September	33 60
For supplies	1 50
163, Superior—For September	10 40
164, Kewanee—For September	4 80
For eight-hour assessment	13 40
165, Worcester—For September	51 20
For supplies	30
166, Adrian—For September	7 20
For supplies	35
167, Schenectady—For September	31 20
For supplies	35
168, Muskegon—For September	8 40
169, New Albany—For September	4 40
170, Tacoma—For September	36 80
For supplies	35
For eight-hour assessment	153 32
171, Elgin—For September	12 00
For supplies	1 50
172, San Antonio—For September	28 80
For supplies	35
173, Dallas—For August	45 00
For supplies	7 40
174, Los Angeles—For September	124 00
For supplies	5 30
175, Pueblo—For September	20 80
For supplies	6 05
For eight-hour assessment	102 44
177, Springfield—For September	50 00
For supplies	40
For eight-hour assessment	155 72
179, Leadville—For August and Sept.	11 20
For eight-hour assessment	55 45
180, Sioux City—For September	31 20
For supplies	35
181, Meadville—For August and Sept.	14 40
182, Akron—For September	43 20
For 30 copies Journal	4 50
183, Savannah—For September	7 20
For supplies	10
184, Wyoming—For September	4 40
For eight-hour assessment	39 45
185, Bradford—For September	10 40
186, Fargo—For September	12 80
For supplies	65
187, Wilkes Barre—For Aug. and Sept.	38 80
For supplies	50
188, Waco—For August and September	16 40
For eight-hour assessment	35 00
189, Blue Grass—For August	9 60
190, Omaha—For September	98 00
191, Winnipeg—For September	86 40
192, Cedar Rapids—For September	29 60
For supplies	35
193, Spokane—For September	55 20
For supplies	70
For eight-hour assessment	394 50

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194, Joliet—For September	$29	60
For supplies		35
For eight-hour assessment	87	00
195, Paterson—For September	38	40
For supplies		50
For eight-hour assessment	106	05
196, Logansport—For September	17	20
For supplies		55
197, Janesville—For September	5	60
199, Zanesville—For September	18	80
For eight-hour assessment	58	33
200, Youngstown—For September	21	20
For eight-hour assessment	178	00
201, Victoria—For September	16	00
203, Bluff City—For September	14	00
204, Limestone City—For September	8	40
205, Jamestown—For September	15	60
For supplies		20
For eight-hour assessment	43	49
206, Sedalia—For September	6	40
207, Eureka—For September	9	20
For supplies		20
208, Cambridge—For August	8	40
For supplies		20
209, Lincoln—For September	38	40
For supplies	1	50
210, Capital—For September	13	20
211, Oshkosh—For September	11	60
For supplies		20
For eight-hour assessment	33	50
212, Pawtucket—For September	29	60
213, Rockford—For September	20	00
For supplies		20
For eight-hour assessment	55	18
214, Pendleton—For September	4	80
For eight-hour assessment	16	00
215, Decatur—For September	20	00
For supplies		20
216, Springfield—For September	56	80
For supplies		55
217, Murphysboro—For Sept. and Oct	8	80
For eight-hour assessment	21	90
218, Sioux Falls—For September	18	00
For supplies	1	50
219, Canton—For August and September	33	20
For supplies	2	60
220, Columbus—For September	12	00
For supplies		20
221, San Diego—For August	16	80
For supplies		40
223, Marysville—For September	15	20
224, Brockton—For September	27	60
For supplies		55
226, Vancouver—For August	30	00
227, Cripple Creek—For September	3	60
For eight-hour assessment	19	86
228, Norwood—For September	29	20
229, Crawfordsville—For September	10	40
For eight-hour assessment	19	32
230, Danville—For September	20	40
For supplies	1	70
For eight-hour assessment	54	36
231, San Jose—For September	27	20
For supplies		20
232, Binghamton—For September	49	20
For supplies	3	00
For eight-hour assessment	175	00
234, Corsicana—For September	5	20
235, Rahway—For September	10	40
For eight-hour assessment	50	00
236, Ogden—For September	12	40
For supplies	5	50
238, Steubenville—For September	11	60
239, Carbondale—For September	2	80
240, Altoona—For September	17	60
242, York—For September	23	60
For supplies		85
243, Hutchison—For October	7	60
244, Cumberland—For September	7	20
245, Woonsocket—For September	16	80
246, Winona—For September	9	60
For supplies		20
247, Swedish—For September	18	80
248, Peterborough—For September	15	60
249, Fort Smith—For September	13	60
For supplies		50
250, Beaver Valley—For September	14	80
251, Muscatine—For September	$8	00
For eight-hour assessment	25	74
252, Bridgeport—For September	22	40
For supplies		20
For Journal subscriptions	1	95
253, Holyoke—For September	27	20
254, Riverside—For August	3	60
255, Anaconda—For September	13	60
For eight-hour assessment	151	11
For donation eight-hour fund	151	11
256, Great Falls—For September	9	60
For eight-hour assessment	61	00
257, Lisbon—For August and September	10	40
For supplies		20
258, Easton—For September	30	00
For supplies	1	35
259, Waltham—For September	8	00
260, Findlay—For September	9	60
For supplies		20
For eight-hour assessment	24	60
261, Italian—For September	12	40
262, Uniontown—For October	17	20
263, Asheville—For September	7	20
265, Ottawa—For September	6	40
For supplies		35
For eight-hour assessment	17	24
266, Elkhart—For August	9	20
267, Frankfort—For August, September	5	60
For eight-hour assessment	4	18
268, Fulton County—For September	9	60
For supplies		20
269, Peekskill—For September	6	80
270, New Castle—For Sept. and Oct	20	00
For supplies		20
For eight-hour assessment	29	93
271, Boise—For September	18	00
For supplies	1	70
For eight-hour assessment	68	66
272, Norwegian-Danish—For September	8	80
For supplies		20
274, Amsterdam—For September	6	80
275, Victor—For September	2	80
For eight-hour assessment	13	65
276, New Bedford—For September	11	60
For supplies		20
277, Missoula—For September	8	80
For eight-hour assessment	60	90
280, Marietta—For September, October	16	00
281, Marlboro—For September	6	00
283, Oklahoma—For September	22	80
For supplies		80
For Journal subscriptions	4	80
284, Anderson—For September	13	60
For supplies		35
285, Ansonia—For September	7	60
For eight-hour assessment	26	91
286, Marion—For September	16	00
For supplies	5	00
For eight-hour assessment	57	39
287, Frankfort—For September	5	60
For supplies		20
288, Galesburg—For September	11	20
289, Titusville—For September	3	60
For eight-hour assessment	23	77
For supplies		15
290, Hamilton—For September	6	40
For supplies		20
291, Aurora—For September	24	00
292, Grand Junction—For July, August	8	40
For supplies		30
294, Waukegan—For September	8	80
295, Newport—For August, September	8	00
For supplies		06
298, Massillon—For September	8	80
299, Tampa—For September	8	00
300, Port Huron—For September	16	00
For supplies		35
301, Richmond—For October	14	40
302, Quebec—For September	33	60
303, Cleburne—For September	6	80
For supplies		20
304, Albuquerque—For September	11	20
For eight-hour assessment	29	40
For supplies		20
305, Newburgh—For September	19	20
For eight-hour assessment	28	39
306, Alton—For September	8	00
For supplies		20
For eight-hour assessment	82	23

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307,	New Brunswick—For Aug. and Sept.	$22 00
	For supplies	2 00
310,	Lowell—For September	34 00
	For supplies	3 35
311,	Grand Forks—For September	7 20
	For supplies	20
312,	Las Vegas—For September	3 20
313,	Texarkana—For August	5 60
314,	Meriden—For September	10 40
	For supplies	20
315,	Poughkeepsie—For September	16 40
	For eight-hour assessment	40 56
	For supplies	20
316,	North Adams—For September	8 80
	For eight-hour assessment	22 62
317,	Woodstock—For August	6 40
318,	East Liverpool—For September	13 20
	For eight-hour assessment	30 23
	For supplies	20
319,	Taunton—For Aug. and Sept.	18 80
	For supplies	1 20
321,	Connellsville—For September	4 00
	For eight-hour assessment	20 70
322,	Kingston—For September	2 00
	For eight-hour assessment	10 00
323,	Hoboken—For September	18 40
	For eight-hour assessment	75 00
	For supplies	20
324,	Racine—For September	9 60
	For eight-hour assessment	38 33
325,	Cohoes—For September	10 40
326,	Rutland—For September	12 00
	For supplies	3 00
327,	Lincoln—For August and September	9 60
	For supplies	10
328,	Streator—For September	8 00
	For supplies	20
329,	Waterbury—For September	16 00
330,	Bohemian—For September	30 40
	For supplies	40
331,	Elwood—For September	2 80
	For supplies	20
332,	Muncie—For September	20 80
	For supplies	6 00
	For eight-hour assessment	73 41
333,	Denison—For September	6 80
334,	Clinton—For September	6 40
	For supplies	20
335,	Rossland—For August, September	7 20
336,	Oneida—For September	12 40
	For supplies	15
337,	Nanaimo—For September	1 60
	For eight-hour assessment	7 90
338,	Charlotte—For September	12 40
339,	Beaumont—For August	16 00
340,	Nelson—For August	4 40
341,	Spartanburg—For September	6 00
342,	Canton—For September	4 00
	For supplies	20
344,	Green Bay—For September	12 80
	For eight-hour assessment	50 00
345,	Olean—For August and September	12 00
346,	Burlington—For September	12 00
347,	Wabash—For September	6 80
	For supplies	15
348,	Girard—For September	3 60
	For supplies	20
	For eight-hour assessment	25 81
349,	Waterloo—For September	7 20
	For supplies	50
350,	Joplin—For August and September	20 00
	For supplies	20
351,	Sharon—For August	6 80
	For eight-hour assessment	25 00
352,	Phœnix—For September	9 60
	For supplies	1 40
353,	Newport News—For September	6 00
	For eight-hour assessment	25 53
	For supplies	4 00
354,	Edwardsville—For August	8 40
355,	Bellingham—For October	18 80
	For Cummings memorial	16 00
	For eight-hour assessment	60 25
	For supplies	20
356,	Jacksonville—For eight-hour assessment	18 81
358,	Greenwood—For August and Sept.	7 20
	For supplies	1 60
359,	Sault Ste. Marie—For September	$4 00
	For supplies	20
360,	Menominee—For September	6 40
	For supplies	34
361,	Tuskaloosa—For September	3 60
	For supplies	15
362,	Traverse City—For October	8 00
	For supplies	20
363,	Jackson—For September	3 20
364,	Coshocton—For September	16 00
	For eight-hour assessment	43 50
	For supplies	2 25
365,	Nashua—For September	5 60
367,	Globe—For August and September	9 20
	For supplies	1 50
368,	Litchfield—For October	5 60
	For supplies	15
369,	Taylorville—For September	4 40
370,	El Paso—For September	12 80
	For supplies	2 20
371,	Rome—For September	8 80
372,	Clarksburg—For September	12 40
373,	Durango—For September	3 20
374,	Du Bois—From August to October	14 40
375,	Prescott—For September	4 80
376,	Minot—For September	5 20
377,	Atlantic City—For Sept. and Oct.	20 00
	For supplies	1 50
378,	Brantford—For September	7 60
	For eight-hour assessment	17 17
379,	Ithaca—For September	16 00
	For eight-hour assessment	48 40
	For supplies	35
380,	Augusta—For September	17 60
383,	Martins Ferry—For June and July	6 40
	For supplies	60
384,	Montpelier—For September	7 20
385,	Greenville—For September	9 20
386,	Little Falls—For September	4 40
387,	Mount Vernon—For September	8 80
	For eight-hour assessment	16 00
388,	Walla Walla—For September	7 20
	For eight-hour assessment	58 40
	Donation to eight-hour fight	91 60
389,	Vallejo—For August and September	8 40
390,	Pontiac—For September	7 60
391,	Guelph—For October	11 20
392,	Pittston—For September	4 80
	For eight-hour assessment	22 98
393,	Brockville—For August and Sept.	4 00
394,	Santa Barbara—For September	4 40
395,	Vincennes—For September	6 00
	For eight-hour assessment	14 80
396,	Canandaigua—For August and Sept.	17 20
	For supplies	2 45
397,	Greensboro—For September	9 20
	For supplies	1 00
398,	Billings—For supplies	20
401,	Hazleton—For September	9 60
402,	Barre—For September	6 00
403,	Tulsa—For September	8 80
	For supplies	40
407,	Linton—For August and September	6 40
408,	Ottawa—For September	3 60
	For supplies	50
409,	Lorain—From March to August	16 80
410,	Everett—For September	7 60
	For eight-hour assessment	33 15
411,	Galt—For October	7 20
414,	Marshalltown—For September	4 40
	For eight-hour assessment	16 85
415,	Butler—For September	7 20
	For eight-hour assessment	18 08
416,	St. Catharines—For September	9 60
	For supplies	15
417,	Fort William—For Aug. and Sept.	3 60
	For supplies	5 32
419,	Anniston—For September	3 60
420,	Mansfield—For September	5 20
422,	Mayaguez—For May	2 80
423,	Newburyport—For September	5 20
	For eight-hour assessment	25 17
424,	Orange—For September	20 40
	For supplies	35
426,	Bristol—For September	11 20
	For supplies	30
427,	Vicksburg—For September	5 60
428,	Warren—For September	10 40

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429,	Battle Creek—For September	$11 20
430,	Baker City—For June and July	7 20
432,	Stillwater—For September	5 20
433,	Dover—For August	4 80
	For supplies	55
434,	Trinidad—For September	3 20
	For eight-hour assessment	32 44
435,	Bluffton—For August and Sept.	7 20
	For supplies	15
438,	New Decatur—For July and August	5 60
439,	Bakersfield—For October	6 00
	For supplies	35
	For eight-hour assessment	50 00
441,	Salem—For October	8 40
	For supplies	20
	For eight-hour assessment	21 39
442,	LaSalle-Peru—For September	6 80
	For supplies	1 70
443,	Mascoutah—For September	3 20
444,	Champaign—For September	9 60
	For supplies	50
445,	Oswego—For August	6 00
446,	Bangor—For September	12 00
447,	Pine Bluff—For September	5 60
	For supplies	50
448,	La Crosse—For September	15 20
	For supplies	60
449,	Calgary—For September	12 00
	For supplies	20
450,	Columbus—For September	6 00
	For supplies	20
	For eight-hour assessment	10 00
452,	New Kensington—For September	4 00
	For supplies	25
453,	Norwich—For September	7 20
	For supplies	70
454,	Huntington—For September	8 40
	For supplies	1 50
455,	Owosso—For September	10 40
456,	Washington—For September	12 40
	For supplies	20
	For eight-hour assessment	41 01
459,	St. Thomas—For September	8 00
460,	Chatham—For July and August	8 80
461,	Cairo—For September	7 60
	For eight-hour assessment	25 08
462,	Nebraska City—For Aug. and Sept.	9 60
463,	Middletown—For October	8 80
465,	Tucson—For October	4 40
	For eight-hour assessment	14 55
466,	West Chester—For September	4 80
	For supplies	20
468,	Yonkers—For September	17 60
	For eight-hour assessment	116 33
469,	Greenfield—For August and Sept.	8 00
470,	Pittsburg—For September	2 80
	For supplies	20
471,	Sherman—For September	10 00
472,	Palestine—For September	6 80
473,	Moberly—For September and Oct.	14 00
	For eight-hour assessment	14 00
474,	Ashtabula—For September	4 00
475,	Redding—For August and September	12 80
	For supplies	1 50
477,	Niles—For October	3 60
480,	Tiffin—For September	7 20
482,	Mineola—For August and Sept.	5 60
483,	Portsmouth—For September	8 00
484,	Muskogee—For September	11 20
	For supplies	1 85
487,	Middletown—For September	3 60
488,	Princeton—For October	3 20
489,	Livingston—For August	2 80
490,	Shawnee—For September	8 40
491,	Pocatello—For August and Sept.	7 60
	For eight-hour assessment	16 80
492,	Bellaire—For September	6 80
	For eight-hour assessment	24 36
493,	Henderson—For September	6 40
	For supplies	4 00
	For eight-hour assessment	35 72
494,	Abilene—For September	5 60
496,	Albany—For September	2 80
497,	Alliance—For September	4 00
498,	Lead, etc.—For September	4 80
	For eight-hour assessment	28 85
	For benefits returned	50
498,	Lead—Charter and outfit	10 00
501,	Moscow—For August	$8 00
503,	Stamford—For September	4 00
	For supplies	1 50
504,	Astoria—For August	2 80
507,	Princeton—For August	2 80
509,	Greenville—For September	9 60
	For eight-hour assessment	17 65
510,	Lynchburg—For September	8 00
	For supplies	50
511,	Batavia—For September	8 00
	For eight-hour assessment	53 14
512,	Pontiac—For August	6 40
	For eight-hour assessment	20 00
513,	De Soto—For August and Sept.	8 80
514,	Niles—For August and September	5 60
515,	Iowa City—For September	10 00
	For eight-hour assessment	49 32
	For supplies	15
516,	Norwalk—For September	8 00
	For supplies	20
518,	Marion—For September	2 80
520,	Mattoon—For September	3 60
	For supplies	1 85
521,	Palo Alto—For September	4 00
522,	Morristown—For September	4 80
523,	Tarrytown—For October	7 20
	For supplies	20
	For eight-hour assessment	22 30
524,	Freeport—For September	7 60
	For supplies	70
525,	Benton Harbor—For September	4 80
	For supplies	38
526,	Oskaloosa—For September	6 40
527,	Oelwein—For June	3 60
530,	Eau Claire—For August and Sept.	2 00
	For eight-hour assessment	1 36
531,	Hudson—For September	4 00
	For supplies	20
532,	Lewiston—For September	8 80
533,	Huntington—For September	6 80
	For supplies	20
535,	Bessemer—For September	2 80
	For supplies	1 50
536,	Auburn—For September	22 40
537,	Creston—For July	4 40
538,	Washington—For September	2 40
	For supplies	15
539,	Port Arthur—From August to Oct.	9 60
541,	Oregon City—For September	2 40
542,	Shelbyville—For August and Sept.	9 20
	For eight-hour assessment	16 89
543,	Watsonville—For September	10 00
544,	Douglas—For September	5 20
	For supplies	6 20
545,	Waukesha—For September	4 40
547,	Greenfield—For August and Sept.	9 20
	For supplies	15
548,	Lancaster—For September	6 00
	For supplies	25
549,	Corning—For September	3 60
550,	Windsor—For August	6 40
552,	Long Branch—For September	4 00
555,	Dunkirk—For August	4 80
556,	Wilmington—For September	10 00
557,	Lewistown—For September	2 80
559,	San Angelo—For September	4 00
560,	Charleston—For September	2 80
561,	Huron—For September	2 80
562,	Pierre—For September	5 20
563,	Harrisburg—For September	3 60
565,	South McAlester—For September	5 20
567,	Salida—For September	2 80
	For eight-hour assessment	10 25
568,	Lake Charles—For September	8 00
	For supplies	20
	For eight-hour assessment	23 95
569,	Painesville—For September	4 00
573,	Aberdeen—For September	10 00
	For supplies	20
	For eight-hour assessment	40 00
575,	Greensburg—For August and Sept.	6 40
	For supplies	1 50
576,	San Luis Obispo—For September	4 80
577,	Santa Rosa—For September	6 40
	For supplies	15
578,	Coffeyville—For September	8 00
	For supplies	15
579,	St. Hyacinthe—For August	3 20

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581, Fort Madison—For September	$5	60
For eight-hour assessment	25	02
582, Nome—From September to March	40	00
For supplies		20
583, Pasadena—For September	10	80
For supplies		15
586, Greeley—For September	4	40
588, St. Augustine—For September	3	20
589, Santa Cruz—For September	7	60
590, Park City—For August	2	80
593, Brainerd—For September	4	00
594, Morris—From July to September	12	00
595, Athens—For September	4	40
596, Houghton—For September	14	00
For supplies	2	00
For eight-hour assessment	49	51
598, Morgantown—For September	7	60
599, Herrin—For September	2	80
For eight-hour assessment	7	77
600, Petaluma—For September	2	00
601, Grass Valley—For September	4	80
For supplies		40
603, Fort Dodge—For September	8	40
For eight-hour assessment	17	52
605, Mitchell—For September	11	60
For supplies		25
609, Winston—For August and Sept	7	60
For supplies		15
610, Columbia—For September	4	80
611, Reno—For September	9	20
612, Appleton—For September	15	20
For supplies		60
613, Bellefontaine—For September	6	80
615, Manistee—For August	4	80
616, Tonopah—For August and Sept	12	00
617, Wallace—For June and July	11	60
For supplies		35
618, Watertown—For September	3	20
619, Fremont—For September	10	80
623, Fitchburg—For September	5	20
624, San Mateo—For September	2	80
625, Salisbury—For October	4	40
For eight-hour assessment	10	35
626, Manila—For September	18	00
For supplies		30
628, Somerville—For September	6	00
For supplies		25
629, Bowling Green—For Aug. and Sept.	12	00
630, St. Cloud—For September	7	20
For supplies		80
631, Idaho Falls—For August	4	00
632, Cheboygan—For September	4	00
634, Lewiston—For September	8	40
For supplies		20
636, Deadwood—For charter and outfit	10	00
637, Portsmouth—For Aug. and Sept	14	40
638, Stroudsburg—For September	8	80
For eight-hour assessment	15	00
639, Berwick—From April to September	6	00
For eight-hour assessment	7	40
640, Berlin—For August and September	6	80
For supplies		70
For eight-hour assessment	9	00
641, Ennis—For September	2	80
For supplies		60
642, Hackensack—For September	5	60
For supplies	2	20
643, Waterville—For September	4	80
For eight-hour assessment	16	00
644, Bluefield—For September	4	00
645, Elyria—For August and September	12	00
646, Denton—For September	4	80
648, Fayetteville—For September	2	80
649, Ardmore—For August and Sept	13	60
For supplies		12
650, Long Beach—For August and Sept	6	40
651, Le Mars—For September	3	60
652, Independence—For September	2	80
653, Jamestown—For September	2	80
For supplies		20
655, Redfield—For September	2	40
For Journal subscription		60
656, Brandon—For September	5	60
For supplies		60
657, Regina—For September	8	40
For supplies		20
658, Perth Amboy—For September	$4	80
For supplies	8	80
For Journal subscription		50
For eight-hour assessment	2	53
659, Brunswick—For September	6	00
661, Jonesboro—For September	6	40
For supplies	5	40
663, Washington—For charter and outfit	10	00
For October	6	40
664, Fredericton—For charter and outfit	10	00
665, Newton—For charter and outfit	10	00
666, Moncton—For charter and outfit	10	00

GERMAN-AMERICAN.

1, Philadelphia—For September	16	80
2, Cincinnati—For September	19	25
3, St. Louis—For September	26	60
4, Buffalo—For September	11	55
5, Rochester—For September	2	80
6, Cleveland—For September	11	20
7, New York—For September	94	85
8, Newark—For September	8	75
9, Chicago—For September	33	60
10, Milwaukee—For September	30	80
11, Baltimore—For September	12	60
12, Louisville—For September	4	55
13, St. Paul—For September	4	20
14, Indianapolis—For September	7	00
15, Evansville—For September	5	60
16, Pittsburg—For September	8	75
18, Belleville—For September	3	50
19, Columbus—For September	3	85
21, Detroit—For September	9	45
24, Toledo—For September	3	85
25, Wheeling—For September	2	45

MAILERS.

1, Boston—For September	38	40
For supplies		95
2, Chicago—For September	76	80
For supplies		70
For Cummings memorial	5	00
3, St. Louis—For October	27	60
For supplies	1	05
For eight-hour assessment	00	00
4, Minneapolis—For August	2	00
5, Toronto—For September	11	20
6, New York—For September	152	80
8, Denver—For September	7	60
For supplies		20
11, Elmira—For August and September	7	60
12, Cleveland—For September	4	40
15, St. Joseph—For September	3	60
16, Louisville—For September	8	40
17, Cincinnati—For September	20	00
18, San Francisco—For Aug. and Sept	44	00
24, Buffalo—From May to August	10	80
25, Butte—For August and September	6	00
26, Albany—For September	2	00
27, Winnipeg—For September	3	20

TYPEFOUNDERS.

1, New York—For September	6	00
3, Chicago—For September	8	80
For supplies		20

NEWSPAPER WRITERS.

1, Boston—For September	11	20
2, Columbus—For September	12	00
5, New York—For August	2	40
9, Milwaukee—For September	3	20
12, Butte—For September	8	80
18, Dawson—For August and September	4	40
For Cummings memorial	3	00

MISCELLANEOUS.

Akron A. T. C.—For supplies	1	60
Elizabeth A. T. C.—For supplies	1	00
Brockton A. T. C.—For supplies	10	00
Mobile A. T. C.—For supplies	17	20
Milwaukee A. T. C.—For supplies	1	80
Springfield A. T. C.—For supplies	2	40
St. Louis A. T. C.—For supplies	20	00
Everett A. T. C.—For supplies	10	80
Baltimore A. T. C.—For supplies	2	40
Fresno A. T. C.—For supplies	3	20
Columbus A. T. C.—For supplies	10	00
San Francisco A. T. C.—For supplies	62	00

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International Stereotypers' an Electrotypers' Union—For September	$265 50
C. S. Evans—Cash returned	91
J. M. Randall—Duplicate card	25
Fees of applicants from unorganized towns—W. Lewis, $2; J. W. Wall, $2; C. M. Ervin, $2; R. P. Baker, $2; H. Harris, $2; E. Brown, $2; B. Coggin, $2; C. Phelps, $2; J. H. Buffum, $2; A. E. Hay, $2; B. McQuillan, $2; H. C. Thompson, $2; W. H. Fowler, $2; J. E. Ladd, $2; I. E. Geiger, $2; W. B. Knight, $2; F. B. Turner, $2	34 00
Per capita tax collected on cards—W. F. Miller, $1.20; L. A. Owen, $1.20; H. Saunders, $2.40; J. H. Minter, $2.40; L. Burge, $2.40; M. D. Parks, $1.60; J. P. White, $4.80; J. E. Albertson, $4.80; T. M. Cavanaugh, $2; Ed Haley, $1.60; W. L. Sample, $2; H. A. Weiss, $2.80; J. R. Gannon, $2; G. J. Hepp, $1.60; P. L. Reuther, $2.40; N. Moorhead, $1.20; J. R. Ransom, $1.20; C. E. Hughes, $1.20; R. F. Ellis, $1.20; Frank Hughes, $8; John Marshall, $2; C. P. Robineau, $2; W. A. Stauton, $4.80; W. B. Brooks, $2.40; J. D. Nims, $2.40; J. Mishy, $1.20; J. A. Anderson, $2.40; F. Tullis, $2.40; S. Steele, $2.40; F. M. O'Connor, $2; R. W. Pigne, $1.60; G. E. Bundy, $1.20; C. Guthrie, $1.20; F. E. Bennett, $1.20; A. F. Koontz $$1.60; J. A. Gravatt, $2.80; F. B. Turner, $2.40; J. F. Wormuth, $2.40; Ed Castlen, $2.40; W. W. Hatchett, $2.40; W. L. Sloane, $2.40; E. Vogel, $2.40; R. E. Olmstead, $1.20; C. W. Coombes, $2.40	99 60
General Fund—Sale of sundry supplies to individuals	84 40
The Typographical Journal—	
Individual subscriptions	11 70
Advertising	359 79
Total	$30,443 77

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., September 20, 1905.

To the Officers and Members of Subordinate Unions:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—Though the by-laws prescribe that the secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union "shall publish in THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL a sworn statement of the balance of his bank books of deposit monthly," and "a full monthly statement of receipts and disbursements of all kinds," it is the unanimous opinion of the executive council of the International Typographical Union that it would be inadvisable and detrimental to the best interests of the organization to technically adhere to these provisions during the present struggle for the eight-hour day.

This being our unanimous belief, and in accordance with our sworn duty to safeguard the interests of the International Typographical Union at all times, the secretary-treasurer is hereby instructed to omit the publication of the monthly balance and the monthly statement of disbursements above noted, until further instructions are given, and the monthly financial statement of said secretary-treasurer shall be confined, for the present, to the publication of receipts for per capita tax, supplies, etc.

It is understood, in this connection, that a complete statement of said disbursements and balances shall be published in monthly sequence in THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL at a later date. This, we believe, will comply with the intent of the law requiring the publication of expenditures, and at the same time fully protect the interests of the organization.

Fraternally yours.

JAMES M. LYNCH,
HUGO MILLER,
J. W. BRAMWOOD,

Executive Council International Typographical Union.

REPORT OF SECRETARY-TREASURER UNION PRINTERS' HOME.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., October 23, 1905.

To the Board of Trustees of the Union Printers' Home:

GENTLEMEN—The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Home fund from September 22 to October 23, inclusive:

RECEIPTS.

Sept. 22.	Balance in fund	$8,257 52
Oct. 4.	Cash from secretary-treasurer I. T. U.	1,500 00
Oct. 7.	Insurance on shed, $32.50; sale of photo, 75c; per Charles Deacon	33 25
Oct. 21.	Cash from secretary-treasurer I. T. U.	3,393 10
	Total	$13,183 87

EXPENDITURES.

Shields-Morley Grocery Co.—Groceries	$304 58
Ira J. Morse—Butter, eggs, vegetables, etc.	331 93
H. A. Brown Commission Co.—Butter, eggs, fruits, etc	143 32
Seldomridge Bros.—Flour, hay and grain	190 59
O. E. Hemenway—Poultry, vegetables, etc.	120 21
Colorado Packing Co.—Meats	528 61
Sanderson Commission Co.—Fish and Oysters	20 03
Robinson Drug Co.—Drugs, brushes, combs, etc	72 01
Holbrook & Perkins—Suits, hats and clothing	248 33
F. A. Vorhes—Shoes	63 10
T. E. Manning—September shoe repairs	5 15
Colorado Springs Electric Co.—September lights	76 65
Houck-Davidson Coal Co.—Coal	71 53
Union Ice & Coal Co.—Ice and coal	52 95
Colorado Springs Fuel Co.—Charcoal	11 00
Perkins Crockery Co.—Dishes	46 35
Burley Co.—Tumblers	10 00
Giddings Bros.—Buttons, thread, pins, etc.	10 53
Puck Soap Co.—Soap	37 35
McCracken & Hubbard—Chairs	11 40
Hext Music Co.—Machine repairs and sheet music	2 25
Newton Lumber Co.—Lumber and lime	20 26
E. M. Portner—Carpenter work	32 00
Out West Printing Co.—Envelopes, office supplies, etc	11 10
Prompt Printery—Letterheads, cards, etc	28 75
J. W. Fletemeyer—Whiskey, wine and gin	18 25
Continental Oil Co.—Gasoline	10 40
Colorado Telephone Co.—Phone rent to January 1, 1906	22 25
R. Ashby—Spectacles and repairs	6 25
John Jones—Shoeing horses	3 50
Postal Telegraph Co.—September messages	3 43
Northfield Land & Water Co.—Water rent to January 1, 1906	125 00
Lowell-Meservey Hardware Co.—Building hardware and kitchen utensils	41 30
Dr. A. B. Baker—Dentistry	12 50
Hallett & Baker—Burial Robert Middleton	42 00
Mrs. H. M. Moodie—Cash in possession of Robert Middleton, deceased	30 70
Hollenbeck Press—10,000 historical booklets	228 50
J. M. Lynch—September salary	33 33
J. W. Bramwood—September salary	33 33
Charles Deacon—September salaries Home employes	1,133 16
Charles Deacon—Yeast and hominy, $4.80; tuning piano and polish, $3; billiard cue tips, 75c; cleaning tents, $7.80; two yearly subscriptions, twelve magazines, $21.81; pensions to inmates, $344.50; pianist funeral Robert Middleton, $2; five loads rock, $5; transporta-	

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tion Messrs. Stindle, Shepherd, McNay, Waltemade, Masten, $126.25; balance September salaries employes, $44.35; telegram, 60c; tobacco for inmates, $7.20; postage, $3; freight, 30c; railroad ticket for domestic, $2.50; want ad, $1.20; car tickets, $2.25.....	$532 96
Total	$4,728 84

RECAPITULATION.

Balance in fund September 22, 1905.....	$8,257 52
Receipts to October 23, 1905.....	4,926 35
Total	$13,183 87
Expenditures	4,728 84
Balance	$8,455 03

The balance reported consists of $1,562.88 on deposit with American National Bank, Indianapolis, $6,331.78 deposited with Drexel & Co., Philadelphia, and $560.37 in the hands of Superintendent Deacon, the expenditure of which is yet to be reported.

Respectfully submitted,
J. W. Bramwood, Secretary-Treasurer.

Indianapolis, Ind., October 23, 1905.

State of Indiana, Marion county, ss:

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23d day of October, 1905. Witness my hand and notarial seal. [seal] Albert Smith, Notary Public.

My commission expires August 19, 1908.

SUPERINTENDENT DEACON'S CASH ACCOUNT FOR SEPTEMBER.

September.	RECEIPTS.	
1.	Cash on hand.....	$193 33
5.	Robert Middleton, deceased.....	30 70
5.	Sale of photo.....	75
5.	Insurance	32 50
9.	Sale of photo.....	75
18.	J. W. Bramwood—Current expenses..	300 00
30	Amount overdrawn.....	83 98
	Total	$642 01

September.	EXPENDITURES.	
2.	I. T. U. pensions.....	68 00
2.	Transportation A. B. Stindle and wife	8 25
2.	Ed Kercheval—Services.....	1 66
6.	J. K. Cook—Rock.....	5 00
6.	Clarence D. Sears—Pianist funeral Robert Middleton.....	2 00
8.	Cash transferred to J. W. Bramwood.	31 45
9.	Jessie Brothers—Services.....	2 77
9.	I. T. U. pensions.....	69 00
9.	Postage	3 00
13.	Emma Knaap—Services.....	1 66
14.	Dess Hoffman—Services.....	1 66
15.	A. G. Atnip—Services.....	18 25
16.	I. T. U. pensions.....	69 50
16.	Transportation Elmer E. Shepherd..	30 75
16.	Transportation Oscar McNay.....	30 75
18.	Jennie Graham—Housecleaning.....	5 40
20.	Transportation L. D. Waltemade....	23 75
21.	Mary Sullivan—Services.....	17 10
21.	Esther Easterling—Services.....	1 25
22.	J. R. Smith—Cleaning tents.....	2 40
22.	Brunswick-Balke-Callender Co.—Cue tips	75
22.	R. W. Hunter—Tuning piano.....	3 00
23.	I. T. U. pensions.....	69 00
23	Tansportation C. E. Masten.....	32 75
23.	John Harper—Hominy.....	3 60
25.	Transportation domestic.....	2 50
25.	Subscriptions to magazines.....	21 81
30.	Cash transferred to J. W. Bramwood	33 25
30.	I. T. U. pensions.....	69 00
30.	A. L. Patton—Tobacco for inmates..	7 20
30.	Charles Deacon—Sundries as follows:	
	Yeast	1 20
	Want ads.....	1 20
	Freight	30
	Telegram	60
	Car tickets.....	2 25
	Total	$642 01

DONATIONS TO THE CUMMINGS MEMORIAL FUND.

The following is a list of the [illegible] and expenditures from the Cummings fund from September 21 to October 23.

September 21, 1905—Amount in fund...$[illegible]	
43, Charleston, S. C.....	8 75
88, Hannibal, Mo.....	5 00
355, Bellingham, Wash.....	16 00
2, Chicago (Ill.) Mailers.....	5 00
17, Dawson (Y. T.) Newspaper Writers	3 00
Total	$12,216 85

EXPENDITURES.

H. E. Garman—Rent typewriter three months	$10 50
Balance	$12,206 35

Respectfully submitted,
J. W. Bramwood, Secretary-Treasurer.

All contributions should be sent to J. W. Bramwood, secretary-treasurer, Newton Claypool building, Indianapolis, Ind., who has been designated as custodian of the fund.

SILENCE ANSWERED.

Young ladies with a fondness for infantile admirers should be warned by an episode at a seaside resort last summer.

An engaging masculine of seven years became on exceedingly good terms with the belle of their particular hotel, a girl about twenty years his senior. One day the charmer asked the swain to go bathing, and after the bath, as they returned to their bath-houses, the small man suggested a race to see who could dress first. They entered the bath-houses, which adjoined, and in a short time a youthful treble called: "Miss Ethel, oh, Miss Ethel, I've got my stockings on."

A low contralto answered: "Yes, Robbie, so have I."

After a short pause the irrepressible again called: "Miss Ethel, I've got my shoes on."

Again came the answer: "Yes, dear, so have I."

Again a pause—then a triumphant voice shrilly proclaimed: "Miss Ethel, I've got my pants on."

The answering silence was oppressive.—Lippincott's.

GUTENBERG'S DESCENDANTS.

The death occurred last month, at the island of Langenau, in the Rhine, of the Baron Adolphe Molsberg, the elder of the two individuals who claimed to have descended from John Gutenberg, the supposed inventor of typography in the west, who is assumed to have died in 1468. The baron's wife and children had long predeceased him, and he had for some years led a very solitary life, although in his earlier days he had been a traveler, having made several voyages to the east. He was also the author of some philosophical studies. He leaves a younger brother, who is a confirmed bachelor, so that in all probability the family of the celebrated printer will be extinguished at his death.—British Printer.

It would no doubt be a beautiful sight if all wage-earners could be advanced to that brotherhood of freedom and individual reward enjoyed by the professors of a college faculty, which President Eliot has so nobly outlined as the proper goal to be set up for the hopes of the working classes. But not until inventive genius has supplanted manual labor by automatic machinery, and not until the mental attributes of college professors are diffused among the 90 per cent who are manual workers, will it be possible to criticize the motives and methods of wage-earners from the lofty standpoint of professors.—Prof. John R. Commons.

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International Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union

REPORT OF SECRETARY-TREASURER.

The September receipts are as follows:

1,	New York—For September	$180 00
	For supplies	18 75
3,	Chicago—For August	90 90
4,	Chicago—For September	48 00
5,	Cincinnati—For September	10 80
6,	Kansas City—For September	17 40
8,	St. Louis—For September	16 50
10,	Baltimore—For August	8 40
11,	Boston—For August	18 90
	For supplies	60
13,	Denver—For September	9 30
14,	Columbus—For September	5 10
15,	Dayton—For July and August	4 50
	For supplies	40
16,	St. Paul, Minneapolis—For September	7 80
18,	Newark—For September	3 90
19,	Washington—For September	9 60
20,	Denver—for September	4 50
21,	Toronto—For September	14 10
22,	Cleveland—From July to September	27 30
	For supplies	35
24,	Omaha—For September	6 60
26,	Baltimore—For August	3 90
27,	Hartford, etc.—For September, Oct.	12 00
28,	Albany and Troy—For June and July	24 00
29,	San Francisco—For August	21 00
30,	Indianapolis—For September	4 20
31,	Cincinnati—For August and September	51 00
32,	Louisville—For September	5 40
	For supplies	15
33,	Montreal—For September	3 60
34,	Battle Creek—For July and August	10 80
35,	Cleveland—For August	6 00
36,	St. Louis—For September	20 10
	For supplies	35
37,	Akron—For July	3 00
38,	Indianapolis—For June and July	13 80
39,	Toledo—For August	4 50
40,	Des Moines—For September	3 60
41,	Sioux City—For September	3 00
45,	St. Paul and Minneapolis—For August and September	7 80
46,	Utica—For September	1 50
49,	Rochester—For July	5 10
50,	Ottawa—For August and September	5 40
51,	Memphis—For August	3 30
	For supplies	75
52,	Fall River—For August	2 40
53,	Providence—For July and August	12 60
54,	Detroit—For September	5 70
	For supplies	60
55,	Springfield—For September	3 90
	For supplies	75
56,	Pittsburg—For August	11 40
57,	New Orleans—For September	6 00
58,	Los Angeles—For August	6 60
59,	Winnipeg—From July to September	10 80
60,	Butte—For September	2 10
62,	Lincoln—For August	4 20
63,	Galveston-Houston—For September	5 40
64,	Fort Wayne—For July and August	3 00
65,	Seattle—For September	6 30
66,	Richmond—For September	5 10
67,	Colorado Springs—For September	2 10
	For supplies	1 00
68,	Pittsburg—For September	4 20
69,	Elmira—For August and September	3 00
70,	Columbus—For September	5 10
	Total	$820 20

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

32, Louisville, Ky. (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—W. H. Kerr, job stereotyper.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Richmond, Va. (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—President, Theodore Dunnavant; vice-president, William Leckler; secretary-treasurer, T. E. Marshall; assistant secretary, C. S. Barlow; sergeant-at-arms, L. E. Couti; executive board, W. N. Woolard, D. C. Marshall, J. H. Atkinson.

Chattanooga, Tenn. (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—President, Fred Meyer; vice-president, W. L. Treece; secretary-treasurer, Arthur L. Winters.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

GENERAL OFFICERS—EXECUTIVE BOARD.

President—James J. Freel, 1839 Eighty-fifth, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Vice-President—J. Fremont Fry, care News, Indianapolis, Ind.
Jesse W. Moreland, 159 Mount Auburn street, Cambridge, Mass.
M. J. Shea, 44 V street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
Secretary-Treasurer—G. W. Williams, 534 Warren street, Boston, Mass.

SECRETARIES OF LOCAL UNIONS.

1, New York (Stereotypers)—G. W. Farnum, 347 East One Hundred and Twentieth.
2, Boston, Mass. (Stereotypers)—G. Fred Moore, box 3350.
3, Chicago, Ill. (Electrotypers)—O. C. Baer, 1596 N. Sacramento avenue.
4, Chicago, Ill. (Stereotypers)—W. N. Julien, 2390 North Forty-second avenue.
5, Cincinnati, Ohio (Stereotypers)—Frank Hegner, 947 West Eighth street.
6, Kansas City, Mo. (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—O. McFarland, care Times stereotyping room.
7, Philadelphia, Pa. (Stereotypers)—B. J. Brady, 1316 N. Hutchinson.
8, St. Louis, Mo. (Stereotypers)—H. Heinz, 224 Walnut.
9, Detroit (Stereotypers)—Herbert O'Connor, 8 Fox.
10, Baltimore, Md. (Stereotypers)—C. M. Schilling, 915 Woodley.
11, Boston, Mass. (Electrotype Finishers)—F. L. Murray, 27 Putnam avenue, Cambridge, Mass.
12, Milwaukee, Wis. (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—G. N. Mihm, 2616 Chestnut.
13, Denver, Colo. (Stereotypers)—H. A. Miller, 529 Twenty-second.
14, Columbus, Ohio (Stereotypers)—W. G. Knopf, 330 St. Clair avenue.
15, Dayton, Ohio (Electrotypers and Stereotypers)—H. C. Pohl, 62 Clover.
16, St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn. (Stereotypers)—W. F. Smith, 1309 Stevens, Minneapolis.
17, Washington, D. C. (Electrotypers)—H. C. Poppe, 17 T, N. W.
18, Newark, N. J. (Stereotypers)—Henry Sander, 51 Lincoln.
19, Washington, D. C. (Stereotypers)—D. J. Murray, The Brunswick.
20, Binghamton, N. Y. (Stereotypers)—E. P. Cahill, 30 Prospect avenue.
21, Toronto, Ont. (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—W. S. McDougall, 13 Park Road.
22, Cleveland, Ohio (Stereotypers)—J. E. Hoffman, 157 Yonker avenue.
23, Syracuse, N. Y.—C. F. Sweeney, 531 West Calvin.
24, Omaha, Neb. (Electrotypers and Stereotypers)—S. L. Rowzee, 1502 Ohio.
25, Buffalo, N. Y. (Stereotypers)—J. E. Whitby, 214 Front avenue.

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26, Baltimore, Md. (Electrotypers)—Howard Hinkle, 219 West Monument.
27, Hartford, New Haven, Bridgeport and Meriden, Conn. (Stereotypers)—G. W. Languth, box 161, Hartford, Conn.
28, Albany and Troy, N. Y. (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—H. E. Hill, 207 Elm, Albany, N. Y.
29, San Francisco, Cal. (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—William Patton.
30, Indianapolis, Ind. (Electrotypers)—C. F. Markey, 379 N. Colorado avenue.
31, Cincinnati Ohio (Electrotypers)—Henry Boehman, 850 West Liberty.
32, Louisville, Ky. (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—F. J. Burkel, 725 Preston.
33, Montreal, Que. (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—A. Polequin, 3 Cote avenue.
34, Battle Creek, Mich. (Electrotypers)—L. P. Crandall, 419 West Water, Kalamazoo, Mich.
35, Cleveland, Ohio (Electrotypers)—L. M. Odell, 73 Noyes.
36, St. Louis, Mo. (Electrotypers)—John F. Hoyer, 1311 Sullivan avenue.
37, Akron, Ohio (Electrotypers)—Henry Scheffer, 470 Rhodes avenue.
38, Indianapolis, Ind. (Stereotypers)—W. T. Burke, 117 Kansas.
39, Toledo, Ohio (Stereotypers)—Charles Fisher, 907 Norwood avenue.
40, Des Moines, Iowa (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—G. F. Lane, 1310 Cottage.
41, Sioux City, Iowa (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—D. D. Gordon, 817 Main.
42, Atlanta, Ga.—A. W. Mehaffey, 174 Pulliam.
43, Springfield, Ill. (Stereotypers)—E. L. James, care Illinois State Journal.
44, Springfield, Mass. (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—H. J. Bagg, 44 Webster.
45, St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn. (Electrotypers)—H. J. Gerrish, 195 Aurora avenue.
46, Utica, N. Y. (Stereotypers)—Thomas O'Neil, 44 Mohawk.
47, Peoria, Ill. (Stereotypers)—F. L. Moore, R. F. D. No. 4.
48, Portland, Ore. (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—M. J. Graham, care Journal stereotyping room.
49, Rochester, N. Y. (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—William Spofford, Rural Home Company, 11 Aqueduct.
50, Ottawa, Ont. (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—A. Riendeau, care Government Printing Bureau.
51, Memphis, Tenn. (Stereotypers) Tom Faughl, 2103 Lenox avenue.
52, Fall River, Mass. (Stereotypers)—Leroy Johnston, 14 Grinnell.
53, Providence, R. I. (Stereotypers)—S. F. Honan, 224 Ives.
54, Detroit, Mich. (Electrotypers)—Joseph Dwyer, 430 Cavalry.
55, Springfield, Ohio (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—W. C. Schafer, 2 Johnson building.
56, Pittsburg, Pa. (Stereotypers)—J. O. E. Lawton, 2835 Wylie avenue.
57, New Orleans, La. (Stereotypers)—M. A. Rice, 2109 Callioppe.
58, Los Angeles, Cal. (Stereotypers)—J. W. Butterfield, Colegrove, Cal.
59, Winnipeg, Man. (Stereotypers)—P. W. Bowen, box 376.
60, Butte, Mont. (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—A. O. Ogstead, care News.
61, St. Joseph, Mo. (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—Clyde C. Kelley, 712 Warsaw.
62, Lincoln, Neb. (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—A. E. Small, 1840 South Fifteenth.
63, Galveston, Texas (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—H. E. Ketchum, 2024 Avenue L.
64, Fort Wayne, Ind. (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—J. J. Metker, 2325 Smith.
65, Seattle, Wash. (Stereotypers)—P. B. Gilliland, 110 West Main.
66, Richmond, Va. (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—Thomas E. Marshall, 502 N. Thirty-fourth.
67, Colorado Springs and Pueblo, Colo. (Stereotypers)—W. G. Snyder, 1223 Costello, Colorado Springs.
68, Pittsburg, Pa. (Electrotypers)—Charles Seth, 121 Rochelle, Knoxville Boro, Allegheny County, Pa.
69, Elmira, N. Y. (Stereotypers)—C. G. Brown, 744 West Church.
70, Columbus, Ohio (Electrotypers)—C. T. McCarthy, 135 East Cherry.
71, Salt Lake, Utah (Stereotypers)—Charles Cochran, care Tribune stereotype room.
72, Philadelphia, Pa. (Electrotypers)—W. D. Matthews, 1310 South Simpson.
74, Boston, Mass. (Electrotypers)—A. E. Hathaway, 4 Goldsmith Place, off Ruggles street, Roxbury.
75, Philadelphia, Pa. (Electrotype Foundrymen)—Edward X. Green, 1314 Randolph.
76, Buffalo, N. Y. (Electrotypers)—William H. Widmer, 193 Landon.
77, Chattanooga, Tenn. (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—Arthur L. Winters, 500 Cherry.

UNJUST DISCRIMINATION.

Unjust discrimination in regard to age is a matter that should be taken into serious consideration by the employers and foremen of the various trades. From experience and observation I have noted that foremen and employers often unjustly discriminate between the older and younger members of trade organizations to a great extent, giving the younger men the preference, and leaving the older, true, reliable, and tried veterans "out in the cold," even when they are capable of doing as much work as the younger men, and giving as good, if not better, satisfaction.

I write especially in regard to my own trade, and there is no doubt that an unjust discrimination exists in other trades, as it does in the printing business. For the last thirty years I have worked in all branches of the printing business, from the "devil" in a printing office to the editorship of a newspaper, and have worked in all the leading book and job offices, but I am sorry to say that the "oldtime" printer is not fairly dealt with.

At present in city offices in the printing line the foremen, to a great extent, are young men from twenty-five years up, who, when an "oldtime" printer applies to them for work, often turn him away, simply because he may have a few gray hairs in his head, or his beard is tinged with gray. The oldtimer may know more in a minute than some of them would know in a month, and might make the younger one ashamed of himself if given a chance to prove what he could do.

In regard to the various other trades, I doubt not but the same thing may be said, and undoubtedly exists. Such an unjust discrimination ought not to exist.

The veteran who has fought for his country, to save his flag from disgrace and dishonor, is entitled to our love, respect, and devotion, and in his old age is justly entitled to a pension. The same may be said of the "oldtimer" in any line of work. When he has passed the meridian of life and has commenced his descent toward the sunset of life, then he, too, should have a warm place in the hearts of every true citizen, and should stand an equal show with the younger men of his craft. DAVID B. METCALF.

Chicago, Ill.

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Official Directory

INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

Headquarters—Rooms 640-650 Newton Claypool building, Indianapolis, Ind. Long Distance Telephone, Main, 2886.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

President—James M. Lynch, Newton Claypool building, Indianapolis, Ind.

First Vice-President—J. W. Hays, box 522, Minneapolis, Minn.

Second Vice-President—Hugo Miller, Indianapolis, Ind.

Third Vice-President—James J. Mulcahy, 2821 Cass avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Fourth Vice-President—E. J. Bracken, 1137 Highland street, Columbus, Ohio.

Fifth Vice-President—P. G. Nuernberger, 313 Giddings street, Ravenswood, Chicago, Ill.

Secretary-Treasurer—J. W. Bramwood, Newton Claypool building, Indianapolis, Ind.

TRUSTEES UNION PRINTERS' HOME.

President—James M. Lynch, Newton Claypool building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Vice-President—Thomas McCaffery, 11 Boulder Place, Colorado Springs, Colo.

Secretary and Treasurer—J. W. Bramwood, Newton Claypool building, Indianapolis, Ind.

L. C. Shepard, 8 Pleasant street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

H. H. Rogers, 1138 Adams street, Chicago, Ill.

W. J. White, 4053 Twenty-third street, San Francisco, Cal.

Thomas F. Crowley, room 12, Hulbert block, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Agent—George P. Nichols, 535 North Carrollton avenue, Baltimore, Md.

DELEGATES TO FEDERATION OF LABOR.

James M. Lynch, Newton Claypool building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Frank Morrison, 423-425 G street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

M. S. Hayes, Citizen office, Cleveland, Ohio.

Frank Foster, 116 Eliot street, Boston, Mass.

Victor L. Berger, 614 State street, Milwaukee, Wis.

ORGANIZERS.

Beattie, Charles, 29 Montcalm street, Montreal, P. Q.

Bonnington, F. J., room 19, 533 Kearny street, San Francisco, Cal.

Booth, W. T., 912 East Leigh street, Richmond, Va.

Boyle, P. J., 1228 South Eleventh street, Omaha, Neb.

Birdsall, F. C., box 681, Denver, Colo.

Brady, Bert G., 216 The Shiel Flats, Indianapolis, Ind.

Clancy, P. L., 24 Allen street, Halifax, N. S.

Colbert, Michael, 276 Belden avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Devereux, J. C., jr., 915 Thomas street, St. Paul, Minn.

Dodge, Frank H., Reaves building, Little Rock, Ark.

Dolan, T. H., 6 Terrace street, Pittsburg, Pa.

Evans, C. S., lock box 549, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Fancher, John E., 618 West Twelfth street, Sioux Falls, S. D.

Fennessy, T. D., 831 East Twentieth street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Haight, William S., 55 Eleventh street, Detroit, Mich.

Hayes, Max S., 1 Blackstone building, Cleveland, Ohio.

Hill, Albert E., 313½ Cedar street, Nashville, Tenn.

Hogan, J. W., 162-163 Pennsylvania Block, Butte, Mont.

Howell, G. H., care Oregonian, Portland, Ore.

Hudspeth, H. S., box 1627, New Orleans, La.

James, W. R., 206 John street, Toronto, Ont.

Kinskey, C. E., 6 Chapin block, Buffalo, N. Y.

McLoughlin, J. E., 18 Chambers street, New York city, N. Y., or 1271 Bushwick avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Parrish, L. A., 72 N. Terrace avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

Rodier, J. A., 384 St. Andre street, Montreal, P. Q.

Rust, F. A., 1506 Second avenue, Seattle, Wash.

Scott, Charles T., 1 Cross street, Beachmont, Mass.

Wardlaw, W. S., box 266, Atlanta, Ga.

Wells, D. M., box 94 or corner Dallas and Montana streets, El Paso, Texas.

Williams, J. J., 616 East Seventh street, Charlotte, N. C.

Wilson, H. B., box 337 Calgary, Alberta, Can.

Wilson, W. B., 269 South Front street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Woodrow, S. T., 3 North Third street, Camden, N. J.

TRADE DISTRICT UNIONS.

Mailers' Trade District Union—Secretary, Robert T. Allen, box 1817, Boston, Mass.

COMMITTEES.

Committee on Cummings Memorial—Michael Colbert, chairman, Chicago, Ill.; H. E. Garman, secretary, Denver, Col.; M. G. Scott, New York, N. Y.; Joe M. Johnson, Washington, D. C.; A. D. Calvert, Philadelphia, Pa.; A. G. Davis, Boston, Mass.; Fred H. Brown, Syracuse, N. Y.; David Hastings, Hamilton, Ont.; L. A. Bickel, San Francisco, Cal.; T. B. Brown, Topeka, Kan.; P. L. Brent, Memphis, Tenn. All contributions should be forwarded to J. W. Bramwood, Indianapolis, Ind.

Committee on Government Ownership and Control of the Telegraph—A. L. Randall, 1510 North Capital street, chairman; F. C. Roberts, 220 K street, N. W.; W. N. Brockwell, 522 Tenth street, N. E.; John B. Dickman, 1107 New Jersey avenue, N. W.; John A. Huston, 15 L street, N. E. All of Washington, D. C.

Committee on International Copyright Law—J. J. Sullivan, chairman, 316 K street, N. E., Washington, D. C.; James H. Platt, John M. Shaen, Typographical Temple, Washington, D. C.

Eight-Hour Day Committee—James M. Lynch, chairman; J. W. Bramwood, secretary; J. W. Hays, Hugo Miller.

Label Committee on Text-Books—N. E. McPhail, chairman, Boston, Mass.; C. P. Connolly, secretary, St. Louis, Mo.; A. E. Hill, Nashville, Tenn.; Charles Perry Taylor, Tacoma, Wash.; James B. Anderson, Toledo, Ohio.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCILS.

LIST OF SECRETARIES.

["In a jurisdiction where more than one trade holds a charter from the International Typographical Union, they shall create a joint standing committee, to consist of three members from each body * * *."—Section 120, General Laws.]

Akron, Ohio—A. R. Sheehan, care Werner Co.

Albany, N. Y.—W. H. Patterson, 126 First street.

Atlanta, Ga.—E. L. Parham, 12½ North Broad.

Baltimore, Md.—Robert A. Williamson, 1315 Mosher street.

Battle Creek, Mich.—George Wilson, 16 Howard street.

Belleville, Ill.—Andrew Schwarz, care St. Clair Printing Company.

Bellingham, Wash.—F. T. Baltuff, 1115 Key street.

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Binghamton, N. Y.—George Irving, care Herald.
Birmingham, Ala.—R. P. Schoppert, 136 Sixtieth street.
Bloomington, Ill.—L. C. Spurgin, 604 West Nill st.
Boston, Mass.—D. J. McDonald, room 19, 82 Water street.
Brockton, Mass.—W. W. Adams, 47 West Rossetter street.
Buffalo, N. Y.—C. E. Kinskey, 6 Chapin block.
Butte, Mont.—L. M. Thayer, care Inter-Mountain.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa—R. G. Stewart, 64 Kimball building.
Charleston, S. C.—M. J. Conklin, box 504.
Chicago, Ill.—L. P. Straube, room 302, 134 East Van Buren.
Cincinnati, Ohio—R. H. Curl, 17 Fisher block.
Cleveland, Ohio—George E. Lee, 1 Blackstone building.
Colorado Springs, Colo.—H. J. Cocks, 718 South Weber street.
Columbus, Ohio—C. W. McCahill, 227 Neil street.
Dallas, Texas—Z. M. Duckworth, 170 Second ave.
Decatur, Ill.—J. H. King, care Hostetler Printing House.
Denver, Colo.—H. E. Garman, box 1447.
Des Moines, Iowa—P. E. Spencer, box 48.
Detroit, Mich.—A. A. Schuetzler, 500 Catherine street.
Duluth, Minn.—John M. McDonald, Duluth Heights.
East Liverpool, Ohio—Alex Wilson, 174 Thompson avenue.
Elizabeth, N. J.—E. H. Feller, 1011 Lafayette st.
Elgin, Ill.—R. M. Lord, 313 Center street.
Evansville, Ind.—W. L. Jaus, 400 John street.
Everett, Wash.—S. J. Hart, care Herald.
Fall River, Mass.—D. F. Shea, 455 Peckham st.
Fort Worth, Texas—R. W. Walker, 406 Fifth ave.
Fresno, Cal.—W. L. Cochran, care Franklin Printing House.
Galveston, Texas—H. E. Ketchum, 2024 avenue L.
Grand Rapids, Mich.—John D. Flanigan, 287 S. Division street.
Hartford, Conn.—George A. Clintsman, box 856.
Helena, Mont.—R. L. Fisk, care Record.
Indianapolis, Ind.—Charles Ruth, care Wood-Weaver Company.
Jackson, Mich.—John A. Welch, 213 Ten Eyck st.
Jacksonville, Fla.—H. A. Jackson, 321 E. Second.
Joliet, Ill.—E. W. Coppage.
Joplin, Mo.—Edward Pickering, 201 North Byers avenue.
Kansas City, Mo.—G. G. Crawford, 3829 Michigan avenue.
Knoxville, Tenn.—M. J. Breen, 506 South Gay street.
Lafayette, Ind.—S. H. Saltzgaber, 1505 Main st.
Leavenworth, Kan.—G. E. Hathaway, 107 S. Esplanade.
Lincoln, Neb.—W. H. Creal, 1445 North Twenty-second street.
Little Rock, Ark.—G. C. Alley, 1612 Booker street.
Los Angeles, Cal.—M. M. Lyon, 3112 Eagle st.
Louisville, Ky.—J. Schneider, 447 W. Jefferson.
Lowell, Mass.—John W. Maguire, 25 Whipple st.
Memphis, Tenn.—W. N. Page, 526 Cooper avenue.
Meriden, Conn.—T. E. Lawler, 52 Center street.
Milwaukee, Wis.—Henry Ohl, jr., 1260 Twenty-seventh street.
Minneapolis, Minn.—E. Raschke, care Bureau of Engraving, 15 Seventh street.
Mobile, Ala.—P. E. Thompson, care Daily Item.
Nashville, Tenn.—Ira E. Boylin, 606 S. Summer st.
New Haven, Conn.—D. K. Fitzgerald, box 701.
Newark, N. J.—H. J. Gottlob, box 122.
New Orleans, La.—W. A. Sherwood, box 1627.
New York, N. Y.—George A. Chambers, 843 Washington street.
Niles, Mich.—A. W. Hudson.
Oakland, Cal.—C. R. Mulgrew, 371 Eleventh st.
Omaha, Neb.—D. G. Craighead, 2409 Hamilton st.
Oswego, N. Y.—Frank R. Fitzgerald, 56 E. Eighth.
Paterson, N. J.—James B. Esty, 47 Lexington avenue, Passaic, N. J.
Pawtucket, R. I.—John Gilleece, Lonsdale, R. I.
Peoria, Ill.—W. S. Bush, 103 Main street.
Philadelphia, Pa.—A. M. Fasy, 925 Morris street.
Pittsburg, Pa.—W. J. McAfee, care Burgess Printing Company, 963 Liberty avenue.
Portland, Maine—Arthur Ingersoll, 45 Quebec st.
Portland, Ore.—Hugh M. Glen, care Telegram.
Providence, R. I.—C. F. Martin, 80 Chestnut st.
Pueblo, Colo.—C. E. Donnelley, box 118.
Raleigh, N. C.—L. F. Alford, 125 East South st.
Richmond, Va.—Henry Meyer, box 16.
Rochester, N. Y.—G. E. Faulkner, 42 Finch street.
Sacramento, Cal.—J. Gibfried, 1425 K street.
Salt Lake City, Utah—V. R. Macknight, box 491.
San Diego, Cal.—G. G. Schierholz, 827 D street.
San Francisco, Cal.—D. T. Powers, room 20, 533 Kearny street.
Savannah, Ga.—Ed L. Roberts, 1411 Barnard st.
Seattle, Wash.—F. W. Petty, 1812 Terry avenue.
Shreveport, La.—C. A. Cox, care Williams Printing Company.
Sioux City, Iowa—F. H. Lawrence, 1700 W. Fifth.
Sioux Falls, S. D.—H. Patterson, care Journal.
Spokane, Wash.—A. J. Germain, 28 Reliance block.
Springfield, Ill.—Bert Winter, 1018 South Fifteenth street.
Springfield, Mass.—Walter H. Kirby, 124 Spring street.
Springfield, Ohio—O. B. Miller, 15 S. Mechanic st.
St. Louis, Mo.—C. P. Connolly, 1394 Blackstone avenue.
St. Paul, Minn.—E. P. Boehm, care H. L. Collins Co., Tenth and Minnesota streets.
Superior, Wis.—O. A. Digle, care Telegram.
Syracuse, N. Y.—F. W. Kinsey, 117 Phelps place.
Tacoma, Wash.—Eugene Goodrich, 9 South C st.
Toledo, Ohio—C. S. Brown, box 17.
Toronto, Ont.—John Armstrong, 65 Colborne st.
Trenton, N. J.—Charles Harrison, jr., 923 Carteret avenue.
Utica, N. Y.—C. W. Lettinger, 713 Mary street.
Vancouver, B. C.—J. F. McConnell, 408 Georgia.
Waco, Texas—J. L. McDonald, box 216.
Washington, D. C.—Elmer Johnson, 2009 Flagler street.
Waterbury, Conn.—G. M. Cooley, 13 W. Farm st.
Watertown, N. Y.—F. H. Roof.
Wheeling, W. Va.—W. C. Jones, 63 Indiana st.
Worcester, Mass.—N. L. Davis, 33 Coral street.

SUBORDINATE UNIONS.

LIST OF SECRETARIES, ETC.

Notice of change or error in the following list should be promptly forwarded to the secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union:

ALABAMA.

Anniston No. 419—W. F. McCartney, 2002 Leighton.
Bessemer No. 535—J. A. Nabors, 1822 Second ave.
Birmingham No. 104—J. M. Russell, care News.
Gadsden No. 517—Thompson Hatter.
Mobile No. 27—John J. Russell, 28 South Ann.
Montgomery No. 222—Joe B. Walker, care Journal.
New Decatur No. 438—L. E. Beckley, care Advertiser.
Selma No. 440—J. F. Buhler, box 78.
Tuscaloosa, No. 361—W. F. Cotter, care Times-Gazette.

ALASKA.

Nome No. 582—George Maynard, care News.

ARIZONA.

Douglas No. 544—H. C. Holdsworth, box 772.
Globe No. 367—W. G. Scott, care Belt.
Phœnix No. 352—F. H. Volz, jr., 805 Montezuma avenue.
Prescott No. 375—R. E. Butler, box 476.
Tucson No. 465—F. S. Moreno, box 147.

ARKANSAS.

Fayetteville No. 648—Elizabeth McMurray.
Fort Smith No. 249—J. T. Dormois, box 72.
Hot Springs No. 574—W. H. Watson, box 92.
Jonesboro No. 661—J. L. Thompson, 219 E. Matthew.
Little Rock No. 92—Sterling Moore, box 258.
Pine Bluff No. 447—T. A. Wilson, box 235.
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Grass Valley No. 601—G. H. Menifec, Nevada City, Cal.
Long Beach and San Pedro No. 650—Frank M. Jones, 955 California avenue, Long Beach.
Los Angeles No. 174—G. W. Bowman, 208 Potomac building, 217 South Broadway.
Marysville No. 223—Edw. Heisch, care Democrat.
Oakland No. 36—C. E. Backess, box 161 Fruitvale P. O., Cal.
Palo Alto No. 521—Frank Kasson, 522 Emerson.
Pasadena No. 583—George Linney, 777 N. Fair Oaks avenue.
Petaluma No. 600—C. E. Moon, box 371.
Redding No. 475—C. C. Fiske, care Searchlight.
Riverside No. 254—E. H. Markel, box 622.
Sacramento No. 46—T. A. Cody, box 392.
San Bernardino No. 84—Sydney Waite, 132 Fifth.
San Diego No. 221—W. W. Hinds, 1167 Union.
San Francisco No. 21—H. L. White, room 19, 533 Kearny.
San Jose No. 231—J. W. Bowman, Whitton ave., East San Jose.
San Luis Obispo No. 576—F. S. Finney, 670 Pismo.
San Mateo No. 624—Edward E. Cordy, box 186.
Santa Barbara No. 394—J. F. R. Arellanes, 205 East Cota.
Santa Cruz No. 589—Arthur Chubb, 43 Pearl.
Santa Rosa No. 577—W. S. Linsley, 726 Orchard.
Stockton No. 56—H. S. Hornage, box 140.
Vallejo No. 389—R. W. Walker, box 231.
Watsonville-Salinas No. 543—G. A. Blizzard, 150 Second, Watsonville.

CANADA.

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Brantford, Ont., No. 378—E. R. Sayles, 56 Albion.
Brockville, Ont., No. 393—S. W. Bell, box 561.
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Edmonton, Alberta, N. W. T., No. 604—H. C. Deeton.
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Greenwood, B. C., No. 358—G. A. Evans, box 26, Grand Forks, B. C.
Guelph, Ont., No. 391—P. J. Golds, box 574.
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London, Ont., No. 133—W. A. Hunter, 196 Rectory.
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St. Catharines, Ont., No. 416—E. J. Warner, box 940.
St. Hyacinthe, Que., No. 579—Ovila Larue, box 44.
St. John, N. B., No. 85—C. N. Brittain, box 352.
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New London No. 159—Robert Tarring, box 248.
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Pocatello No. 491—James Purdie, 1009 N. Hayes avenue.
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Mascoutah No. 443—Carl Montag, care Herald.
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Cedar Rapids No. 192—C. L. Woodman, 98 First avenue, West.
Clinton No. 334—O. Lindloff, box 865, Lyons.
Creston No. 537—H. R. Brightman, 406 N. Vine.
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Keokuk No. 68—Albert Kiefer, 515 Main.
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Pittsfield No. 109—F. E. Jones.
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Moberly No. 473—R. S. Cunningham, 319 Jefferson avenue.
Poplar Bluff No. 635—C. R. Hiatt, box 441.
Sedalia No. 206—J. P. Hurtt, box 153.
Springfield No. 158—B. E. Woolsey, 916 N. Grant.
St. Joseph No. 40—Charles Rhode, lock box 748.
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Bozeman No. 551—J. W. Ellickson, 220 S. Eighth avenue.
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NEVADA.

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Reno No. 611—W. C. Simpson, box 251.
Tonopah No. 616—W. A. Berry.
Washoe No. 65 (Virginia City)—John Craise, box 552.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

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Concord No. 297—C. T. Allison, 22 Downing.
Dover No. 627—James Marshall, jr., 192 Silver.
Manchester No. 152—William Gilmore, box 83.
Nashua No. 365—J. H. Thompson, 67 Concord.
Portsmouth No. 483—P. R. Jellison, 43 Deer.

NEW JERSEY.

Atlantic City No. 377—Frank Kay, 26 Mt. Vernon avenue.
Camden No. 132—James Myers, 2112 River ave.
Dover No. 433—H. R. Gill, 37 Union.
Elizabeth No. 150—W. S. B. Valentine, 187 Madison avenue.
Hackensack No. 642—Alfred Kastner, 13 Clinton.
Hoboken No. 323—G. H. Weston, box 33.
Jersey City No. 94—K. M. Forbes, 91 Belmont av.
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Millville, Bridgeton and Vineland No. 607—E. P. Stewart, 626 North Third, Millville.
Morristown No. 522—J. A. Davis, 106 Western av.
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New Brunswick No. 307—Robert Mealey, corner Bethany and Somerset.
Newton, N. J., No. 605—L. C. McKim, 24 Woodside avenue.
Orange No. 424—J. M. Hague, 265 Park avenue.
Paterson No. 195—J. C. Sigler, 1084 Main.
Perth Amboy No. 658—D. H. Curts, 12 McClellan.
Plainfield No. 399—L. W. Niles, Babcock building.
Princeton No. 507—J. H. Stillwell, lock box 86.
Rahway No. 235—Harry Gage, 43 River.
Salem No. 382—W. G. Clark, Olive.
Somerville No. 628—J. M. Lambruskin, 21 Somerset.
Trenton No. 71—W. P. Wilson, box 328.
Union Hill No. 110—R. J. Heuston, 909 Union, West Hoboken.

NEW MEXICO.

Albuquerque No. 304—Frank T. Strother, 517 East Coal avenue.
Las Vegas No. 312—S. J. Sansom, care Optic.
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Batavia No. 511—C. A. Benchley, 13 Oak.
Binghamton No. 232—H. V. Casey, 117 LeRoy.
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Canandaigua No. 396—J. L. Johnson, 271 Gibson.
Cohoes No. 325—W. H. Smith, 76 Mohawk.
Corning No. 549—J. R. Stah, 40 W. Third.
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Fulton County No. 268—John Bordis, 26 South Main, Gloversville, N. Y.
Glens Falls No. 96—E. C. Lance, 5 Charlotte.
Hudson No. 531—E. W. Rogers, 554 Diamond.
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Kingston No. 322—Thomas Hyland, 37 Third ave.
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Saratoga Springs No. 149—J. F. Hays, 169 Lake avenue.
Schenectady No. 167—C. H. Schwartz, 1016 State.
Syracuse No. 55—G. W. Fitch, box 104.
Tarrytown and Ossining No. 523—William W. Lee, box 32, Scarborough, N. Y.
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Durham No. 125—J. T. Christian, 730 West Chapel Hill.
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Wilmington No. 556—H. D. Stanland, 508 Princess.
Winston-Salem No. 609—J. J. Pierce, box 425.

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Niles No. 477—Sophia A. Davis, care News.
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Painesville No. 569—C. J. Higgins, 114 Courtland.
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Sandusky No. 237—W. A. Ruemmele, 904 Decatur.
Springfield No. 117—W. C. Hewitt, 63 North Race.
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Tiffin No. 480—Ross Locke, 175 S. Washington.
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Zanesville No. 199—C. W. Dutro, 959 E. Market.

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Oklahoma City No. 283—O. S. Wilson, 32 East Second.
Shawnee No. 490—R. E. Peyton, 733 N. Market.

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Pendleton No. 214—Ed Weaver, 607 Cosbie.

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Beaver Valley No. 250—O. F. Johndrew, 531 Thirteenth avenue, New Brighton.
Berwick and Bloomsburg No. 639—J. S. Rudy, 431 East Sixth.
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Butler No. 415—Ed Donnell, box 365.
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Meadville No. 181—P. P. Moyer, 782 South Grant.
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Pittston No. 392—T. G. Scott, 186 College, Kingston, Pa.
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Stroudsburg No. 638—W. J. Huntington.
Titusville No. 289—J. J. O'Neil.
Sunbury No. 400—C. B. Lyon, 314 Front.
Uniontown No. 262—G. W. Liston, First National Bank building.
Warren No. 428—R. O. Brigham, box 843.
Washington No. 456—J. M. Lydic, box 34.
West Chester No. 466—R. F. McCormick, 509 S. Church.
Wilkes Barre No. 187—W. S. Mellick, box 136.
Williamsport No. 141—S. H. Alter, 937 Erie ave.
York No. 242—C. W. Bastian, 335 South Duke.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Manila No. 626—Frederick Power, lock box 628.

PORTO RICO.

Mayaguez No. 422—Julio Aybar, box 35.
San Juan No. 478—Rafael Alonso, box 807.

RHODE ISLAND.

Newport No. 295—M. L. Vincent, 25 Clinton ave.
Pawtucket No. 212—W. H. Bussey, 106 West ave.
Warwick No. 662—I. F. Chase, box 1, Arctic, R. I.
Providence No. 33—William Abell, 93 Abbott.
Woonsocket No. 245—A. W. Gleason, 51 Collins.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

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Columbia No. 34—J. P. Selby, 1428 Taylor.
Greenville No. 385—R. L. Chandler, 919 Hampton avenue.
Spartanburg No. 341—Jerry Black, box 384.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

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Deadwood No. 636—H. F. Sofge.
Huron No. 561—Emma E. Cawood, box 317.
Lead No. 498—C. T. Martin, care Register.
Mitchell No. 605—W. J. Herzog, box 344.
Pierre No. 562—A. L. Thorne, box 172.
Redfield No. 655—F. W. Basford, care Press.
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TENNESSEE.

Bristol No. 426—Ralph Crossman, box 20.
Chattanooga No. 89—John O'Brien, 820 Georgia avenue.
Clarksville No. 436—W. J. Binkley, 212 Forrest.
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Knoxville No. 111—J. J. Henry, box 546.
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TEXAS.

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Beaumont No. 339—A. Marchbanks, box 974.
Cleburne No. 303—Lonnie Adams, box 123.
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Denison No. 333—F. R. Lawhon, box 414.
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UTAH.

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Richmond No. 90—Henry Meyer, box 16.
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Everett No. 410—E. Marcuson, 1418 Pacific ave.
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Manitowoc No. 431—Alex. M. G. Dusold, 623 Jay.
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Oshkosh No. 211—J. W. Kircher, box 236.
Racine No. 324—F. A. Parker, 1133 Center.
Superior No. 163—O. A. Digle, care Telegram.
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Waukesha No. 545—John Birkenheier, 611 Oakland avenue.
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Wyoming No. 184—Leslie Scott, 102 East Sixteenth, Cheyenne.

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10, Montreal, P. Q.—Henry Bourden, care La Presse, 51 St. James.
12, Butte, Mont.—C. F. Degelman, care Miner.
18, Dawson, Y. T.—C. R. Settlemier, care News.

HERE'S TO O'SULLIVAN.

To the Members of the International Typographical Union:

Dear Sirs and Brothers—Believing that you will be interested in knowing one of our stanchest friends in our battle for an eight-hour day, we desire to present to your notice Humphrey O'Sullivan, of our city—Lowell, Mass. Mr. O'Sullivan is an oldtime printer, having deposited his card with Big Six in New York in 1874. Soon after that date he went into other business. A short time ago Mr. O'Sullivan took up his card, joined our union, to give us his support.

As a leading business man of our city the influence of Mr. O'Sullivan's action in coming to our union to take his share of the hardships of the strike was very great, and swung public sentiment to us. Several shops very soon granted the eight-hour day.

To assist the other shops to make a decision in our favor Mr. O'Sullivan gave our union $500 and stated "when that is gone there's more where that came from." He also stated that any striker in need of aid outside of strike benefits was to call on him for what he needed.

"You'll win this strike, boys, or I'll go broke," said Mr. O'Sullivan, and he means what he says.

As many of our brothers in other cities handle (in magazines and newspapers) the advertising matter of the O'Sullivan Rubber Heel Company, of which Mr. O'Sullivan is the head, we would respectfully suggest that when there is opportunity to show appreciation of this friend of union printers that they do so in any manner possible.

Mr. O'Sullivan is one of those few men who, having passed from the case to a commanding position in the business world, has the heart to give a helping hand to all who struggle for the improvement of themselves and the happiness of their children. As such we want you to know him, and our introduction of Mr. O'Sullivan to you is endorsed by the unanimous vote of Lowell Union No. 310.

D. A. Sullivan.

"Was the prisoner informed that he was to be electrocuted?" asked the sheriff.

"Oh, yes," replied the deputy; "I wired him to that effect."—U. of M. Wrinkle.

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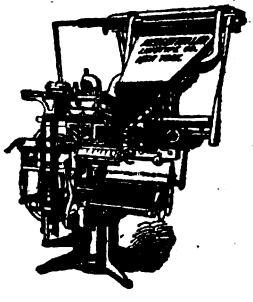
THE

Linotype



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334 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. : 311 Church St., Nashville, Tenn.
Hadwen Swain Mfg Co., Representative for Pacific Coast, San Francisco, California

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CAMBRID

THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL

VOL. XXVII
No. 6

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION OF NORTH AMERICA

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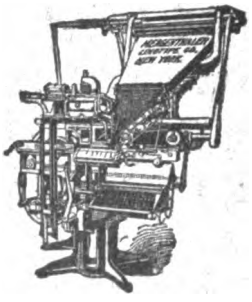

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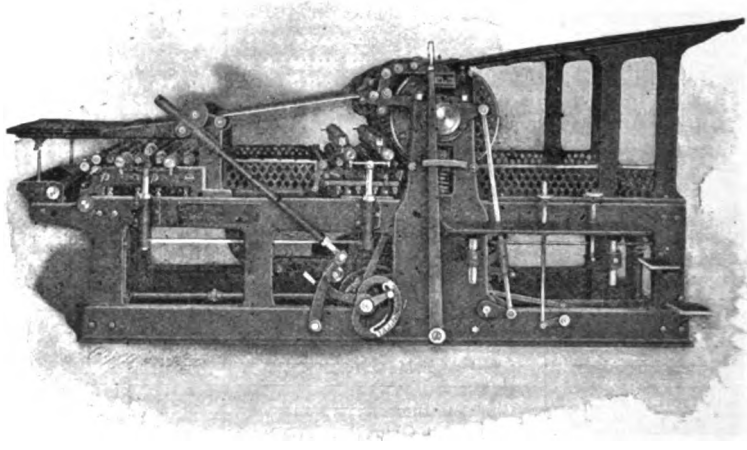
MESSRS. P. F. COLLIER & SON

of Collier's Weekly : order



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We would recall to your mind that early in the year Mr. Frank A. Munsey ordered 10 Centurys. This battery has been running for several months; during this period the daily product of Mr. Munsey's Pressroom has been increased nearly 33⅓%; while fine half-tone and exact two and three color register work has been profitably produced at a speed of 1800 an hour.

Thus does the CENTURY make good.

The Campbell Company

HENRY A. WISE WOOD, PRESIDENT

334 DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS No. 1 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY
189 FLEET STREET, LONDON, E. C., ENGLAND

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The Typographical Journal

J. W. BRAMWOOD, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA
ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, AS SECOND CLASS MATTER
ISSUED ON THE FIFTH OF EACH MONTH

VOLUME XXVII — December, 1905 — NUMBER SIX

THE SMASH-THE-UNION MOVEMENT OFFERS TO SAVE THE NATION.

[Ralph M. Easley, in The Civic Federation Review.]

WHAT is generally termed the smash-the-union element in the employing world has been indulging of late in a series of manifestoes designed to prejudice public opinion through misinformation. No economic doctrine can flourish, however persistently advocated and however strong its financial backing, which is based upon misstatements of fact, and whose purpose is not for the greatest good of the greatest number. The group of writers who assail the movement of organized labor tacitly recognizes this truism in its attempts to make it appear that the admitted misdeeds of members of labor unions are universal instead of exceptional; that all labor leaders are radical advocates of violence; and, above all, that the trade agreement, the most practical device that modern industrialism has evolved for peaceful relations between capital and labor, is destructive of the constitutional rights of the individual citizen. While asserting that they favor organizations of wage-earners that are "properly conducted," these writers betray the fact that their idea of "proper conduct" is absolute surrender to the will of the employer, and that they would deprive the labor union of all power to elevate the condition of its members by dealing with employes only as individuals, and never in a body. They oppose violently the closed shop, but they reveal that their conception of the open shop is a place where no union men can work and live.

This anti-union school of writers puts forth its literature in its own periodicals and in the form of addresses and advertisements in the daily press.

A characteristic of this type of literature is its brazenly complacent appropriation of all the virtues of patriotism and all the glories of American history.

To the great number of economists, divines, publicists and editors who encourage and seek to guide the self-helpful efforts of wage-earners to elevate themselves through organization; to the largest employers in the United States, who make collective contracts with organized employes—to all these this literature would deny any of those virtues and glories, while it accuses organized labor itself not merely of a lack of patriotism, but of downright treason.

The typical writer of this literature wraps himself in the American flag, asserts exclusive possession of the constitution, if not of the decalogue, and claims to have a monopoly of that spirit of liberty which maintained with arms the declaration of independence, freed the slaves while saving the Union, and expelled Spanish oppression from Cuba. He would pose as a Washington, a Lincoln and a McKinley all concentrated in a living model of perfect Americanism. By contrast, he would have the reader infer that the 2,500,000 citizens who are enrolled in the American Federation of Labor and the great railway brotherhoods are composed of Arnolds, Booths and Weylers; that they are enemies of their country and foes of civilization. He would deny to them all patriotism, all love, not only of country, but of humanity, all allegiance to the flag, and all

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respect for the organic law framed by the fathers of the republic.

This extravagance should defeat its own purpose. If there were a scintilla of truth in these charges or insinuations, the entire movement of organized labor would have been withered in its infancy by the burning blast of public condemnation. It could have no more chance of survival and growth in a land of self-government than has anarchy or polygamy. The very progress of organized labor in both strength of numbers and intelligence of policy, the very respect which it has won from the largest and best-informed employers, the very consideration it receives from economic scholars and writers form a body of convincing evidence that the movement is recognized as an important social force, meriting critical study, to be credited with having accomplished much in uplifting the mass of wage-earners, and capable of increasing both the producing and consuming capacity of the nation. It is because the malicious and indiscriminate verbal assaults upon this movement could not find entrance into the news or editorial columns of reputable journals that they are frequently forced into the advertising columns, when they are paid for at so much a line.

These smash-the-union writers attempt to class the labor organizations with the most unpopular trusts, and accuse them with being conspiracies to increase the cost of living. They collate with an industry worthy of a better cause the most remote, abnormal and exceptional misdeeds of individual members of labor unions. They claim that the purpose of "citizens' alliances" is to create "a national power for general peace." But they would establish the peace of extermination. The socialists say: "We have nothing to arbitrate with the employer; we would abolish the employer." So these writers say in effect: "We would not negotiate or arbitrate with the unions, but destroy them." And this program they seek to justify by such exaggerated statements as these:

> Tens of thousands of American citizens have been assaulted and hundreds have been murdered by these labor trusts in their bloodthirsty efforts to force all the rest of humanity to implicitly obey their orders.
>
> What about the thousands of decent white men and women, tied hand and foot, unable to work, move or act, except by contribution to and with consent of the trust? Human liberty and constitutional rights of an American citizen are denied them.
>
> Men who have regard for the sacred mantle of liberty fought for, won and handed down to us, are patriots enough to stand together and save this fair America from chaos.
>
> This is not the proper time to talk conciliation. Neither is it the time to talk arbitration or joint agreement. To arbitrate questions of wages and hours is to introduce artificial methods of determining what they shall be. Arbitration is only putting off the day of reckoning.
>
> No organization of men, not excepting the Ku Klux Klan, the Mafia, or the Black Hand societies, has ever produced such a record of barbarism as has this so-called labor society.
>
> The labor leaders are trying to force upon the American people a universal system of slavery even more degrading and more damnable than that to which the negro was subjected.

An official journal of one of the organizations that would thus promote peace by invective and misrepresentation is not content with arrogating to itself all the patriotism and achievements of American history. It assumes that the functions of the American government have now been paralyzed by the labor unions, and it magnanimously proposes that this anti-union organization shall take to itself all executive, legislative and judicial functions. It calmly announces:

> This association is composed of citizens of the United States, organized for mutual protection of person and property.
>
> It is based upon the same fundamentals [as the United States government] and seeks to insure the personal liberty of the individual guaranteed by the constitution.
>
> This subsidiary organization of the people has been made necessary by the impotence of many local municipalities to furnish adequate protection and make good the constitutional guarantee.

This publication, after incidentally charging the "labor trust" with "setting up much actual slavery and robbing vast numbers of people of their liberties," naively remarks:

> The judicial mind will inquire why the people are not now thus protected by the government set up and maintained for their protection.
>
> Theoretically they should be, but bitter experience proves that they are not, for the machinery of the government is slow, inert and clumsy and its movements interfered with by the manipulations of the [labor] trusts until we see great damage done before its machinery gets into operation.

"All of the 780 citizens out of every 800 who are not members of any trust" are invited by this custodian of our liberties to

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join his would-be substitute for the political machinery that has been running since George Washington took his first inaugural oath. It must be news to 779 out of these 780 citizens that the government at Washington does not still live, or that the state, municipal and township systems have broken down. Is it then possible that the nation has been plunged into anarchy by the labor unions and is all unconscious of its state of woe? Is the United States a lawless mining camp, in need of this proposed national vigilance committee to save its women and children from butchery and its property from destruction?

The attempt thus to inflame class hatred reaches the height of absurdity, when it does not sound the depths of misrepresentation and malice.

For instance, one of the stock charges of these assailants of organized labor is that the labor leaders and the labor press continually incite the unions to acts of violence. This is a libel, pure and simple. There is not a labor leader of any standing in this country, nor is there a labor journal, outside of the socialist organs that are apparently acting in alliance with the anti-union agitators, that does not persistently exhort union wage-earners against the employment of force in strikes and advance earnest arguments to prove the folly of that criminal policy.

As an illustration of a labor lecture to labor, THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL, the official paper of the International Typographical Union of North America, published a long article upon the lessons of the teamsters' strike in Chicago, of which it said the principal one is:

> It is unwise, inadvisable and dangerous to pin faith in the outcome of a strike by relying on force and outlawry. . . . The attempt to win a strike by the pugnacious arguments of educational committees, who rely on brick throwing and pop-bottle suasion as a method of demonstrating that the striker is right and the employer wrong, will sooner or later come to grief. . . . When a union declares no other man can work under penalty of death, it assumes a position that sooner or later will become its undoing. . . . Life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness can be as well applied in union constitutions as in the Declaration of Independence. This is good unionism enough for a true American citizen by birth or adoption. . . . Unions that devote their energies to making union men instead of killing off the non-union ones are the organizations that are doing business with greater results and less trouble.

Another way in which organized labor has formally and collectively arrayed itself in the ranks of law and order is through its action as to membership in the militia. Great publicity has been given to a few isolated cases where local and ignorant unions have forbidden members to belong to military organizations. A convention of one of the anti-union societies even went so far as to adopt and publish this declaration:

> Whereas, Organized labor throughout the country seeks to discourage and practically prohibits membership in the militia.

This was in face of the fact that the convention of the American Federation of Labor at San Francisco, only two weeks before the anti-union convention, rejected by an overwhelming majority a resolution opposing membership in the militia; and in face of the further fact that President Gompers, of that Federation, which exults in its title "American," has emphatically declared it to be the duty of every able-bodied wage-earner to encourage the citizen militia. Both this action and this utterance were published broadcast. The resolution of the anti-union convention, therefore, could not have originated in ignorance, but must have been founded in malice.

Another example of the wise counsel against all forms of coercion that organized labor is receiving from its own ranks is the contribution of Frank K. Foster, of the Typographical Union, to a symposium upon Labor day, which we reproduce upon another page from the American Federationist, the official magazine of the American Federation of Labor, whose president, Samuel Gompers, is its editor.

The object of these vigilantes is the dissolution of organized labor and the reduction of wages to the lowest point consistent with the continuance of the race. Poverty, discontent, ignorance and crime would be the inevitable fruit of their propaganda, which is therefore unpatriotic as well as unphilanthropic.

The inspiration of the movement of organized labor is the elevation of the physical, mental and moral condition of the

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great mass of wage-earners. The movement has progressed from the medieval days and nights when workingmen were forced to meet in secret, subject to penalties for "conspiracy," up to the present time, when labor's right to organize for its betterment has undisputed legal status and when the unions make technical and general education, not violence and law-breaking, a part of their regular usages. This great advance has been long and tedious. Those who have done the marching have had to discover their leaders among themselves. Their progress has hitherto been made in the face of discouragement, derision, denunciation and even persecution. Until within a few years they have encountered the solid opposition of employers. If their aim be recognized as one for the benefit of all society, surely it behooves every element of society to stretch out a guiding and a helping hand to those who halt and stumble in their struggle upward. This is a duty that impresses itself with growing force upon educated employers, whose larger opportunities imply greater responsibilities toward the welfare of the mass. Labor should not be left to uplift itself alone and unaided. Yet more should it not be subjected to the rebuffs of would-be oppressors.

Organized labor is here and there guilty of law-breaking. Yet in every case its sins of violence react upon its own head. The lessons taught by its most advanced leaders are thus re-enforced by bitter experience. There can be no doubt that labor is learning respect for the law. No one need doubt that it will use with growing wisdom the larger liberty, including just wages and proper leisure, for which its organization strives.

Assuredly, it is more in accordance with the spirit and the principles of American institutions to encourage than to repress an organized movement whose growth depends upon the development of individual character, including the qualities of self-control, self-improvement, fraternal aid and the care and elevation of the home. If organized labor makes for all these desirable ends, it is a factor for good citizenship. For wholesale denunciation of the movement because of errors incident to its progress, it would be more patriotic to substitute efforts looking to the correction of those errors, leading to a lessening of their repetition, and to guidance in the direction of those just and enlightened relations between capital and labor which experience has proved to be of most benefit to both and to the community at large.

SOME STATISTICS.

BY HENRY M. JAMES.

[*Concluded from last issue.*]

POSTOFFICE SAVINGS BANKS, ETC.

While occasionally there has been a demand in the United States for postoffice savings banks, the Britishers have long enjoyed the advantages afforded by the governmental institution. In 1903, in England and Wales, there were 8,537,991 accounts open, in Scotland 418,981, and in Ireland 446,880, a total of 9.403,852. The trustee savings banks had 1,689,617 accounts open, of which 1,096,404 were in England alone. For the year ending November 20, 1903, the amount received from depositors in the postoffice savings banks was £44,316,084, the amount paid out £42,786,025, and there was due £146,135,147. The trustee savings banks received in the same period £14,017,007, paid out £13,981,749, and owed depositors £52,540,339. We hear occasionally of the wealth of the peasantry of France and of the extravagance of the British workman, but every now and then figures like these presented in this book show the wonderful thrift of that section of the British people who save by pence and shillings for "a rainy day." Including friendly and co-operative societies, trades unions and various types of savings banks, the aggregate funds of the thrifty members of the British working classes reach the enormous sum of

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£368,000,000. By the figures given above it will be noted that the old-fashioned trustee savings bank seems to be becoming a thing of the past.

There is no doubt that thrift is one sure means of elevating the working class, and if postoffice savings banks will do that, let us have them in the United States. Our department of commerce and labor recently published a statement showing that our savings banks are carrying nearly 30 per cent of the total banked savings of the world. The total savings of this class in all countries is $10,500,000,000, contributed by 82,640,000 depositors. The savings banks of the United States carry $3,060,179,000, belonging to 7,305,000 depositors. The provident citizens of our country own more than 29 per cent of the total savings deposits of the world. Here the average is for each depositor $418.89; that of each depositor in all other countries is $101.01. The report of the department of commerce and labor says:

"The average amount of money in savings banks per inhabitant is $11 for the world and $37.38 for the United States. The lowest average in any country considered is in India, where it is but 15 cents. However, several countries have a larger amount on deposit per inhabitant than the United States. Denmark leads with the high average of $96.41. Switzerland is second with $62.26, and New Zealand is third with $49.61. In Australia the average per inhabitant is $43.47, in Prussia $43.10, in Germany $39.98, in Norway $39.94. Germany has more depositors than any other nation, its total being 15,432,211. France is second, with 11,298,474. The United Kingdom is third, with 11,093,469. Japan has 7,467,452 depositors, as compared with 7,305,443 in the United States and 4,950,607 in Russia, including Asiatic Russia."

This excerpt gives some idea of the thriftiness of the various peoples. Give the citizens of any nation every facility for saving their money, and their prosperity will increase wonderfully. In the case of the British, the figures presented above speak eloquently of the popularity of the postoffice savings bank and of the position it occupies in the social economy of the nation. The postoffice banking system, which pays only 2½ per cent, has met the wants of a class which the trustee banks do not reach. This class's convenience has been met by a bank which has its branches everywhere, and which can carry on at any branch a business which it undertook at any other—by which is meant that a bank in any part of the kingdom will pay back any amount that has been paid in at any other place. Fraud and default have not been altogether absent, but depositors have not suffered. Other countries which have adopted the postoffice savings bank system are Belgium, France, Austria-Hungary, Sweden, Italy, Canada, the Netherlands, India, and most of the British colonies. Most of these countries are ahead of the United States in movements having for their object the betterment of the sociological conditions of their citizens. Some own their railways and telegraphic systems, others have old-age pensions, etc.

THE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS.

The co-operative credit societies of Great Britain, of which the larger number are in Ireland, are combinations for the purpose of raising capital with the object of enabling the societies to make advances on loan to members requiring the temporary use of capital for reproductive purposes, at a reasonable rate of interest. The main features of these combinations are that no shares are issued, the capital being raised by entrance fees, subscriptions and deposits and loans bearing a fixed rate of interest. The liability of the members is unlimited, every member being jointly and severally responsible for any losses that may be incurred. The loans advanced by the societies are for reproductive purposes only, the borrower having to satisfy the manager that he will be able to pay back the amount required. The operations of each society are confined to a small area, in order that the personal character and needs of applicants for loans may be known to the members and managing committee. In 1903, as compared with 1898, the number of societies had multiplied five times and the membership four times; the capital had more than doubled; the amounts of loans advanced and repaid had each multiplied about two and one-fourth times, while the working expenses had doubled and the profits trebled. In 1903 the

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number of societies making returns was 154, compared with 114 in 1902, and the membership 10,509, compared with 7,921. The total capital was £85,128, the amount of loans advanced £33,753, and the profit £652, after allowing for all expenses. Co-operation, properly carried on, is a sure road to prosperity, and it were well that there were more of it there and here. Voluminous particulars of the growth of the co-operative movement in the United States have been published by the federal labor bureau, but when all the details have been digested it is patent that its progress has not been what one would ordinarily expect. More's the pity, as our people generally know a good thing when they see it.

THE FRENCH POSTOFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

Our consul at Rouen, reporting to the state department, says that one in every ten of France's 39,000,000 people has something in the postoffice savings bank. The amount deposited at the end of 1903 was $215,766,294. Within twenty-two years the national savings bank has received one-third as much money as the private banks of this nature, and the depositors number one-half of that of the private institutions. The deposits would have grown much larger but for a law passed in 1895, which reduced the maximum of any deposit from $368 to $289.50. Workmen in factories mostly patronize the state bank. "Some French economists regret that France has not followed the example of Belgium in uniting the state and the ordinary savings banks. Hungary has only the postal savings bank, and in England, Norway, Sweden and Italy the ordinary savings banks are disappearing before the state savings bank."

If national savings are a certain indication of a country's condition financially and economically, as they testify to the people's faith in their government, we have in the figures presented in this résumé an interesting study, one that will certainly appeal to the man who has at heart the betterment of his fellow countrymen. While the deposits in our savings banks are enormous, there is no doubt that the establishment of a national savings bank system would inure to the people's advantage in an astounding manner. "The destruction of the poor is their poverty." (Proverbs, x, 15.) With strong unions to care for their interests, and a postal savings bank to induce them to save, there would not be so much "destruction."

Mr. Dooley on the Typothetæ Bulletins.

(Apologies to F. P. Dunne.)

"Whut do ye think uv th' bulletins th' printin' bosses is sindin' out t' th' public?" asked Mr. Fennessey.

"Shure, Finnissey," said Mr. Dooley, "they ar-re th' wur-rk uv a master moind. It wud not be fer me, Finnissey, t' criticize th' lith-erary effushuns uv th' bar-rd frum th' land uv Bobby Burns. R-rather, Finnissey, let me point out t' ye th' gr-rate services these bulletins ar-re renderin' t' th' tee-po-thee-tee. Here, Finnissey, is th' way they rade:

"'Rising Sun, Indiany, Novimber 1—Stroike over so fer as th' tee-po-thee-tee is concerned. We have secured sivinty-noine foine printers t' take th' places uv th' tin min that quit.'

"'Rising Sun, Indiany, Novimber 2—Employers standin' pat. Thirty-sivin desershuns from th' union. Can use about fifty good min.'

"'Rising Sun, Indiany, Novimber 3—Still standin' pat. Have secured an injunction to prevint th' union min from aven thinkin' about th' stroike. Lost eighteen min an' secured two min—net gain uv twinty.'

"'Rising Sun, Indiany, Novimber 3—It has been discovered that th' employers uv this city signed an eight-hour agreemint with th' union some toime ago. This is not a victory fer th' union, as there niver was a tee-po-thee-tee in this city. If there had been iny throuble, we wud have stud pat.'

"An' so it goes Finnissey, an' th' beautifool city uv Risin' Sun is dhropped from th' tee-po-thee-tee bulletin."

"Do ye suppose," said Mr. Fennessey. "that th' mon that writes th' bulletins belaves thim?"

"Uv course not," said Mr. Dooley—"he's no fool."

As WELL try to find religious liberty in hades as to try to find a spirit of freedom and independence in the so-called open shop.

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Note and Comment

OFFICIAL BATTLE CRY OF THE I. T. U.

We propose to sell to the employer eight hours out of twenty-four, and we will do as we please with the remaining sixteen.

THE label—that's all.

WE will fight it out on this line if it takes all winter.

JUDGE HOLDOM will not be able to "coerce" very many printers into voting for him next election.

ROGERS & COMPANY, of Chicago, are buying space for double-page ads in magazines to tell the public they have all the printers they want. No need of getting so excited about it.

SAYS the Inland Printer: "That the one pleasant feature may not be overlooked, we rise to remark that Chicago has had a strike on for (?) weeks and not a man has been slugged or a shot fired. The printers are better than record breakers; they are record makers."

J. F. BUSCHE, general manager of the New York Bond and Ticket Company, and an old member of Big Six, on receiving the assessment circular which was sent to all members, forwarded to the International secretary-treasurer his check for $50, saying: "All right—here it is. I only wish I could do more in this line, but I can't put up the price of oil."

A PRESS dispatch says: "A British Columbia miner has been fined $250 by a judge for working more than eight hours a day. Because he worked half an hour longer than the law allows, P. Zanani, a miner employed in the collieries of James Dunsmuir at Cumberland, B. C., has been found guilty by Judge Abrams of violating the eight-hour law and fined $250." How about the "liberty of contract," etc., that some judges howl so much about?

D. M. PARRY, in a recent number of American Industries, says: "This eight-hour talk is all the veriest humbug. In the first place, granting that that is what the printer employes are after in reality, it is the same pay—and the same holdup—for fewer hours or more money—and the same holdup—for overtime. But it is not the eight-hour day. It is another nail in the coffin of the open shop that they seek to drive." THE JOURNAL is pleased to note that the open shop, according to Mr. Parry, is in its coffin. Whether it is nailed in or not is not particularly interesting.

THE United States supreme court recently affirmed the decision of the supreme court of the state of Missouri upholding the validity of the state law which fixes eight hours as the length of a day's work in the mines. The superintendent of a mine held workmen for a longer period and was proceeded against in the state court, it being a test case. Judge Holdom, David M. Parry, C. W. Post et al. might learn something by reading this decision. It is evident that the loudly heralded "freedom of contract guaranteed by the constitution" does not apply in some cases.

K. U. WHITTED, a member of Topeka (Kan.) Union, has been granted a patent on a system of "flange type" which is proving popular with a great number of newspapers. Mr. Whitted's invention is an associate type, consisting of a type face that rests upon the blank portion of the linotype slugs, with a flange extending downward between contiguous lines so as to hold the letter firmly in position in the lockup.

THE tobacco trust has put a brand on the market called "Union Leader." Many union men are buying it under the impression that it is union made. It is a product of child labor. Looks as if the tobacco trust is beginning to realize the value of union patronage when it will go to such lengths to deceive union men. All that is necessary is the label.

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Aid From Over the Sea.

It did not take the British typographical societies long to fathom the game of the Winnipeg typothetæ agent. A very interesting account of the British end of our eight-hour fight appears in the November number of the Typographical Circular, the official organ of the typographical association. After outlining the history and status of the shorter workday fight of our union, the Circular takes up the "Personally Conducted Tour to Canada" of the Winnipeg typothetæ agent. The warning sent to the English printers by Secretary Bramwood is printed, as follows:

FROM INDIANAPOLIS, OCTOBER 13, 1905, TO SKINNER, 312 DEANSGATE, MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

Strike on for eight hours in Canada and United States. Employers advertising for strikebreakers. Issue warning. BRAMWOOD.

As soon as this was given publicity those printers who had been induced by Brunning, the agent, to sign his "contracts," began to get uneasy and ask him embarrassing questions. Following is a copy of the letter he then sent to the doubting ones:

October 17, 1905.

DEAR SIR—I will give you a two years' stamped guarantee as you wish. You to start work immediately on your arrival in Winnipeg at 20 dollars weekly. There can be no dispute in Canada until 1907, when the present agreement between masters and men terminate; that is, unless the men break away. Am I clear? It now depends on you to book your berth direct from Allan's, and I will forward guarantee after verifying your ticket. Your testimonials are quite satisfactory.—Yours faithfully, CHAS. BRUNNING.

Then the typothetæ hired man began on a new tack. He caused to be inserted in many English newspapers, as pure reading matter, statements that the Canadian northwest was in need of printers, and setting forth the advantages offered to those who would emigrate. In order to ascertain the true state of affairs the English secretary communicated with the high commissioner of Canada, and the following letter was received:

26th October, 1905.

SIR—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23d inst., and to state that this department has no knowledge of the person you name who is said to be organizing parties connected with the printing trade to leave this country for Canada.

The high commissioner has not been officially advised that there is any special demand for printers in Winnipeg or elsewhere in Canada at the present time. W. H. GRIFFITH, Secretary.

When this was made public there was more "explaining" for Mr. Brunning to do. To those who made inquiries he addressed the following letter:

The Winnipeg Printers' Board of Trade,
175 McDermott avenue, Winnipeg, Canada.
Personally-Conducted Printers Tour to Canada,
November, 1905.

Manager, 237 Liscard-road,
Charles Brunning. Liscard, Liverpool,
October 24, 1905.

Mr. ———:

DEAR SIR—You take things very seriously. Don't you know that Skinner is paid to make trouble wherever he can. This man would prevent men from going to Timbucktoo if he thought there was any self-advertisement to be secured from it. The fact is, things have been so quiet lately, and men are so tired of paying out doles for the Hull strikers that Skinner had to do something, and as I happened to make a little trip over here for the purpose of taking a few good men back with me, Skinner pounced upon me, but was not man enough to come and seek an interview with me, but hid his dirty work behind the protection of the union.

I ask you, as printer to printer, what has the likes of Skinner ever done for you, except retard the growth of thousands of young men, by insisting upon a minimum wage for good, bad and indifferent workmen. Another thing, can Skinner offer you what the Winnipeg Printers' Board of Trade offers, a two years' agreement with an honorable body of men, who desire nothing further on earth than the right to conduct their respective businesses quietly, peaceably and well, with credit to themselves and profit to their workmen.

Can Skinner, or, in fact, any of the union officials who smoke fat cigars at the expense of the hard-working printer, provide a solution to the great problem of acute distress in the printing trade at the present moment? Can Skinner help you in any way whatever, by giving you that chance you now have here?

I have some considerable reputation in this country as an authority on newspapers and printing matters, as well as in Canada and the states, but I never in all my life could understand why men put up with the likes of Skinner and his interference in matters which concern him not.

The Canadian unions don't thank him for his interference, and between you and me, the Canadian printer has such a good time of it that he is naturally anxious to keep a good thing to himself. You understand.

A strikebreaker usually gets paid high wages for a short period. Has his railway fare paid both ways. Departs after he has served the purpose he was sent for. You never heard of a strikebreaker taking a two-years' agreement with him to take a job.

Let me further emphasize that you have made a contract with a body of honorable, law-abiding,

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God-fearing men, who agree to faithfully carry out in every particular that guarantee for two years you have. You can stay on after that as long as you like.

We want you in Canada, and Winnipeg welcomes you.

Don't be sentimental. Things are too bad in England at the moment to indulge in sentiment concerning the Canadian union printers. They furthermore don't need it. I hope to see you on Thursday. Yours faithfully,

CHARLES BRUNNING.

In order to counteract the above, the Emigrants' Information Office, a government institution, issued the following statement:

In view of the fact that considerable numbers of printers are being advertised for in this country by the Winnipeg Printers' Board of Trade, at Winnipeg, Canada, to go to Winnipeg, it is necessary to bear the following facts in mind: There is a movement by printers in many places in Canada to have their hours reduced from nine to eight a day. At Winnipeg nine employing job firms have granted this reduction, but sixteen other firms have refused, and a strike was begun on September 15 last. Printers, therefore, who answer these advertisements should take into account the abovementioned strike.

The thanks of the union printers of America are due to those of our English brothers who have so earnestly taken up our fight. This incident will undoubtedly strengthen the bond of fellowship existing between all workers and hasten the universal brotherhood of man.

The English Invasion.

In last month's JOURNAL our members were given full information regarding the methods of the United Typothetæ of America in its world-wide search for printers. Attention was called to the "personally conducted" excursion being organized in England for the purpose of flooding Canada—and eventually the United States—with strikebreakers. As a result of speedy action on the part of the English typographical societies, taken at the request of Secretary Bramwood, but fifty-one men (?) arrived in the first party. These victims, manacled with contracts, were brought over on the steamship Virginian, and reached Winnipeg, their ostensible destination, November 6. The following account of their arrival, taken from the Winnipeg Voice, will prove of interest:

Fifty-one printers brought from England, shackled with agreements to act as strikebreakers. These arrived in Winnipeg on Monday morning last. This incident has put a new phase on the printers' eight-hour strike in this city.

The International Typothetæ is supplying the funds to carry on some of the operations that are proceeding at this point at this time, and the probabilities are that this is to become the battling ground between the two international organizations. Efforts will be made to bring in more men with the expectation that they can be drafted over the border to act as strikebreakers in cities south of the line.

The contingent that arrived on Monday last did not make up an entirely happy looking crowd, and they didn't march down singing "Britons, never, never shall be slaves," which some of the foreign members of the local trade unions seem to think is the staple recreation of the Britisher at home. Fact was that they made rather a sorry spectacle, with a tail-between-the-legs feeling packed away under their hats. When it was ascertained that some of them had been members of the society of compositors in the old country their dejection was accounted for. The boss printers came to the rescue and gave the party hack rides around the city to enable them to overcome their sea and heart sickness. The car that the party came west on was held over at Kenora on Sunday, as it was deemed inexpedient to arrive in Winnipeg on Sunday to become the prey to the reasoning of the local journeymen printers.

These men, be it said to their credit, do not relish the position that they are in, finding themselves enticed across the ocean to work as "rat" printers for the purpose of defeating the efforts of the Canadian and American printers to establish a uniform eight-hour day in the trade. It is not an enviable position for a decent white man to be in under any circumstances. The whole circumstance of the miserable scheme has now been widely published in Britain and it is very improbable that any more competent men can be obtained to face a similar experience.

The question of the validity of the contracts will be inquired into. We published some extracts last week going to show that the printers' board of trade was the body in whose name these inducements were being offered and contracts made. Since then the secretary of the board has written to the papers denying the connection of the printers' board of trade with the importation. On the face the evidence is against the board, but still it is said to be a fact that the name of the board was used without any authority whatever.

WAS IT A FAKE.

There apparently is not much honor behind these contracts, and the question of their validity is interesting some of the men who were chained up with them. The "bosses" recognize the danger of any close inquiry into this matter and, no doubt for its moral effect, have caused a prosecution to be made against some printer for breach of contract with the Stovel Printing Company. The defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $15. The reports of this case given in the local papers were identical in their wording and the proceeding

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looked a little fishy. We find that none among the striking printers knew anything about the prosecution, and that it is believed that the man against whom the proceedings were taken was not in Winnipeg at all. It looks as though the prosecution was by consent, and the case was put through with the intent and purpose of frightening the newly imported English contract printers.

These English contract printers are held in the "bosses" estimation as lambs to be frightened or tools to be fooled, as occasion may require. They must feel highly flattered.

Some of the new arrivals were put to work on Monday afternoon, and on Tuesday the whole of them were put into printing offices. They were put into the offices whether there was work or not. Some of the smaller offices that had a squad quartered on them are momentarily in clover, as excess salaries will be paid from some outside source.

THE NEW COMERS.

The members of the local union appreciate the unpleasant position that the imported printers find themselves in. They find them to be almost without exception high class and competent printers and gentlemanly fellows, and are confident that a way will be found before long to receive them into the local union. The men were deceived and did not know that there was a strike in progress until they arrived on this side and saw it in the papers in the east. They were taken via St. Martin's junction in order not to go into Montreal, and traveled up here practically and actually locked in the car. At Kenora the car was held over a day in order not to reach Winnipeg on Sunday.

There is no question that these emigrants were grossly deceived by the typothetæ agent, and the typothetæ is responsible for his acts. THE JOURNAL ventures the prediction that this latest move of the typothetæ, though seeming beneficial for the nonce, will eventually result to its detriment.

Put the Screws On.

The following is from typothetæ bulletin 43:

A few typothetæ members complain that garbled and absolutely misleading reports of the strike situation appear from time to time in their local newspapers, and we suggest to all such members that if there are any such misstatements in their local papers, that they send a copy of the same, with full information as to the paper and the date of issue from which the clipping is taken, to this office, together with a copy of the written protest which they make at the time to the paper in question.

And what then, Mr. Macintyre? Will the boycott of the manufacturers' association be put in effect?

Dissolved the Injunction.

The temporary injunction granted the members of the Richmond (Va.) typothetæ some weeks ago, restraining the members of Typographical Union No. 90 from performing divers acts—claimed to be illegal and injurious to the plaintiffs to such a degree that a permanent restraining order should be issued—has been dissolved. The result is said by the Richmond Journal to be "a complete victory for the union, whose past conduct is declared by the court to be without blame."

A perusal of the ruling of Judge Grinnan, of the chancery court, in this case will show that careful thought and attention was given the subject in review, and his methods in this respect are worthy of emulation at the hands of those who seem imbued with the idea that personal opinion constitutes law. Judge Grinnan's decision is quite lengthy, his findings being fortified by rulings in similar cases. It is plainly apparent that this judge does not believe it is the function of the courts to make or break laws at their convenience.

It seems useless to add that the typothetæ has given notice of appeal to the higher courts.

THE JOURNAL reproduces the salient features of Judge Grinnan's decision, and regrets that it is impossible to print it in full. After detailing the various allegations set forth by the typothetæ in obtaining the injunction, the judge says in part:

ATTEMPTED NO BOYCOTT.

These are, in brief, the chief allegations of the bill. The defendants in their answer deny practically all of the material allegations of the bill, but do admit that by argument and persuasion only they have attempted to get certain of the plaintiffs' employes to become members of their union, and they deny that they have resorted to any unlawful method or to violence or intimidation of the employes; also that they have attempted any boycott.

Before making any statement of the acts shown to exist, it will be proper to examine the law applicable to the two points most discussed in the argument of counsel—namely (1) the lawfulness of enticing away an employe by peaceable persuasion, and (2) of picketing.

The plaintiffs claim that it is proper for a court of equity to enjoin the defendants from enticing away, even by peaceable persuasion and argument, any of the plaintiffs' employes, whether under contract to work for a specified time or under a gen-

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eral employment; also from preventing by like means the plaintiffs from securing other employes.

PEACEABLE AND QUIET PERSUASION.

There can be no question—and, indeed, it must be admitted—that the defendants, who have now left the employ of the plaintiffs and are strangers to them—have no shadow of a right to interfere with or obstruct the business of the plaintiffs, but the question now to be met is whether it is proper to enjoin them from a peaceable and quiet persuasion of the plaintiffs' employes to leave their employers.

It can not be denied that actions of common law have been frequently sustained for enticing away employes or for procuring the breach of a contract between two persons.

SHOULD NOT BE ENJOINED.

The difficulty that I have is to determine whether or not this principle of law will authorize a court of chancery to enjoin the enticement away of employes even where the admitted purpose of the enticers is by a preconcerted plan to injure the employer in his business, provided the enticement is effected by mere persuasion or argument. It must be admitted that where force, coercion or constraint of any kind is used to force the employes, against their consent, out of the service of the employer, such action ought to be enjoined, for in this free country every person is entitled to pursue his trade or calling without molestation or intimidation of any sort. But it appears to me, from such researches as I have been able to make, that courts of equity will not enjoin a peaceable enticement away of the employes. I shall give some quotations from the opinions of judges and courts that appear to justify this view, taken from cases where the matters presented were in some way similar to those of this suit.

In United States v. Kane, 23 Federal R. 748 (1885), which was a contempt case, Judge David J. Brewer (now Justice Brewer) says that the question really before him for decision was this: "Whether these parties (strikers) went there (to the railroad company's shops) simply, as persons had a right to do, to request engineers and trainmen to desist from further labor, or whether they went there under the circumstances, with such a demonstration of force, with such an attitude and an air, that although nothing but a request was expressed, it was a request which men did not dare decline to comply with. The fact that a half dozen men went there and asked an engineer or a brakeman, or a trainman to quit—that is all right, if it were simply a mere matter of request, a mere matter of giving views and reasons. That is part of the common right of us all. We can all express our opinions. We can go to a friend and urge him to do this or do that; that is a part of the common liberties of every man in this country." See in connection with these remarks of Judge Brewer, the case of Marx & Haas Co. v. Watson, 168 Mo. 133; also Beck v. Railway Union, 118 Mich., 421, paragraph.

AN UNDOUBTED RIGHT.

In Otis Steel Company v. Local Union No. 218, 110 Fed. R. 700 (1901) it is said: "And there is an undoubted right in the members of such organizations to promulgate their theories by reason, logic, argument, and the persuasive influence of those peaceful weapons to the end that other men may be brought to think as they do. When that persuasion has been accomplished, the men persuaded may evidence such fact by joining the organization whose principles and theories they come to believe."

34 Am. St. Rep. 678. In Murdock v. Walker, 152 Pa. 595 (1893), the court says: "The right of working men to organize into associations can not be questioned and the right of the members of such associations, either as members or as an organization, to cease work for an employer and to use all lawful and peaceable means to induce others to refuse to work for such an employer are equally well founded." This was a case somewhat similar to the case at bar.

74 Am. State Rep. 421: In Beck v. Railway Union, 118 Mich. 421 (1898), a case where an injunction was awarded, the court says: "They (laborers) may use persuasion to induce men to join their organization or to refuse to work except for an established wage. They may present their case to the public in newspapers or circulars, in a peaceable way, and with no attempt at coercion."

EMPLOYMENT OF PATROL.

57 Amer. St. Rep. 443: In the case of Vegelahn v. Guntner, 167 Mass. 92 (1896), which was a case somewhat similar to the one at bar, the trial judge held that the employment by the strikers of a patrol to use persuasion and social pressure upon the employes of the plaintiff to induce them to leave their employment, though sufficient to affect the complainant to his disadvantage, was not unlawful, but that the defendants were not entitled to pursue their purpose by threats of personal injury or other harm, and the injunction issued, but permitting the maintenance of the patrol, if the efforts were confined to persuasion and social pressure. In the opinion of the majority of the appellate court, this ruling was proper.

THE CONCLUSION DRAWN.

My conclusion on this branch of the case is that so long as the defendants attempt to induce the new employes to leave their employers by fair and peaceable persuasion only, they are guilty of no act which a court of equity will enjoin. But, of course, the defendants may not molest the new employes, may not coerce them in any way, may not annoy them in any way, so as to drive them from working for their employers.

AS TO PICKETING.

Passing now to the subject of picketing, it is said in Eddy on Combinations, Vol. I, page 547: "It is unlawful for workmen to collect in crowds about the establishment of an employer whose employ they have quit; and it is unlawful for them to follow workmen who have taken their places to their homes and interfere with them along the public streets, for the purpose of intimidating or coercing them into their quitting their employment."

And at page 439 of the same volume: "Pickets

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may be established about factories and places where non-union men are employed, providing the number of pickets is not so great as to overawe or intimidate the non-union workmen, or in any manner obstruct the street or sidewalk, and providing the so-called pickets confine themselves to the use of persuasion or argument with the non-union employes; but, if the watching or picketing is carried to an extent which causes intimidation, or amounts to coercion, compulsion or molestation in any form, of either the non-union workmen or their employers, it is unlawful, and the combination making use of such unlawful means is a conspiracy."

The above quotations are given to show what may be regarded as the accepted law in regard to picketing. Pickets should be careful that they are not attended by hangers-on, who resort to acts of violence, jeers, cries, etc. (Eddy on Comb., Vol. I, page 441.)

THE USE OF "BRIBES."

There is another point which was argued before me, and that is to what extent is it unlawful for outsiders or strangers to induce employes to leave their employer by "bribes" or money reward? When an employe leaves the employer under the solicitation of a striker and joins the union, he becomes thereby entitled to certain fixed strike benefits, to free transportation to such other towns as he may care to go in search of employment and to the other benefits of the union; these are the ordinary rewards of the new striker on joining the union. But have the strikers the right to entice the employe by the offer of a large sum of money? The question is not discussed in any of the books or decisions that my search has led me to. Nor have I seen any reference to it, except in the opinion of a circuit court judge of another state, to which I have been referred by counsel for the plaintiff. It was argued very ably before me that the use of money—an appeal not to the judgment of an employe, but to his cupidity—to induce him to quit his employer, showed such a determined intention to injure the employer in his business, such malice in the eye of the law, that the wrongdoer ought to be restrained by injunction from such practices, where there is any evidence tending to show its employment to the injury of the employer. While the use of money in order to entice away the employe should doubtless be regarded as an aggravation of the injury done to the employer, yet it occurs to me that it is only one of the methods of peaceable enticement, and that a court of equity may not enjoin simply because the inducement is of a monetary kind. Every argument or enticement of a peaceable nature must appeal, as a rule, to the betterment of the condition of the employe, either at once or hereafter, and it is impossible to draw the line between small inducements or large inducements; but the principle is all the same. Some men are enticed easily, others with difficulty; some with small rewards or expectations, others only by large ones.

In Eddy on Comb., Vol. I, page 424, it is said: "Workmen may combine for the purpose of peaceably and without intimidation persuading their fellow workmen to strike in order to obtain an advance in wages and may lawfully pay the expenses of those who strike," etc. See, also, Vol. II, section 1031, page 1173.

I must hold, therefore, that the offer of payment of strike benefits, of traveling expenses, and even of "bribes," are only forms of peaceable enticement and not the subject of an injunction.

Passing now to the facts that are shown to exist, it may be remarked that where the injunction order appears to be too broad or to enjoin acts that have never been threatened, it should be modified so as to conform to what does appear, or altogether abated, as the case may be. It will not do to say as a ground for an injunction that the order can do no harm; that it only enjoins the defendant from doing what he would have no right to do anyway; courts have no right to sustain injunctions except where the facts presented will justify them, and men may not be properly enjoined from doing acts that they have never contemplated doing.

THE CASE OF WYLDE.

I can not find that the defendants have molested or intimidated the plaintiff or their employes. The case of the man Wylde stands on exceptional grounds. The employes, or some of them, have no doubt been vexed at seeing patrols of pickets near their printing establishments, but I can not see that the strikers have, by their numbers, or by any threats of violence, of gesture or language, deterred any employe from working or any person seeking employment from taking it. The strikers in the patrols appear to have acted almost without exception in a quiet and orderly way. The patrols appear to have limited their acts to observation, interviews with the employes by permission of some of them. Some of the strikers have followed some of the employes to their homes or lodging houses in their efforts to induce them to join the union (which was really to induce them to leave their employment), but their conduct does not appear to have been in any way violent or threatening; they only solicited interviews which were usually granted.

I do not find any evidence of any attempted boycott, nor does the bill charge any. In short, I do not find that the defendants have in any way molested or annoyed the complainants so as to entitle the latter to the injunction of the 21st of October, 1905.

DISSOLVED IN TOTO.

The chief complaint of the employers appears to be that the strikers have enticed away by some means or other, but never by any intimidation, some of the employes. I do not find that courts of equity enjoin such peaceful enticement, even when accompanied by money reward. Upon the whole, I think the injunction now standing should be dissolved in toto. But anything now said is without prejudice to the right of the plaintiffs to move for further injunctions pendente lite, or to such final decree as may be proper; also without prejudice, of course, to their right to bring such actions at common law as they may deem proper.

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The Typothetæ Rogues' Gallery.

It has come to a rather amusing pass when the typothetæ is compelled to blacklist strikebreakers. Heretofore union men have been shining marks for this sort of persecution. Bulletin No. 33, issued by John Macintyre, the typothetæ hired man, is a sort of rogues' gallery. It seems, from a perusal of this bulletin, that the United Typothetæ of America has been having troubles of its own with the "free and independent." That rats will desert a sinking ship is amply proven by the typothetæ bulletin. THE JOURNAL quotes a few extracts from the blacklist, omitting the names of the parties in question:

> ....., claiming to be a linotype operator (also professional baseball player), succeeded in getting transportation from Savannah, Ga., to Richmond, Va., and from that point he immediately disappeared. Full description of the man will be published as soon as secured.
>
> Rochester, N. Y., reports: .....and....., claiming to come from New York, Pittsburg or Buffalo; they are deserters and untrustworthy in every sense.
>
> Jersey City, N. J., reports: ....., of Wayne, Pa., a linotype operator, a deserter after accepting transportation and board and working one day.
>
> ....., claims to be a linotype operator, but can not prove it. Sold out in Niagara Falls.
>
> ....., good talker and dresser; employed as foreman in Watertown, N. Y., accepted transportation and board; deserted after one day.
>
> ....., engaged at Hartford; after working a short time quit and joined the union, making affidavit that he did not know there was a strike, although it had been fully explained to him before he hired out.
>
> The description of ....., who secured transportation from Savannah to Richmond at the expense of the typothetæ, and then disappeared, is as follows: Age, about 30 years; tall, slender, clean shaven, dark complexion, hair and eyes; nervous temperament.

Then comes the report of the remnant of the Chicago typothetæ. This organization sends to the United Typothetæ of America secretary a list of eighty-nine men who accepted transportation from the typothetæ and failed to deliver the goods. Sixty of these have the general term "deserter" after their names. Fourteen are said to have "joined the union." Three are classed as "defaulters." The rest are classified as "ringers," "not to be trusted" or as "scared out."

Then comes the St. Paul typothetæ with a full description of some twenty-four "printers" who have buncoed that august body out of board, transportation, etc. A number of these are designated by the St. Paul typothetæ secretary as "crooks."

Cincinnati puts up a wail of woe about a certain printer (?) of distinguished appearance—"he carried a cane"—who borrowed a dollar and vanished. Several others are enumerated in the Cincinnati report as having "fooled our cashier."

Various other local branches of the United Typothetæ of America are reporting similar experiences with the "free and independent."

We may be wrong in our judgment, but we are of the opinion that the press agent of the United Typothetæ of America made another break when he sent out Bulletin 33.

The Chicago Injunction.

The Chicago Examiner, together with other papers of that city, has raised its voice in protest against the judge-made law that has been invented by Judge Holdom for the government of the union printers of Chicago. Following are some editorial expressions from the Hearst paper:

> THE LAW AND THE RIGHTS OF THE INDIVIDUAL.
>
> Several months ago the union printers declared for an eight-hour day.
>
> Many years ago the union printers declared for the closed shop. All printers employing union men agreed to this condition.
>
> All the members of the typothetæ accepted the condition.
>
> Answering the notice of the printers that they would stand for eight hours on January 1, the members of the typothetæ declared for an IMMEDIATE OPEN SHOP. Then there were lockouts and strikes.
>
> A judge has enjoined the printers from picketing. The injunction goes further than any similar instrument ever uttered by a judge.
>
> Every plea of the seekers for the injunction is granted.
>
> The printers alleged they were conducting their fight within the law.
>
> They asked men to quit work, they sought to do peaceful picketing, but Judge Holdom avers that any sort of picketing is against the law.
>
> The judge also severely denounces any attempt at boycotting. All of his ruling may be according to the law as made in Illinois and interpreted by courts.
>
> The next question that employers will probably make effort to have settled against workingmen is that IF THEY STRIKE OR QUIT WORK SIMULTANEOUSLY THEY BREAK THE LAW.
>
> Labor under the LAW WILL THEN BE REDUCED TO

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THE CONDITION THAT MARKED AFRICAN SLAVERY BEFORE THE WAR.

The printers should not violate the letter of the ruling. They should ask for a rehearing at once, and in the event of losing appeal the case.

But if these men are enjoined what about those firms in Chicago, not parties to this fight, that combined and warned employers that if they made terms with the printers they would get no work?

You denounce the sympathetic strike. You may be right, but how about the sympathetic boycott against firms that agreed to the printers' request?

But thus will run the law until the lawmaker feels a responsibility to the individual as well as to the corporate influences that hire and maintain lobbies in the legislation halls.

You talk of the dignity of labor, and yet you will make the man who toils with his hands like unto the dumb ox.

Union printers are not lawbreakers. They represent a craft that was the forefront of the revival of learning. They are men of information and men of honorable dealing.

They do not encourage strikes. They never strike unless driven to it.

But still they must stand as the dumb ox.

Workers will get the liberty that is taken from them in the name of the law when they go into politics, not as fee grabbers and grafters, but in sending men to the legislature who will make laws on the basis of equal rights to all and special privileges to none.

Then they can bring about the election of judges who will base their opinions on the declaration of independence rather than the common law of England that had its foundations in the centuries when the man who toiled in the heat of the sun was an inferior animal.

SHALL THIS NATION BE RUSSIANIZED?

You are startled at what is taking place in Russia. Five hundred years ago the people of Russia were free. They held district meetings and national meetings. Their czar listened to their demands and granted them. They lost their liberty by being separated—by being beaten in detail. They sank in a condition of slavery that made African chatteldom in comparison a delight. Now they are struggling to get back what they have lost.

Thus injunction after injunction has taken away from the man who toils in the sweat of his face his right to property, liberty and happiness. Labor is his property. Now, in this year the right of assemblage and of free speech are denied to an organization of workingmen on the application of an organization of employers after two-thirds of the employers have agreed to what the workers ask.

You destroy the prosperity of the working class and you strike a vital blow at the life of this nation.

These printers want what every other honest workingman wants—decent hours and decent wages for all. They are seeking to elevate the standard of living among workingmen. They are trying to get away from the conditions that are prevalent when workers wore iron collars.

The result of this injunction is to paralyze one branch of the producing classes for the advantage of a class that buys labor at the lowest possible price and gives to the seller no voice in what he has to offer.

You destroy unions and you break down the last fortification against monopoly, that is taking over our courts of law, legislatures, congresses, councils, and will have an absolutely free hand if it can break the toilers into a disorganized mob, and thus beat them.

The printers—members of a trade that has made possible the civilization we have and are in danger of losing—are an intelligent, educated class of men. They are good citizens; they obey the law. Against them a rule of law is turned that should go but one jump further to denounce their union as a conspiracy.

It is time that the rights of the man who asks nothing but a right to get a living wage and living hours for his toil be defined in the last courts of appeal.

There should be an appeal from this injunction issued by Judge Holdom.

The people of this nation still stand for the liberty of every man and the right of every man to the full enjoyment of his liberty, labor and property. If the courts have so shaped the law as to destroy any of these things the people will see that the true intent of the framers of the law is carried out.

Newspaperdom Again.

In the October JOURNAL mention was made of the misleading statements being published in Newspaperdom in connection with the eight-hour contest of the International Typographical Union. One after another different magazines devoted to the printing art have practically conceded that the printers have won their fight for the shorter workday. But in the meantime Newspaperdom goes stumbling blindly along in the old rut, disregarding, perhaps purposely, the series of victories that has followed in the wake of the campaign of the International Typographical Union for the eight-hour day. Newspaperdom has seemingly turned over its columns to the press agent of the United Typothetæ of America, and permits him to write his wondrously constructed tales without fear of the blue pencil. Following are extracts from the issue of Newspaperdom of November 9:

Out of the forty odd cities struck about half say the strike is at an end, and many of the others realize that their troubles are almost over. All of them feel confident, for they see themselves gaining ground daily, and know that by standing

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together as one man the end can not be long delayed, and that victory will assuredly be theirs.

Half of them have won out, and ALL are making gains daily. Figure it out.

The truth of the matter is that of the seven hundred members [typothetæ members] who are fighting the eight-hour-day agreement only sixteen have surrendered, and these only conditionally.

The above is submitted for the consideration of the various unions over the country that have numbers of contracts with typothetæ offices agreeing unconditionally to the inauguration of the shorter workday on January 1, 1906. Take note of the fact that they claim 700 members. Grant that they have this number—and THE JOURNAL believes the figures are far too great—it should not be forgotten that, according to the 1900 census report, there were 22,312 printing establishments in the United States.

Following are the cities claimed by the typothetæ, through the columns of Newspaperdom, as having won "complete victories" over the union: Peoria, Ill., Annapolis, Md., Galveston, Tex., Charlotte, N. C., Cincinnati, O., Jacksonville, Fla., New Haven, Conn., New London, Conn., Newark, N. J., Niagara Falls, N. Y., Omaha, Neb., Quincy, Ill., San Antonio, Tex., Springfield, Mass., Stamford, Conn., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., Syracuse, N. Y., Watertown, N. Y., and Worcester, Mass.

THE JOURNAL publishes the above list simply for the information of the unions enumerated. It seems that they don't know when they are beaten.

As the various unions above enumerated win complete victories, and are transferred to the eight-hour column, the membership will be kept informed through the columns of THE JOURNAL.

New Jersey Eight-Hour Conference.

The regular meeting of the New Jersey eight-hour committee was held in Elizabeth on November 19. Delegates were present from the following cities: Camden, Elizabeth, Jersey City, Newark, New Brunswick, Orange, Perth Amboy, Plainfield, Rahway, Somerville, Trenton, Union Hill. Reports from the various unions indicated splendid progress, and confidence was expressed that the shorter workday will be established with a minimum of trouble.

Were All the Affidavits Like This?

The injunction secured by the Chicago typothetæ was granted upon affidavits made by non-union men. The Chicago Typographical Union has issued a statement to the public, in which the following affidavits are reproduced. The first was presented to Judge Holdom and the second to the union. Pay your money and take your choice:

(COPY)

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, SS:

Charles H. Russell, being first duly sworn, deposes and says: I am thirty-eight years of age; I have been engaged in the printing business for the past twenty years; I am by occupation a compositor; I am a skilled and experienced man in my line of business. Heretofore I have been engaged in the printing business in Viroqua, Wis. On September 27, knowing that there was a strike on against the printing houses in Chicago, and looking for better wages, I came to this city. On October 22 I secured work as a compositor with M. A. Donohue & Co., where I am now employed. On this day (October 4), when returning from lunch to the printing house, I was approached by a man whose name to me is unknown, but whom I believed to have been a striking union picket. He tried to induce me to take out a union card, and I said: "I don't need one, that I had one the other day and couldn't get anything to eat on it, that it put me on the bum." He said: "We will give you transportation anywhere you want to go if you will take out a card." Before anything further could be said a detective who had been protecting the men working for the struck house, M. A. Donohue & Co., stepped up and asked me if I wanted this man to talk any longer to me; I said: "No, I don't want to talk to him," and the detective got between us and he dropped behind and talked to my companion.

CHARLES H. RUSSELL,

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of October, 1905.

(Seal) GEORGE H. RALPH,
Notary Public, Cook Co., Ill.

(COPY)

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, SS:

Charles H. Russell, being first duly sworn, deposes and says: I am thirty-eight years of age; I have been engaged in the printing business for the past twenty years; I am by occupation a compositor. I am a skilled and experienced man in my line of business. Heretofore I have been engaged in the printing business in Viroqua, Wis., and other places. I have been a member of the International Typographical Union almost continuously since 1887. I have been up to the headquarters of Chicago Typographical Union a number of times of my own free will, and am anxious now, and have always been anxious, to retain my membership in the International Typographical Union. I have never been bothered or molested by pickets or any other union men, and I make this declara-

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tion in good faith and of my own free will, and without any promise of reward of any kind whatsoever. THE AFFIDAVIT SIGNED BY ME ON OCTOBER 4, FOR USE IN THE CASE OF A. R. BARNES ET AL. VS. CHICAGO TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION ET AL. WAS OBTAINED FROM ME BY MISREPRESENTATION AND FRAUD, and I did not know, nor do I now know, who the man is who wrote the said affidavit and asked me to sign it. I have never at any time since coming to Chicago seen or heard of any violence or intimidation from any pickets or alleged pickets of the Chicago Typographical Union No. 16 or any other labor organization.

(Signed) CHARLES H. RUSSELL.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of October, 1905.

(Seal) M. H. CAZIER,
Notary Public, Cook Co., Ill.

There were thirty-nine other affidavits very similar to this one. Do you wonder that No. 16 protests against the injunction?

Strikebreakers and Lawbreakers.

Fifty-one of the strikebreakers secured in England are now at work in non-union offices in Winnipeg. Notwithstanding this, the members of Winnipeg Typographical Union are standing firm, and feel confident of ultimate success, as the residents of that locality do not take kindly to importations of this character.

Reports from England indicate that Brunning, the Winnipeg typothetæ agent, expected to secure several hundred strikebreakers, and that he was much disappointed at the result of his efforts.

Word has been received at International headquarters that a further shipment of forty British strikebreakers reached Winnipeg shortly after the arrival of the first party of fifty-one, and that more will follow. It is asserted that these importations will be divided into small parties, furnished with return tickets in order to deceive the immigration officials at the border, and shipped to some of the cities in the United States where strikes are in progress. Our informant also says Brunning boasts that he is acting under the instructions of officials of the United Typothetæ and claims he is in constant communication with them.

This information verifies the statement in the November JOURNAL that the United Typothetæ of America is backing the movement, and demonstrates that the members of that organization, while loudly prating of their law-abiding character, and seeking court injunctions on the strength of strict observance of the laws of the land, will not hesitate to set any law at defiance when it is to their interest to do so.

The next step in this method of strikebreaking will be carefully watched. "There's many a slip," etc., and Uncle Sam may have something to say.

And yet the typothetæ insists that it has all the printers necessary.

Conference of Presidents.

On Sunday, November 12, a meeting of presidents and other representatives of unions on strike was held at International headquarters. Those present were: W. C. Hewitt, Springfield, Ohio; G. W. Dickson, Detroit, Mich.; W. B. Wilson, Grand Rapids, Mich; K. S. Fisher, Omaha, Neb.; A. D. Calvert, Philadelphia, Pa.; James J. Hoban, Cleveland, Ohio; William D. Willams, New Haven, Conn.; Wade P. Harding, Atlanta, Ga.; M. R. Pace, Richmond, Va.; F. N. Gould, Minneapolis, Minn.; T. F. Thomas, St. Paul, Minn.; C. E. Kinskey, Buffalo, N. Y.; Joseph A. Jackson, St. Louis, Mo.; Bert H. Bates, Rochester, N. Y.; E. H. Ashton, Newark, N. J.; E. M. Stewart, Toledo, Ohio; James Taylor, Syracuse, N. Y.; Edgar A. Perkins and E. P. Barry, Indianapolis, Ind.; E. R. Wright, Chicago, Ill.; B. E. Burnham, St. Joseph, Mo.; James M. Lynch, Hugo Miller and J. W. Bramwood, comprising the executive council.

The gathering was for the purpose of an interchange of ideas, and it developed into a sort of "experience" meeting. Great good was accomplished through a comparison of methods in the conduct of the fight. Close as the International officers were to the situation in the various towns, the statements of the representatives at the meeting were a pleasing revelation to them. Not one discordant note was struck in the course of the meeting, which lasted for eight hours. As one after another arose and described the conditions in his locality, the conviction grew that there can be no such word as "fail." Every union represented has the local situation well in hand.

The International officers offered suggestions as to the conduct of the struggle in va-

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rious jurisdictions, submitted statistics relative to the number on strike, benefits thus far paid, etc., and announced that the American Federation of Labor had levied an assessment for the typographical union that would net $60,000. They also informed the meeting that the passage of the 50-cent assessment proposition would assure a steady income for the payment of strike expenses.

The Fifty-Cent Assessment.

As will be seen by a perusal of the tabulated returns on the fifty-cents-per-week proposition, it was adopted by the overwhelming vote of 25,949 for to 6,333 against. If anything were needed to show the earnestness and determination of our members to fight the shorter workday battle to a successful termination, the result of this vote would demonstrate it. There was never any doubt about the outcome of the vote—it was simply a question of how large the majority in its favor would be. We are now in a position to pass the ammunition up to the boys in the trenches for an indefinite period.

The assessment took effect with the week beginning Monday, November 6.

Ernst Kreft Is Dead.

On Monday, November 20, a telegram was received at International headquarters announcing the death of Ernst Kreft, chairman of the organization committee of Philadelphia Union. The news came as a great shock to the International officers, as it had been but a few weeks since Mr. Kreft was in Indianapolis in conference with the executive council. At that time he seemed in perfect health.

For several years Mr. Kreft has been engaged, as an officer of No. 2, in the organization work in Philadelphia, and now that the critical time has arrived in his union's affairs, it is indeed sad that he could not be spared to help win the battle with his wise counsel.

The International officers extend their heartfelt sympathy to Philadelphia Union in its great loss. The memory of his earnest, conscientious work for the union will live long in the memory of union men.

The American Federation of Labor Pledges Financial Support.

As THE JOURNAL goes to press the American Federation of Labor is in session in the city of Pittsburg. As our members are probably by this time informed, this great body of allied trade unionists had already pledged to the support of the printers about $60,000, which is to be raised by an assessment of one cent per week per member for four weeks. It remained for the convention to recommend that the executive officers of that body continue financial aid after January 1, 1906, if needed. This was done by a unanimous vote. And it was only right that such action should be taken. The fight of the International Typographical Union is the fight of all organized labor. The continuance of the nine-hour day and the introduction of the open shop would be a body blow to every trade unionist in the land. Other unions do not need to be told this—they realize that our fight is their fight, and they stand ready to put their shoulders to the wheel and help the printers drive in the opening wedge for the shorter workday in every trade. Printers should remember that the eyes of the trade union movement of the world are now upon them, and that the winning of the fight means the greatest forward step that organized labor has taken in many years. We are fighting a common enemy, and welcome the support of all union men.

AMERICAN INDUSTRIES of November 1 says: "The Moody Corporation, publisher of Moody's Manual and the many other statistical volumes under that name, is now to be further represented by Moody's Magazine, which, according to its prospectus, will be 'a monthly review for brokers, bankers and men of affairs.' The Moody people have had a remarkable growth in the four or five years since they began business, and chiefly this has been due, one may note, to the virtue of their wares. Moody's Magazine, we have a right to expect, will be one worth reading." Very good. And now we respectfully call the attention of the readers of THE JOURNAL to the report of the Moody corporation alluded to, which was quoted from in the November number,

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as showing the manner in which wages have failed to keep pace with the rising cost of the necessities of life. The editor of the Moody prospectus further said: "To be sound and continued, prosperity should be accompanied by rising wages, as well as rising prices and rents. * * * It is improbable that wages will rise as rapidly as will prices and rents." The editor of American Industries, D. M. Parry, evidently failed to read the Moody prospectus carefully.

"Twenty-Three" For The Stick.

With the November number, The Stick, published by Louis F. Fuchs, of St. Louis, gave up the ghost. The beautiful little "journal of typeart" died game, as witness the following editorial from the last number:

With this number The Stick ceases publication, and the program outlined in the October number will be carried out. The publisher, having sought valiantly to plug up what he conceived to be an aching void, admits himself in error. Yet he does not consider that he has labored in vain, since he is the richer by some experience and several friends. So, in crying quits, he makes the same graceful bow as that which accompanied his entry into the field of trade journalism, and, thanking his friends for their support, turns without vain regret to such other duties as fall to his lot.

John D.'s Hired Man Jeered.

Under the heading, "Anti-Union Speech Hissed at Industrial Banquet," the St. Louis Globe-Democrat said of the recent "break" made by J. Laurence Laughlin at the citizens' alliance banquet in that city:

J. Laurence Laughlin, professor of political economy in the University of Chicago, was hissed, and several times there were cries of "Rats," when he addressed the National Citizens' Industrial Association at the banquet given by the local association at the Planters' last night.

Professor Laughlin spoke on "Labor Unions and Higher Wages," and at several points in his talk he became very bitter against the union laborer and his tactics. He spoke strongly against strikes and advocated the open shop. "The day of the cut-throat and assassin as the walking delegate of the labor union should end. Some of these men would be a disgrace to any penal colony," said Professor Laughlin.

There were some labor leaders among the guests, the industrial association having invited members of labor unions and the employers' association to speak, and at these remarks the hissing began. The demonstration created indignation among the adherents of Professor Laughlin and amusement in the ranks of the industrial people, and for a time friction seemed imminent.

The address of Professor Laughlin was the longest and most comprehensive of the toasts. He presented his arguments as a lawyer before a court, taking up first the employers' side and then that of the laboring man. He was strongly in favor of capital, and the middle men, the common people, and his strictures on the labor union leaders were very bitter.

Then Judge Jesse (Injunction) Holdom spoke on "Order is Heaven's First Law." Wonder if he meant court orders? Then David M. Parry spoke on "Good Will Toward the Laboring Man." But, in the words of the immortal Artemus Ward, "Why lasserate the publick bussum with these things?"

"Open Shop" Conditions.

The following from the news columns of the Chicago Tribune describes pretty accurately the conditions that prevail in "free and independent" plants:

Something like a walled town, where all the workingmen will live within a big stockade, where the curfew will ring at 9 o'clock, and where the only connection with the outside world will be an occasional newspaper or perhaps a letter from distant relatives, will spring into existence this morning just south of Chicago.

The inhabitants of this sequestered settlement are Hungarians and Austrians, 300 of whom have been brought to work in the great coke ovens of the Semet-Solvay company, with their families. They will make a population of nearly 1,000 souls.

For months the coke ovens have been in progress of construction on a plat of sixty acres at One Hundred and Sixty-fourth street and Torrence avenue, adjacent to South Deering. At the same time a high board fence has been erected about the plant. Within the stockade cottages have been built, a big dance hall has been reared, and stores and shops have arisen.

The curiosity aroused in the neighboring towns of South Deering and South Chicago was dispelled yesterday when the company announced its intention of quartering its employes within the gates of the stockade.

Simultaneously some novel rules governing the freedom of the coke workers were made known.

No employes will be allowed outside the gates without permission.

The curfew will ring at 9 o'clock and every man, woman and child must be within the inclosure by that time.

All entertainment will be provided employes by the company. For this purpose a dance hall has been erected. Employes must not attend dances or other entertainments outside the inclosure.

The company opened the dance hall last night,

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giving a big ball to the workmen and their wives. Until a late hour there were sounds of wild Hungarian music and merrymaking within the stockade. Carefully watching over the scene to see that the fun did not become too boisterous were agents of the company. When the latter thought the dancing had continued long enough they put out the lights, locked the doors of the dance hall, and sent the workmen and their wives back to their cottages.

Work in the coke ovens will begin this week. The church problem has yet to be solved, but it is probable that the inhabitants of the town will be allowed to attend worship in the neighboring villages.

Dissension in the United Typothetæ.

Information comes to THE JOURNAL that all is not harmony in the United Typothetæ of America. Dissatisfaction is developing in the ranks of that body over the course pursued by its secretary, John Macintyre. It seems that a number of employers have announced themselves as opposing the eight-hour day—and that alone. They have no quarrel with the union on any other score. They have no desire for the open shop. What they have wished from the beginning is a peaceable settlement between the International Typographical Union and the United Typothetæ of America. Now they feel that the secretary has gone too far. They begin to see that they were led into an attempted union-busting game. And John is beginning to hear from the rank and file—and in no uncertain tones. THE JOURNAL understands that many employers wanted to make the fight strictly on the eight-hour issue. They did not wish to fight for the open shop or any other union-busting scheme. Now they are being committed to all sorts of wild and impracticable schemes by their hired man. And they don't like it. With the smaller proprietors dropping out on account of the heavy assessments—from which they derive no benefit—and the larger ones finding fault with the conduct of the campaign, there appear to be stormy times ahead for John. Of course every one knows that the open shop issue was incorporated in the plan of campaign by Macintyre to make good with the Manufacturers' Association and obtain badly needed support.

THE union shop is the open shop; the non-union shop is the closed shop.

Gotham's Typothetæ Getting Restless.

The following is a copy of a letter being sent to printers in various parts of the country by the typothetæ of the city of New York:

NEW YORK, November 9, 1905.

DEAR SIR—We are informed that you are a compositor, your name having been given us by Mr. E. R. Cornelius, who is in our employ.

The typothetæ of the city of New York is an organization of employing printers. We expect a strike January 1 on the part of our compositors and operators. If we are struck we will require other printers, men and women, to take the places vacated by our present employes.

To competent compositors we will pay wages of $21 for a fifty-four hour week. We will protect and care for them during the strike, and if they are faithful and return to us the fair treatment which we shall give them, their positions will be permanent.

The opportunity is a great one for any compositor or operator who desires to get started right in the printing trade of this city. If you are disposed to come to New York January 1, write just what your experience in the business has been. If there are other compositors or operators in your vicinity, whom you think would like to avail themselves of this opportunity, will you kindly give us their names and addresses? If several come from one town we will endeavor to place them in the same shop.

A stamped envelope is enclosed for your reply.

Yours truly,
HENRY V. BOYER, Recording Secretary.

Following is the application blank accompanying the above letter:

....
Town. Grade of Service.
....
Application. Field Man.
....., 1905.

To the Typothetæ of the City of New York, 320 Broadway, New York City:

I hereby make application for a position as.... ....at.....dollars ($..) per week of fifty-four (54) hours.

I have had.....years' experience in the printing trade as follows:

My age is.....years; height.....; average weight.....; complexion.....; I am married (or single).

I am not a member of a labor union.

It has been fully explained to me by your representative, ..., that the typothetæ of the city of New York is an organization of employing printers; that a strike is threatened by the compositors and operators employed by the members of the typothetæ of the city of New York, and that it is thought this strike will take place about the 1st of January, 1906. I make application for a position with the full understanding of these

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matters, agreeing to work in any typothetæ office to which I may be assigned, at the wages above stated, beginning the 1st of January, 1906, and continuing thereafter subject to my rendering satisfactory service.

I will report at your headquarters, or wherever I may be requested to report by the representatives of the typothetæ, ... days after notification.

Name.....

Address.....

Witnesses:

As is generally the case, only about 40 per cent of the union book and job printers of New York city are employed in typothetæ offices.

A Rector Scores Union Critics.

The Rev. Dr. E. A. Wasson, rector of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, Newark, N. J., and editor of the Crown, the parish paper, recently received an anonymous typothetæ circular attacking the typographical union, and particularly calling attention to the "terrible oath" to which all union printers subscribe. This anonymous circular directed the reader's attention to the fact that this oath was a "capital offense," in that it set the union above the church and Almighty God. The circular was answered by the rector in an editorial in the Crown, as follows:

A day or two ago I received by mail a printed slip purporting to be the vow taken by typographical union men. Some sentences in this vow are printed in capitals, and these sentences are those in which it is declared, in effect, that no other affiliations, political, religious, social, shall be allowed to interfere with the obligation owed to the union.

Fearing that as a preacher I might not have sufficient mental power to understand what I read without assistance, the issuer of the circular kindly added at the foot of it a commentary explaining that this capital utterance was a capital offense, in that it set the typographical union above the church and Almighty God, and adding that some preacher out west said that as long as the typos maintained this oath they could not be admitted to communion.

This circular was unsigned. It had not the slightest indication where it came from. It was artfully calculated that, being a preacher, my ire would rise at the affront put upon the church and the Deity. Well, my ire hasn't risen a bit—against the printers' union. In the first place, assuming that the document is genuine, the anonymous gentleman's commentary is all humbug. I can see that much, even if I am a preacher. All that the language of the obligation says or implies is that as the union doesn't interfere with other organizations, it doesn't propose to allow other organizations to interfere with it. And as for the interests of true religion being jeopardized by this union, I believe that there is more genuine practical religion in it in a week than there is in a whole lot of churches in a century, or in this anonymous gentleman's best Sunday character.

This circular has, no doubt, been issued in the interests of the non-union bosses in the present difficulty between them and their men. A week ago one of the men came to me, not in the dark, nor with a mask on, but in the broad day, appearing rather proud to declare his name and address, and asked me if I could help their cause by some statement. I said that I did not see how I could; nor have I done so; nor had I any thought of doing so—till this anonymous circular came along.

Now, anonymous defamation is low business; it is striking below the belt; it is shooting from behind a hedge; it is doping a horse the night before the race; and I would stand up for an insurance grafter, even, if prevented from confronting his accusers. Nothing is more pleasing to the Almighty than a good honest fight, each side believing itself in the right. But this dark-lantern business is beneath—anything I can think of. Do the bosses approve of this procedure, or have they some fool agent?

To the anonymous gentleman I reply, as a matter of courtesy, that I don't wish to know him, and that as he has tried to hoodwink me, and to misrepresent a body of men with whom he is at variance, these acts together constituting an aggrieved case of foul, I sincerely hope that he and his side will be thoroughly thrashed. It may teach them manners, if not morals.

Dr. Wasson's reply ought to "hold" the "anonymous gentleman" and his sponsors for a minute or two at least. The typothetæ is in sore straits when recourse is had to such duplicity.

An Economist on Trade Unionism.

The Monetary Times, the oldest and the leading financial paper of Canada, published in Toronto, quotes one Professor Adam Shortt to the following effect:

The cause of trade unionism is not the cause of the whole laboring class, and indeed could not be. It is the cause of organized labor only, which must suppress competition, thus crowding the surplus workmen into lower grades of unskilled and unorganized labor. The situation has largely come round to this: that it no longer depends upon capital, but upon the trade unions, as to whether labor should or should not find employment, or at least be eligible to find employment. One effect of the increasing power of trade unionism is to concentrate the poorer and less capable grades of labor in the unskilled and unorganized trades, and thus to swell the ranks of the poverty-stricken and sweated labor bands. Organized labor has thus disposed of the dream of its earlier advocates, that it was capable of bringing universal redemption to

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the lower classes. On the other hand, the training and self-discipline incidental to the meetings and affairs of the trade unions afford an excellent school in civics, training the members for the wider duties of citizenship and preparing the more capable and intelligent of the laborers to take a new, more rational and more effective interest in municipal, provincial, national and even international duties and obligations.

The professor makes statements which nullify each other. He grants the excellence of trade union meetings "in training and disciplining the members for the wider duties of citizenship, and preparing the more capable and more intelligent of the laborers to take a new, more rational and more effective interest in municipal, provincial, national and even international duties and obligations." Well, indeed, may he admit it. The facts force themselves on every mind free from ignorant bias. Yet the trades unionists are charged with "concentrating the poorer and less capable grades of labor in the unskilled and unorganized trades, thus to swell the ranks of the poverty stricken and sweated labor bands." The popular magazines have articles at times from "professors" on economic subjects, but for incomprehensibility "Professor" Shortt has no superiors and few equals. But, then, perhaps, like the other "professors" he is doing the best he can.

"Having Eyes They See Not."

In view of the misleading statements in regard to the eight-hour contest that have appeared in the columns of the American Printer, the following letter was sent to its editor by one of its subscribers:

NEWPORT, R. I., November 7, 1905.

Oswald Publishing Company, New York:

SIRS—The attitude taken in the American Printer on the labor situation in the printing trades reminds me of a text from which I heard a sermon preached not long since; "Having Eyes They See Not, and Having Ears They Hear Not."

You may cross my name off your subscription list at once and leave it off until such time as you can see with both eyes or at least get the telescope through which you view the International Typographical Union adjusted right end to. I can stand honest criticism, but not rank prejudice and false representations.

"There are none so blind as those who won't see." Just wake up and watch the International Typographical Union with both eyes.

Respectfully,

M. L. VINCENT.

New England Eight-Hour Conference.

In response to the invitation of the eight-hour committee of Boston Union No. 13, delegates from the typographical unions of New England met in Boston on October 23 to deliberate on the eight-hour movement. The following delegates were present:

Brockton, Mass., A. B. Slocum, Wm. E. Norris; Marlboro, Mass., John E. Mullen; Woonsocket, R. I., A. J. Crepeau; Waterbury, Conn., Frank W. Wheeler; Worcester, Mass., Freeman M. Saltus; Fitchburg, Mass., John Ryan; Providence, R. I., Herbert S. Richardson; New London, Conn., John F. Murphy; Pawtucket, R. I., John Gilleece; Manchester, N. H., Park Mitchell; Boston, David X. Coughlin, Martin W. Haverty, James A. Punch, Charles G. Wilkins, James B. Gill, Edwin A. Boyle, Bayard E. Harrison, John J. O'Leary, Herbert W. Cooke, Henry Sterling, Frank Hennessy, Ambrose Harvey, John A. McPherson; New Haven, Conn., J. T. Van Houten, M. F. Shea; Lawrence, Mass., Robert S. Maloney, John Hancock; Springfield, Mass., S. G. Strangford; Norwood, Mass., H. Lawton; Taunton, Mass., Alton G. Clay; Lowell, Mass., F. A. Spead, D. A. Sullivan, Bart. Murphy, P. A. Foley, J. R. Gelinas; Portland, Me., John H. Dooley; Hartford, Conn., Philip B. Gray; Waltham, Mass., E. C. Fowler; Holyoke, Mass., E. S. Alden.

A thorough discussion of the eight-hour situation was indulged in, and reports from the various delegates indicated that the movement was in splendid shape and victory assured. Among other resolutions, the following was adopted:

Whereas, The International Typographical Union, at its St. Louis convention, demanded an eight-hour day; and whereas the demand has been reaffirmed at the Toronto convention; and whereas, notwithstanding that every effort has been made to conciliate the typothetæ and bring the latter organization around to the position occupied by us, without avail; and

Whereas, We have used every effort to bring about peace between the contending parties—the International Typographical Union and the typothetæ—and the latter has positively refused to discuss the matter in any way that would be favorable to the inauguration of the eight-hour day on January 1, 1906; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the conference of the New England printers, in convention assembled, place the entire repsonsibility of the difficulties now existing, and others that may follow, upon the National

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Typothetæ, which, by its persistence in injustice and unfair dealings, has brought these conditions now prevailing in different cities and towns in the United States and Canada about; be it further

Resolved, In view of the fact that success has attended our every effort since the inception of our strikes against the common enemy, and still continues daily to do so, that we now pledge our eternal fealty to each other and will stand by our present position, working as a unit for all time until every city and town from Maine to California shall come under the eight-hour banner, and the acclaim go forth that the printers of this country and Canada stand once again in the forefront of labor's army. Be it further

Resolved, That we hereby heartily endorse the assessment suggested by the International Typographical Union, looking to finance, for all time, the issue pending between the typothetæ and ourselves. Be it further

Resolved, That we endorse our International officers in the successful, indefatigable efforts that they are making towards the accomplishment of the eight-hour day, and we hereby express our fealty to each and all, and pledge ourselves to support them in their every effort.

At the mass meeting held in Faneuil Hall addresses were made by James Duncan, second vice-president of the American Federation of Labor; Organizer John A. McPherson; President David X. Coughlin; Rev. Francis W. Maley; Martin P. Higgins, president International Pressmen's Union; Rev. C. S. McFarland; Henry Abrahams, secretary Boston central labor union; Rev. Alexander Irvine; Francis J. Clark, president state branch American Federation of Labor; Dennis J. Driscoll, secretary state branch American Federation of Labor; Organizer Charles T. Scott, and Frank K. Foster.

Action By the Building Trades.

At a conference meeting of the general executive board of the International Building Trades Council, held at its headquarters November 5, 1905, the following official call was adopted and issued:

St. Louis, Mo., November 5, 1905.

To All Members of the Building Crafts—Greeting:

The general executive board of the International Building Trades Council desires to call the attention of all members of building trades to the strikes and lockouts now being conducted in the printing industry on account of the enforcement of the eight-hour workday by the International Typographical Union.

The printers in this are not only engaged in a grand fight for a noble cause, deserving the support of all justice-loving people; but their success will mean a step nearer to the universal eight-hour workday for all wage-earners and will make more secure and lasting the eight-hour workday of building trades.

It therefore behooves all building crafts to lend every possible aid and support to the striking printers in this noble fight, and we urgently request all building tradesmen everywhere and hereby enjoin the members of affiliated councils and unions to use all honorable means to help the printers to a complete victory.

One of Post's Jokes.

On the eve of the annual convention of the Citizens' Industrial Association at St. Louis, C. W. Post issued a statement to the press that brands him as the peer of Lew Dockstader, Ezra Kendal or any of their kind. C. W. gravely announced that his association was formed for the purpose of helping the labor unions and strengthening them. He made the further statement—without cracking a smile—that a number of trade unions were seriously considering the advisability of joining the Citizens' Industrial Alliance. Probably Post thinks to kill the unions by kindness. Isn't it funny what a man will say when under the influence of postum.

Looping the Loop.

Last May the New Voice, a Chicago temperance paper, said editorially:

Attention is called to the union label at the head of this page. One of the comforts of printing a paper in one's own office is the privilege of running said office according to one's own sweet will. The union label is a small thing; yet it is the biggest thing in the paper. It is notice to all the world that the New Voice is made by men; that the company is not running a butcher shop to skin its employes; that in all its details the highest standard of excellence in its mechanical departments prevails. The producers of the country are properly taking a more and more important part in the affairs of life; the drone consumers have heretofore had things too much their own way. Every change in this direction is a welcome one.

At the present time the New Voice is waging war on the union printers of Chicago, and is forcing the few rats it can obtain to sign the following contract:

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss:

I, ..., being duly sworn, depose and say: That if the New Voice Company will give me a job in their composing room at current wages I will renounce union alliances that I now have, and hold no communication whatever, either in writing or by word of mouth, with any of the

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members, officers or walking delegates of any union whatsoever employed in or about any printing office in the city of Chicago.

That I will give no information, directly or indirectly, to any one henceforth or hereafter concerning the conditions existing in the New Voice Company's composing room or any other department of their factory;

That I will use no influence whatsoever to get any of their composing room employes into the typographical union;

That any information coming to me from any source whatsoever that will be useful to said New Voice Company I will divulge to them at once.

..... (Seal.)

Signed and sworn to before me this .... day of September, A. D. 1905.

It may be well to state that the man who wrote the editorial quoted has been discharged.

Another Lie Nailed.

In view of the reports that are being circulated by the United Typothetæ of America in regard to San Francisco, the following statement by President French, of San Francisco Typographical Union, published in the Labor Clarion of that city, may be interesting:

As illustrating the desperate plight of the typothetæ and the tactics its officials are resorting to, advices from Philadelphia state that typothetæ officials there are asserting that "twenty good-sized offices in San Francisco have gone back to the nine-hour day." Of course this is unqualifiedly false. Not only have none of the eight-hour employers broken faith with the unions, but within the last two weeks two of the few non-union typothetæ offices have been unionized. As a matter of fact there are but two nine-hour printing offices in San Francisco of any consequence whatever, and both of these are badly crippled, finding it impossible to secure and retain competent workmen. The number of union printing offices in San Francisco today is much larger than at any time in the history of the union, and the membership of the organization has correspondingly increased.

The executive council of the International Typographical Union has submitted to the membership a proposition to levy a per capita assessment of 50 cents a week to carry on the eight-hour fight, and the local union has endorsed the proposition by a vote of nearly 5 to 1. In addition to this, Typographical Union No. 21, at its regular meeting last Sunday, by a practically unanimous vote, tendered the International Union the entire amount standing to the credit of its eight-hour fund—over $2,700. The action of the union was wired to the International officials, who have gratefully accepted this generous contribution to the printers' war chest.

What's the Matter With the Printing Trade?

The employing printers, and the typothetæ in particular, level their great guns at the employes in the printing trade and blame them for the condition the trade is reduced to. "The exactions of unionism," the lack of faithful workmen, etc., etc., are given as reasons for loss of profit. But here is a little catechism from The Drop of Ink, a monthly sheet published in Chicago, that throws the brilliant light of truth on the conditions created by employing printers:

Q. What ails the printing business?

A. Low prices.

Q. Who makes low prices?

A. The printer.

Q. What would make the printing business better?

A. Higher prices.

Q. Who should make higher prices?

A. The printer.

Q. Well, if higher prices would make the printing business better, why don't the printer ask for better prices?

A. He is afraid to.

Q. What makes him afraid to?

A. He is afraid to ask better prices for fear he wouldn't get the job.

Q. Well, if it had to be printed and he lost a job because of higher prices, who would print it?

A. Some other printer.

Q. Why don't the other printer raise his prices?

A. Because he is afraid the other printer won't raise his prices.

Q. What's the matter with printers, are they afraid of each other?

A. Yes, that's it; they pretend to be friendly with one another, but just as soon as an opportunity occurs they go after each other's customers.

Q. Will they ever get wise and remedy this condition of affairs?

A. O yes—after they get tired of losing money.

If the typothetæ and the employing printers would do their plain duty in regulating competition, instead of sitting up nights studying how to force their workmen to work longer hours and for less money than conditions and prices warrant, they would be in better business and in better financial shape.

A MONSTER anti-injunction meeting was held in Chicago the other day. The drastic order of Judge Holdom against No. 16 has proved to be the all but last straw. Correspondent Knott, in his Chicago letter in this issue of THE JOURNAL, gives an interesting account of the meeting.

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Are You Registered in the Pedigree Book?

Progress, a real labor paper of Buffalo, N. Y., prints a copy of the blank that the manufacturers' association of that city requires the "free and independent" to fill out and sign in order to be granted the gracious privilege of obtaining employment. Following are the questions contained in the manufacturers' catechism:

Name? .....
Where do you live?.....
Are you married?.....
How many children have you?.....
What was your father's name?.....
Where were you born?.....
Where were you last employed?.....
In what capacity?.....
What wages did you receive?.....
State the names and addresses of the employers with whom you have been during the past five years, and the reason for leaving their service.
.....
What church do you attend?.....
What is the pastor's name?.....
Give a list of any references you may have.....
Do you belong to any trades union?.....
Have you ever held office therein?.....
Have you ever heen out on strike?.....
Were you active therein?.....
Do you drink or smoke?.....

That's "individual liberty" with a vengeance.

Good Advice to the Country Printer.

The following is a recent editorial from the Hunterdon County (N. J.) Democrat. It contains some wholesome advice to the country printer, and those who have been enticed from their jobs in the country to act as strikebreakers stand ready to verify the statements contained herein:

The typothetæ, or an organization of employing printers, are flooding the small towns with letters to the printers employed in the country offices, offering them big wages if they will sign a contract to come to New York on January 1 to take the place of the printers who will go on a strike in that city on January 1.

This letter will unsettle many a man, and his family will be dragged to the city to live in some thickly settled part of the tenement district, where he can watch his children growing pale and delicate, breathing about the meanest air that can be found in this great land of the free. When he again turns his face toward his old home, where the hills and the valleys have turned green and the flowers have once more bloomed forth, it may be to bring one of his children, who has succumbed to the fevers and pestilence of the bad sanitary surroundings, back to the old home to lay it away among the beautiful surroundings of its youth.

The fact that the typothetæ, which organization of employing printers are thus willing to resort to the contemptible act of unsettling the pleasant conditions of the country employing printer by coaxing his help away from him by personal solicitation, proves to our mind that the compositors have ground and reason for their typographical unions, and in their fight against such people they have our entire sympathy. The members of the typothetæ would not, and could not, carry out the glittering prospects which their letters to the country typesetters promise. That they will attract many men, who hold good positions that they can fill in the country office, to the city office, where they will be lost in the different character of the work, is sure. That many will be bettered in their condition we doubt.

A Vain Quest.

Secretary Macintyre, of the United Typothetæ of America, has so often made the statement that the eight-hour contracts that are constantly being signed were "provisional" contracts—that is, that they conceded the shorter workday in case it was universally established—and he has so often been called upon to make good his statement, that he is now engaged in an investigation. He is sending confidential letters to the different employers in eight-hour towns, asking them to forward him copies of the contracts signed. THE JOURNAL hopes the employers in these cities will comply with the gentleman's request. If he wants to be shown—show him.

"A Word To the Wise."

We present a copy of the letter with which the Minneapolis typothetæ is flooding the west:

DEAR SIR—We desire to get in touch with you regarding a position as job compositor, and while we say we will pay you $18, we wish to also assure you that if you are worth more than the scale, you will have no trouble in getting full value for your services.

You say you wish a position in a country weekly. Minneapolis is quite a city and has all the advantages that any city has so far as labor is concerned. Still it is not a large city and for a 5-cent fare one can easily have all the advantages of a country life. The advantages of both city and country meet in the metropolis of the northwest.

You will have a splendid chance for rapid advancement if you come at once. We can not say what the conditions will be later. If you can not possibly come Monday, write us, and we will endeavor to hold a position open for you. Remem-

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ber that your rapid advancement will depend upon your being on the ground here immediately as well as upon your own ability. We are not having any trouble with ex-employes, and we do not expect any. We will guarantee all competent job compositors, stonemen, makeup men, etc., permanent positions in our shops. Would like to see you here on Monday morning. Come direct to this office, and ask no questions of any one on the way. On no account tell any one you are a printer. A word to the wise is sufficient. Open shop, fair play, and a square deal.

Very truly yours,
GEORGE W. WRAY,
For Minneapolis Typothetæ.

Don't even make a noise like a printer.

Others Thankful.

The San Francisco Labor Clarion, in the course of a lengthy article reviewing Mr. Macintyre's hysterical "explanations" of his utter rout in San Francisco, says:

Mr. Macintyre abused both public and press for opposing any change in existing conditions, and the reporters were fearful of his anger (?). To one newspaper man, in the presence of witnesses, he thanked God he wasn't an American. Others are thankful besides Mr. Macintyre.

The Typothetæ Outpointed.

The typothetæ met decisive defeat at the hands of Orange Typographical Union when it attempted to carry out its scheme of establishing a training school for printers in the local high school. The Newark News of November 15 said:

Backed by the endorsement of prominent citizens, former School Commissioner Isaac H. Blanchard, of Orange, attended the meeting of the board of education of that place last night and advocated the installation of a printing plant to be used by the boys in the junior and senior classes of the high school. Vigorous objections developed, however, and a formal protest was entered by Thomas Nihill, president of the typographical union of Orange, who maintained that the movement was a scheme of the master printers to break the power of unionized journeymen by substituting boys for men in times of controversy. There was a heated argument between Mr. Blanchard and representatives of the local printers' union for more than an hour and then the whole matter was laid on the table until January 1, 1906, by a vote of 8 to 4.

Wonder why Mr. Blanchard, a New York typothetan and open shop advocate, is so interested in such an odd project just at the present time? Can it be possible that he is trying to make strikebreakers out of the high school students, as set forth in the above clipping. Such pure-minded patriots as this gentleman are likely to resort to anything in order to advance the welfare of the "free and independent."

The Business Man's Closed Shop.

At a meeting of hardware jobbers and manufacturers from all over the United States, T. W. Williams, vice-president of the Bissell Carpet Sweeper Company, among other things said:

I want to point out a significant virtue of an honest system of price maintenance, namely; that while protecting and conserving the best interests of the manufacturer, the jobber and the retailer, it reaches out and fully protects the consumer by insuring to the purchaser a high standard of quality in the article and a reasonable price. On the contrary, price cutting is a species of commercial debauchery that rests upon the relentless doctrine of the survival of the fittest; upon the narrow, cold-blooded principle that merchandising is a sort of commercial warfare; that "all's fair in war" and "the devil take the hindermost." Price cutting lowers the commercial standing of the manufacturer, jobber, or retailer who practices it, destroys profit, breeds distrust, fosters prevarication, and finally robs the consumer by debasing the quality of the commodities upon which prices are cut, if not actually driving many of them from the market.

The Civic Federation Review asks if any union leader could make a stronger argument in favor of the closed shop.

THE typothetæ bulletin announcing the arrival of the rats from England was printed in bold-face type and read as follows:

WINNIPEG, CANADA.

"The fat is in the fire so far as the union is concerned; fifty-one men arrived from England today to take the strikers' places. HAVE NOW MORE HELP THAN WE NEED."

Wait until the Englishmen get their bearings, Mr. Macintyre.

JUDGE HOLDOM was a guest of the citizens' industrial alliance at its recent meeting in St. Louis and delivered an address. "Birds of a feather," etc.

THE next time a member asks you what was done at the meeting, tell him to come up to the next one and hear the minutes read.

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What We Are Doing

More Complete Victories.

Since the last issue of THE JOURNAL the following unions have gained complete victories, having signed eight-hour contracts with the book and job employers:

14, Harrisburg, Pa.
25, Baton Rouge, La.
93, Macon, Ga.
132, Camden, N. J.
137, Johnstown, Pa.
141, Williamsport, Pa.
185, Bradford, Pa.
269, Peekskill, N. Y.
287, Frankfort, Ind.
290, Hamilton, Ohio.
299, Tampa, Fla.
314, Meriden, Conn.
328, Streator, Ill.
374, Du Bois, Pa.
400, Sunbury, Pa.
411, Galt, Ont.
463, Middletown, N. Y.
498, Lead, S. D.
628, Somerville, N. J.
642, Hackensack, N. J.
650, Long Beach-San Pedro, Cal.
3, St. Louis German-American.
15, Evansville German-American.

The Eight-Hour Movement.

From every standpoint the progress of the eight-hour movement of the International Typographical Union during the past month has been satisfactory in the extreme. As days go by and the struck shops continue to show their inability to secure real printers, it begins to look as if the United Typothetæ of America, the National Association of Manufacturers et al., had at last met their match. They have unlimited capital at their command—that has never been denied—but we repeat, as the days go by, and the first of January, 1906, draws near, a feeling of satisfaction and confidence is spreading over the entire jurisdiction, engendered by the inability of the unfair employers to secure that necessary adjunct to the printing business—printers. Members in the various towns where strikes are in progress know what class of men the typothetæ has secured. It is unreasonable to believe that these unfair shops honestly intend to continue in business indefinitely with these incompetents in their composing rooms. They do not. What they do expect is that they will, in a short while, starve us out, and that we will be willing to go back to work in open shops at whatever wages it pleases them to pay. On our part it is a fight for eight hours, it is true, but back of that let us not forget that it is a fight for the very life of our union. They can't beat us if we remain true to our obligation.

The meeting of presidents at headquarters last month developed the fact that in every instance where a strike was on the local union had complete control of the situation. Gradually the lines are tightening on the struck shops. Gradually work is leaving them for the fair shops. In a number of instances it appears that the bankruptcy court is looming up on the horizon for employers who have tried the experiment of running a printing office without printers.

The result of the referendum vote on the 50-cent assessment proposition demonstrates that the membership of the International Typographical Union will pay strike benefits in this fight as long as the unfair employers want to keep it up. Without wishing to appear boastful, we would respectfully suggest that they put that in their pipe and smoke it.

In the city of Philadelphia there are now seventeen offices affected by the lockout. There are 225 members on the strike roll. Among these are the apprentices and non-union men who walked out. The force of one non-union office (seven men) refused to handle work from struck offices, and walked out in a body. No. 2 has good control of the situation and is confident of winning. "The Stone Wall" (Detroit) is standing without a scratch. The other cities affected, large and small, are maintaining a solid front, and strike rolls are being reduced materially by reason of men being employed in fair shops, which are now enjoying an era of unprecedented prosperity. The employing book and job printers at Richmond, Va., secured an injunction against the local union, but upon application of the union the injunction was dissolved in toto. Since the last JOURNAL went to press Cleveland, Ohio;

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Little Rock, Ark.; Akron, Ohio, and Wilmington, Del., have been added to the list of towns on strike.

As THE JOURNAL goes to press the following telegram was received from President McCormick, of New York Union No. 6:

NEW YORK, November 24, 1905.

James M. Lynch, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Four non-union men put to work this morning by Butterick Publishing Company. Open-shop notices posted. One hundred men quit work. Electrotypers, stereotypers, and photo-engravers also quit. Nine-hour-day notice posted in these departments. Letter follows. P. H. MCCORMICK.

As the International eight-hour committee is issuing bulletins at intervals, describing the progress of the fight, and as THE JOURNAL is not in the hands of the membership until about ten days from the time it goes to press, it is not thought advisable to print a detailed review of the situation in the cities where strikes are in progress, as conditions are likely to be changed materially in the interim.

Below is given a complete list of the cities that have gained the eight-hour day to date (November 25). The cities appearing in bold face type have secured the shorter workday since the last issue of THE JOURNAL. The total is 280.

4, Albany, N. Y.
5, Columbus, Ohio.
11, Memphis, Tenn.
14, Harrisburg, Pa.
19, Elmira, N. Y.
21, San Francisco, Cal.
22, Dubuque, Iowa.
25, Baton Rouge, La.
28, Galveston, Texas.
36, Oakland, Cal.
41, Augusta, Ga.
44, Rome, N. Y.
49, Denver, Colo.
50, Saginaw, Mich.
51, Lawrence, Mass.
52, Troy, N. Y.
54, Raleigh, N. C.
58, Portland, Ore.
62, Utica, N. Y.
64, Lafayette, Ind.
65, Virginia City, Nev.
67, Lockport, N. Y.
69, Newark, Ohio.
73, Ottumwa, Iowa.
74, Belleville, Ill.
75, Burlington, Iowa.
76, Terre Haute, Ind.
79, Wheeling, W. Va.
81, Bay City, Mich.
82, Colorado Springs, Colo.
83, New York Hebrew.
86, Reading, Pa.
87, Houston, Texas.
93, Macon, Ga.
95, Helena, Mont.
96, Glens Falls, N. Y.
97, Peru, Ind.
100, Norwich, Conn.
102, Ottawa, Ont.
104, Birmingham, Ala.
105, Goldfield, Nev.
108, Hagerstown, Md.
110, Union Hill, N. Y.
112, Scranton, Pa.
115, Salt Lake, Utah.
121, Topeka, Kan.
124, Bloomington, Ill.
125, Durham, N. C.
126, Butte, Mont.
129, Hamilton, Ont.
131, New York Bohemian.
132, Camden, N. J.
134, Paducah, Ky.
137, Johnstown, Pa.
138, Austin, Texas.
141, Williamsport, Pa.
142, Olympia, Wash.
143, Danbury, Conn.
144, Fresno, Cal.
146, Charleston, W. Va.
147, Ashland, Wis.
149, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
150, Elizabeth, N. J.
151, Oil City, Pa.
158, Springfield, Mo.
161, Fall River, Mass.
163, Superior, Wis.
164, Kewanee, Ill.
167, Schenectady, N. Y.
168, Muskegon, Mich.
170, Tacoma, Wash.
175, Pueblo, Colo.
177, Springfield, Ill.
179, Leadville, Colo.
180, Sioux City, Iowa.
184, Cheyenne, Wyo.
185, Bradford, Pa.
188, Waco, Texas.
193, Spokane, Wash.
194, Joliet, Ill.
195, Paterson, N. J.
198, Fort Worth, Texas.
199, Zanesville, Ohio.
200, Youngstown, Ohio.
201, Victoria, B. C.
202, Seattle, Wash.
205, Jamestown, N. Y.
207, Eureka, Cal.
210, Salem, Ore.
211, Oshkosh, Wis.
213, Rockford, Ill.
214, Pendleton, Ore.
217, Murphysboro, Ill.
219, Canton, Ohio.
221, San Diego, Cal.
225, McKeesport, Pa.
226, Vancouver, B. C.
227, Cripple Creek, Colo.
229, Crawfordsville, Ind.
230, Danville, Ill.
231, San Jose, Cal.
232, Binghamton, N. Y.
235, Rahway, N. J.
236, Ogden, Utah.
237, Sandusky, Ohio.
239, Carbondale, Pa.
242, York, Pa.
243, Hutchinson, Kan.
251, Muscatine, Iowa.
255, Anaconda, Mont.
256, Great Falls, Mont.
257, Lisbon, Ohio.
260, Findlay, Ohio.
262, Uniontown, Pa.
265, Ottawa, Ill.
267, Frankfort, Ky.
269, Peekskill, N. Y.
270, New Castle, Pa.
271, Boise, Idaho.
272, Chicago Norwegian-Danish.
274, Amsterdam, N. Y.
275, Victor, Colo.
277, Missoula, Mont.
280, Marietta, Ohio.
282, Sterling, Ill.
285, Ansonia, Conn.
286, Marion, Ind.
287, Frankfort, Ind.
289, Titusville, Pa.
290, Hamilton, Ohio.
292, Grand Junction, Col.
293, Pensacola, Fla.
294, Waukegan, Ill.
299, Tampa, Fla.
301, Richmond, Ind.
303, Cleburne, Texas.
304, Albuquerque, N. M.
305, Newburgh, N. Y.
306, Alton, Ill.
307, New Brunswick, N. J.
311, Grand Forks, N. D.
314, Meriden, Conn.
315, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
316, North Adams, Mass.
318, East Liverpool, Ohio.
320, Pottsville, Pa.
321, Connellsville, Pa.
322, Kingston, N. Y.
323, Hoboken, N. J.
324, Racine, Wis.
328, Streator, Ill.
330, Chicago Bohemian.
332, Muncie, Ind.
334, Clinton, Iowa.
335, Rossland, B. C.
344, Green Bay, Wis.
345, Olean, N. Y.
347, Wabash, Ind.
348, Girard, Kan.
351, Sharon, Pa.
352, Phœnix, Ariz.
353, Newport News, Va.
355, Bellingham, Wash.
356, Jacksonville, Ill.
358, Greenwood, B. C.
362, Traverse City, Mich.
364, Coshocton, Ohio.
369, Taylorville, Ill.
370, El Paso, Texas.
373, Durango, Colo.
374, Du Bois, Pa.
378, Brantford, Ont.
379, Ithaca, N. Y.
381, Boone, Iowa.
387, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
388, Walla Walla, Wash.
390, Pontiac, Ill.
391, Guelph, Ont.
392, Pittston, Pa.
395, Vincennes, Ind.
396, Canandaigua, N. Y.
400, Sunbury, Pa.
401, Hazleton, Pa.
407, Linton, Ind.
410, Everett, Wash.
411, Galt, Ont.
414, Marshalltown, Iowa.
415, Butler, Pa.
416, St. Catherines, Ont.

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419, Anniston, Ala.
422, Mayaquez, P. R.
425, Canon City, Colo.
433, Dover, N. J.
434, Trinidad, Colo.
439, Bakersfield, Cal.
441, Salem, Ohio.
449, Calgary, Alberta.
450, Columbus, Ind.
453, Norwich, N. Y.
456, Washington, Pa.
461, Cairo, Ill.
463, Middleton, N. Y.
465, Tucson, Ariz.
468, Yonkers, N. Y.
470, Pittsburg, Kan.
473, Moberly, Mo.
476, New York Slavonic.
479, Centralia, Ill.
480, Tiffin-Fostoria, Ohio.
481, Iola, Kan.
489, Livingston, Mont.
491, Pocatello, Idaho.
492, Bellaire, Ohio.
493, Henderson, Ky.
498, Lead, S. D.
499, Deposit, N. Y.
505, Clinton, Ill.
509, Greenville, Texas.
511, Batavia, N. Y.
512, Pontiac, Mich.
513, De Soto, Mo.
514, Niles, Mich.
515, Iowa City, Iowa.
522, Morristown, N. J.
523, Tarrytown, N. Y.
527, Oelwein, Iowa.
542, Shelbyville, Ind.
550, Windsor, Ont.
555, Dunkirk, N. Y.
556, Wilmington, N. C.
566, Salida, Cal.
568, Lake Charles, La.
571, Chickasha, Ind. Ter.
573, Aberdeen, Wash.
576, San Luis Obispo, Cal.
578, Coffeyville, Kan.
581, Fort Madison, Iowa.
582, Nome, Alaska.
590, Park City, Utah.
591, Pekin, Ill.
593, Athens, Ga.
596, Houghton, Mich.
599, Herrin, Ill.
603, Fort Dodge, Iowa.
615, Manistee, Mich.
616, Tonopah, Nev.
617, Wallace, Idaho.
625, Salisbury, N. C.
626, Manila, P. I.
628, Somerville, N. J.
638, Stroudsburg, Pa.
640, Berlin, N. H.
641, Ennis, Texas.
642, Hackensack, N. J.
643, Waterville, Maine.
650, Long Beach-San Pedro, Cal.
653, Jamestown, N. D.
658, Perth Amboy, N. J.

MAILERS

3, St. Louis, Mo.
5, Toronto, Ont.

GERMAN-AMERICAN.

1, Philadelphia, Pa.
2, Cincinnati, Ohio.
3, St. Louis, Mo.
4, Buffalo, N. Y.
5, Rochester, N. Y.
6, Cleveland, Ohio.
7, New York, N. Y.
8, Newark, N. J.
9, Chicago, Ill.
11, Baltimore, Md.
12, Louisville, Ky.
13, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn.
14, Indianapolis, Ind.
15, Evansville, Ind.
16, Pittsburg, Pa.
18, Belleville, Ill.
19, Columbus, Ohio.
21, Detroit, Mich.
24, Toledo, Ohio.
25, Wheeling, W. Va.

Following is a list of the cities where strikes exist. Cities where eight-hour agreements have been signed with proprietors employing over seventy-five per cent of the book and job members are indicated by bold face type. Those having secured agreements with proprietors employing fifty per cent of the book and job members are distinguished by stars:

1, Indianapolis, Ind.
2, Philadelphia, Pa.
*3, Cincinnati, Ohio.
8, St. Louis, Mo.
9, Buffalo, N. Y.
15, Rochester, N. Y.
16, Chicago, Ill.
18, Detroit, Mich.
*29, Peoria, Ill.
30, St. Paul, Minn.
39, Grand Rapids, Mich.
40, St. Joseph, Mo.
42, Minneapolis, Minn.
47, New Haven, Conn.
48, Atlanta, Ga.
53, Cleveland, Ohio.
55, Syracuse, N. Y.
59, Quincy, Ill.
60, Roanoke, Va.
63, Toledo, Ohio.
77, Erie, Pa.
*88, Hannibal, Mo.
90, Richmond, Va.
92, Little Rock, Ark.
94, Jersey City, N. J.
*103, Newark, N. J.
117, Springfield, Ohio.
122, Kalamazoo, Mich.
123, Wilmington, Del.
127, Hartford, Conn.
136, Duluth, Minn.
154, Ann Arbor, Mich.
159, New London, Conn.
162, Jacksonville, Fla.
165, Worcester, Mass.
172, San Antonio, Texas.
*173, Dallas, Texas.
182, Akron, Ohio.
187, Wilkes Barre, Pa.
190, Omaha, Neb.
*191, Winnipeg, Man.
216, Springfield, Mass.
218, Sioux Falls, S. D.
220, Columbus, Ga.
233, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
240, Altoona, Pa.
*291, Aurora, Ill.
308, Watertown, N. Y.
310, Lowell, Mass.
338, Charlotte, N. C.
397, Greensboro, N. C.
*503, Stamford, Conn.
510, Lynchburg, Va.
*524, Freeport, Ill.

Miscellaneous.

Secretary Lyon, of Sunbury, Pa., says: "Two of the three offices in this place have signed a two-year eight-hour agreement, to take effect on January 1, 1906, and continue in force until December 31, 1907.

Secretary Ward, of Clarksburg (W. Va.) Union No. 372, says: "No. 372 has signed eight-hour contracts with four out of six offices, in spite of the fact that we have existing nine-hour contracts for 1905."

Secretary Moore, of Norfolk (Va.) Union No. 32, says: "A large number of offices here have signed for the eight-hour day, though no demands will be made on the typothetæ until the existing contracts expire on March 26, 1906."

Walter R. Watkins, of Clarksburg (W. Va.) Union No. 372, says: "Although No. 372 has a contract until January 1, 1906, four offices out of six here have signed for eight hours."

Secretary McCurdy, of Salem (Ohio) Union No. 441, says: "We have made the East Palestine Printing Company, of East Palestine, Ohio, a union office."

Bridgeport (Conn.) Union reports that two more shops have been unionized—the Taft Company and Kimberley's.

In a communication received from Secretary Ferree, Des Moines Typographical Union No. 118, that official says: "The special meeting of No. 118 accomplished the following: Agreement signed by Register-Leader (morning daily) last night, for $3.75 per day, eight hours, for two years, and $4 per day for three years after, making a five years' agreement. The evening dailies here (News and Capital) will sign agreement today for $3.25 per day for two years, and $3.50 per day for three years after, making a five years' contract, eight hours. Our former scale, which expired yesterday, called for $2.85 per day for evening dailies, $3.35 per day for morning dailies."

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Condemns Citizens' Alliance Boycott.

William Marion Reedy, in an article on "Citizens' Alliance Intimidation," in the St. Louis Mirror, discusses the particular brand of boycott being dispensed by the citizens' alliance. Mr. Reedy fails to see any difference between the boycott as practiced by union men and the boycott as practiced by the opponents of union men. He says:

If I have a strike on my hands and the citizens' alliance helps me out to the extent of seeing that my contracts are filled until the strike has been defeated, that is a fairly reasonable proposition of mutual help. But if I accede to the demands of a union and the other men in my business do not, and then the citizens' alliance starts in to see that I do not get any contracts to fill; if it declares that I shall lose such business as it can divert from me, simply because I have given to my employes what they ought to have or what I can't well refuse, that is a form of coercion, intimidation, boycotting, picketing and "reception by the entertainment committee" fully as bad as any that can be applied to me by any band of strikers that ever was gotten together. If the citizens' alliance tries to stop my advertising patronage because I approve of a certain brand of economic or social reform, or because I say that this or that particular strike ought to win, I fail to see wherein its action is any more decent and lawful than would be the course of strikers in slugging the newsboys who sell my paper on the streets, tearing up the papers on newsstands, or blowing up my office with dynamite. The citizens' alliance is as lawless as any union when it acts so or when its organs advise such action.

As a matter of fact, these citizens' alliances, industrial associations and the like are and have been for some time boycotting members of their organization—as well as blacklisting non-members—who have acceded to the request of the Typographical Union for an eight-hour day. By such acts these organizations are sowing the wind, and they will reap the whirlwind.

A FEW months ago C. W. Post, in one of his characteristic proclamations of freedom, said: "I am an open advocate of high wages and an eight-hour day, and will support peaceful methods which do not oppress others in bringing them about." So far we have not seen any account of C. W. protesting against the manufacturers' warfare on the eight-hour aspirations of the typographers. The printers are admittedly pursuing peaceful methods. It's up to Post to come to our support.

THE VOTE ON THE PROPOSITIONS.

The result of the referendum vote on the four propositions submitted to the membership will be found in the tabulated statement printed in this number of THE JOURNAL. All the propositions were carried with the exception of the third—to increase the salaries of the president and secretary-treasurer. The majority against this proposition was 2,392. The total number of unions entitled to vote was 706; total number voting, 455. The unions omitted from the table either failed to vote on the propositions, or forwarded their returns too late to be included in the official count. Each proposition, with the vote thereon, is given below:

FIRST PROPOSITION—Amend section 4, article i, of the constitution, so as to read as follows:

Section 4. The distinctive names of the several subordinate branches shall be: Of the printers, Typographical Union; OF THE MAILERS, MAILERS' UNION; OF THE WRITERS, NEWSPAPER WRITERS' UNION; OF THE TYPEFOUNDERS, TYPEFOUNDERS' UNION; AND OF ALL OTHER ALLIED CRAFTS OR TRADES, IF SUCH THERE BE, THE DISTINCTIVE NAME OF EACH BRANCH.

Result of Vote—For, 20,330; against, 1,600; majority for, 18,730.

SECOND PROPOSITION—Amend section 7, article vi, of the constitution, to read as follows:

Section 7. It shall be the duty of the agent, in the event of the Union Printers' Home corporation neglecting or refusing to comply with the provisions of the deed under which the land on which the Home is situated was transferred, or disobeying any of the orders of the International Typographical Union, to enter upon and take full possession of the property as the custodian of the International Typographical Union: PROVIDED, THAT IT SHALL BE THE DUTY OF THE AGENT TO ATTEND AT LEAST ONE MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES DURING HIS TERM OF OFFICE.

Result of Vote—For, 20,366; against, 1,740; majority for, 18,626.

THIRD PROPOSITION—Amend section 1, article viii, of the constitution—"Salaries and Expenses"—as follows:

Section 1. The salary of * * *
For the president, $2,100 per annum * * *
Secretary-Treasurer, $2,100 per annum.

Result of Vote—For, 9,970; against, 12,362; majority against, 2,392.

FOURTH PROPOSITION—Amend section 3, article viii, of the constitution to read as follows:

Section 3. When any officer or member is required to perform service away from his home, he shall be allowed, in addition to the amounts set forth above, first-class railroad fare by the shortest route to and from his destination, and ACTUAL HOTEL EXPENSES: PROVIDED, THAT AN ITEMIZED BILL SHALL IN ALL CASES BE RENDERED.

Result of Vote—For, 13,264; against, 8,866; majority for, 4,398.

TOO LATE FOR OFFICIAL COUNT.

Returns were received from the following unions too late to be included in the official count: Nos. 82, 384, 414, 651.

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REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL CANVASSING BOARD.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., November 2, 1905.

TO THE MEMBERS OF SUBORDINATE UNIONS—The committee appointed to canvass the vote on the propositions submitted to the membership under date of September 6, 1905, begs leave to present the following as a true exhibit of the returns received within the time prescribed by law:

Number and Name of Union	First Proposition		Second Proposition		Third Proposition		Fourth Proposition	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
1, Indianapolis, Ind	171	8	177	11	63	126	128	62
2, Philadelphia, Pa	323	26	324	26	118	237	201	156
3, Cincinnati, Ohio	218	12	182	48	96	140	135	100
4, Albany, N. Y	162	7	165	7	77	84	99	70
5, Columbus, Ohio	94	1	90	5	29	66	54	40
6, New York, N. Y	3,254	331	3,311	291	1,555	2,224	1,979	1,714
7, Pittsburg, Pa	147	17	142	22	69	96	109	55
8, St. Louis, Mo	539	25	540	18	305	254	338	227
10, Louisville, Ky	75	5	80	3	59	25	53	25
11, Memphis, Tenn	90	....	86	2	65	25	59	20
12, Baltimore, Md	255	14	254	14	129	136	180	86
13, Boston, Mass	610	44	621	43	244	425	392	273
14, Harrisburg, Pa	43	6	42	7	23	28	33	18
15, Rochester, N. Y	113	1	112	2	79	35	97	17
16, Chicago, Ill	1,480	81	1,489	91	778	792	1,048	528
17, New Orleans, La	130	4	122	10	62	72	101	33
18, Detroit, Mich	243	14	251	9	125	132	185	72
19, Elmira, N. Y	51	....	51	1	12	41	7	45
20, Nashville, Tenn	105	10	109	4	55	64	71	44
21, San Francisco, Cal	305	14	274	54	143	187	167	161
22, Dubuque, Iowa	34	1	35	....	11	23	32	3
23, Milwaukee, Wis	140	18	148	11	52	106	88	72
25, Baton Rouge, La	7	....	7	....	3	5	7	1
27, Mobile, Ala	33	4	35	2	18	19	24	13
28, Galveston, Texas	50	2	49	2	36	15	42	10
29, Peoria, Ill	71	....	70	....	47	24	51	20
30, St. Paul, Minn	221	8	219	13	102	132	169	63
31, Fond du Lac, Wis	10	....	9	....	4	6	5	5
32, Norfolk, Va	52	10	60	8	7	63	38	32
33, Providence, R. I	82	5	84	3	47	44	61	28
35, Evansville, Ind	21	....	20	....	18	3	20	1
36, Oakland, Cal	65	1	65	2	46	25	44	23
38, Haverhill Mass	9	5	9	5	1	13	7	7
39, Grand Rapids, Mich	96	7	96	7	88	20	87	16
40, St. Joseph Mo	44	2	46	....	31	15	41	5
41, Augusta, Ga	32	....	32	....	29	3	32	....
42, Minneapolis, Minn	204	18	201	20	164	105	99	75
46, Sacramento, Cal	28	2	28	3	24	7	21	10
47, New Haven, Conn	48	1	48	....	49	....	24	22
48, Atlanta, Ga	105	11	106	12	65	52	76	43
49, Denver, Colo	212	20	143	91	71	163	101	131
50, Saginaw, Mich	32	....	41	....	32	9	37	13
52, Troy, N. Y	70	3	70	3	40	33	40	33
53, Cleveland, Ohio	326	15	315	27	140	204	213	127
54, Raleigh, N. C	38	1	34	6	4	36	15	25
55, Syracuse, N. Y	117	1	116	2	85	34	96	22
56, Stockton, Cal	26	....	26	....	19	7	23	3
57, Dayton, Ohio	68	....	68	....	7	61	48	20
58, Portland, Ore	77	....	79	....	41	37	55	23
60, Roanoke, Va	13	2	9	6	4	11	10	5
61, Cambridge, Mass	37	....	37	....	6	29	9	27
62, Utica, N. Y	87	2	86	3	41	47	61	28
66, Portland, Me	48	6	49	6	31	22	33	23
70, Lancaster, Pa	26	2	26	3	....	29	4	25
71, Trenton, N. J	58	1	58	1	18	41	37	22
72, Lansing, Mich	41	2	42	1	5	39	18	25
73, Ottumwa, Iowa	10	5	15	....	4	11	14	1
74, Belleville, Ill	4	....	4	....	2	2	2	2
75, Burlington, Iowa	20	3	22	5	3	24	3	24
76, Terre Haute, Ind	54	1	51	4	34	21	42	13
77, Erie, Pa	31	8	36	3	18	21	24	15
78, Fort Wayne, Ind	33	2	33	....	16	19	25	9
79, Wheeling, W. Va	54	1	48	6	26	28	40	15
80, Kansas City, Mo	170	12	165	17	49	134	72	111
81, Bay City, Mich	20	1	19	2	6	15	8	10
84, San Bernardino, Cal	15	1	15	1	3	13	14	3
86, Reading, Pa	38	8	40	6	4	42	16	32
87, Houston, Texas	59	5	61	3	45	20	49	16
88, Hannibal, Mo	16	....	16	....	11	5	16	....
89, Chattanooga, Tenn	58	3	59	2	41	20	53	8
90, Richmond, Va	63	.	63	1	47	17	53	11
91, Toronto, Ont	425	30	438	20	221	236	320	136
93, Macon, Ga	16	....	15	....	8	8	13	2
95, Helena, Mont	22	....	22	1	15	7	19	4
97, Peru, Ind	14	....	13	1	2	12	6	8
99, Jackson, Mich	20	....	20	....	8	13	18	2
100, Norwich, Conn	18	6	16	8	13	11	16	8
101, Washington, D. C	1,056	190	1,000	257	329	963	468	816
102, Ottawa, Ont	203	27	236	19	109	142	127	125

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REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL CANVASSING BOARD—Continued.

Number and Name of Union	First Proposition		Second Proposition		Third Proposition		Fourth Proposition	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
103, Newark, N. J.	215	1	212	5	141	79	140	78
107, Rock Island, Ill.	86	7	91	2	35	59	68	26
110, Union Hill, N. J.	20	....	20	....	20	....	20	....
112, Scranton, Pa.	94	17	104	7	66	45	69	42
115, Salt Lake, Utah	55	1	56	....	19	37	22	34
116, Kenosha, Wis.	9	....	9	....	7	1	7	2
117, Springfield, Ohio	50	2	46	6	23	29	35	17
118, Des Moines, Iowa	124	6	123	6	57	71	88	38
119, Jefferson City, Mo.	22	2	21	3	2	22	6	18
121, Topeka, Kan.	78	3	78	3	23	58	59	32
122, Kalamazoo, Mich.	31	1	32	....	5	27	24	8
123, Wilmington, Del.	34	....	34	....	1	33	34	....
124, Bloomington, Ill.	34	1	34	1	23	13	25	11
126, Butte, Mont.	61	1	61	1	51	12	53	10
127, Hartford, Conn.	85	32	93	24	83	33	86	31
128, South Bend, Ind.	37	....	35	....	24	15	32	6
130, Halifax, N. S.	40	20	56	10	63	3	51	15
131, New York Bohemian	....	11	....	11	....	11	....	11
132, Camden, N. J.	18	....	18	....	9	9	13	5
133, London, Ont.	17	....	18	....	4	14	11	7
134, Paducah, Ky.	3	2	3	2	1	4	1	4
135, Oneonta, N. Y.	10	....	10	....	....	9	9	1
136, Duluth, Minn.	38	2	37	3	30	10	31	9
137, Johnstown, Pa.	31	....	30	1	9	22	19	12
138, Austin, Texas	40	....	40	....	28	12	14	26
141, Williamsport, Pa.	35	5	31	9	17	22	36	5
142, Olympia, Wash.	9	....	9	....	8	1	3	6
143, Danbury, Conn.	9	....	9	....	6	3	1	8
145, Montreal, Que.	67	19	44	42	80	2	33	53
148, Wichita, Kan.	15	4	18	1	1	18	7	12
149, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	19	1	19	1	2	18	8	12
150, Elizabeth, N. J.	47	6	49	6	31	22	33	22
151, Oil City, Pa.	20	....	20	....	10	10	10	10
154, Ann Arbor, Mich.	19	....	19	....	8	11	9	10
155, Shreveport, La.	9	....	9	....	5	4	....	7
158, Springfield, Mo.	23	....	23	....	3	20	21	2
159, New London, Conn.	27	....	27	....	15	13	14	14
161, Fall River, Mass.	33	6	37	2	10	28	16	23
162, Jacksonville, Fla.	41	....	32	9	29	13	28	14
163, Superior, Wis.	14	....	17	1	11	7	11	7
165, Worcester, Mass.	68	....	71	1	24	45	34	35
166, Adrian, Mich.	13	2	13	1	3	12	8	7
167, Schenectady, N. Y.	41	....	41	....	17	24	18	23
168, Muskegon, Mich.	18	....	16	2	10	8	14	4
169, New Albany, Ind.	6	7	5	8	2	11	4	9
170, Tacoma, Wash.	6	....	6	....	2	4	6	....
172, San Antonio, Texas	29	3	29	3	13	19	20	11
174, Los Angeles, Cal.	144	4	143	7	84	70	116	34
175, Pueblo, Colo.	39	2	22	19	17	24	18	23
177, Springfield, Ill.	60	1	61	....	26	35	38	23
180, Sioux City, Iowa	53	1	54	1	17	38	28	27
184, Cheyenne, Wyo.	8	....	8	....	6	2	8	....
185, Bradford, Pa.	21	....	21	....	4	17	12	9
186, Fargo, N. D.	23	....	23	....	15	8	22	1
187, Wilkes Barre, Pa.	28	13	31	10	32	9	29	12
190, Omaha, Neb.	105	2	105	2	43	64	85	22
191, Winnipeg, Man.	149	6	148	8	94	13	111	15
192, Cedar Rapids, Iowa	53	7	64	....	30	30	43	17
193, Spokane, Wash.	68	8	58	21	25	56	49	32
194, Joliet, Ill.	46	3	48	1	17	32	32	17
195, Paterson, N. J.	49	6	50	5	39	16	36	19
196, Logansport, Ind.	22	13	17	18	....	35	11	14
199, Zanesville, Ohio	35	2	34	4	2	36	4	34
200, Youngstown, Ohio	40	....	40	....	21	19	19	21
201, Victoria, B. C.	23	2	21	2	11	13	17	8
202, Seattle, Wash.	108	4	107	4	61	52	79	34
203, Council Bluffs, Iowa	18	2	19	1	11	9	16	4
205, Jamestown, N. Y.	21	3	23	1	8	16	13	11
206, Sedalia, Mo.	14	....	14	....	14	....	14	....
207, Eureka, Cal.	20	....	20	....	4	16	14	6
208, Cambridge, Ohio	18	2	18	2	2	18	5	15
209, Lincoln, Neb.	71	9	72	6	9	72	43	36
210, Salem, Ore.	28	....	28	....	4	24	10	18
211, Oshkosh, Wis.	24	1	21	3	9	16	19	6
212, Pawtucket, R. I.	45	1	46	1	17	31	8	40
213, Rockford, Ill.	28	1	29	1	6	24	20	10
215, Decatur, Ill.	14	5	15	4	6	13	14	5
217, Murphysboro, Ill.	9	....	9	....	1	8	8	1
218, Sioux Falls, S. D.	16	....	16	....	13	3	16	....
219, Canton, Ohio	23	....	23	....	7	16	19	4
220, Columbus, Ga.	12	5	15	2	4	13	8	9
224, Brockton, Mass.	25	1	26	....	3	22	11	14
226, Vancouver, B. C.	39	3	39	2	34	7	32	12
228, Norwood, Mass.	32	2	28	4	4	29	9	24
229, Crawfordsville, Ind.	10	....	10	....	2	8	10	....
230, Danville, Ill.	25	....	25	....	17	8	23	2
232, Binghamton, N. Y.	70	10	79	1	40	40	60	20

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REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL CANVASSING BOARD—Continued.

Number and Name of Union	First Proposition		Second Proposition		Third Proposition		Fourth Proposition	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
233, Niagara, Falls, N. Y.	22	2	23	....	14	9	15	9
236, Ogden, Utah	21	....	21	....	3	18	12	9
237, Sandusky, Ohio	7	10	7	10	....	17	....	17
238, Steubenville, Ohio	15	....	15	....	15	....	15	....
239, Carbondale, Pa	9	....	9	....	8	1	9	....
240, Altoona, Pa	20	....	20	....	3	17	16	4
242, York, Pa	30	1	31	....	3	28	2	29
243, Hutchison, Kan	12	....	12	....	12	....	12	....
244, Cumberland, Md	15	2	16	1	5	12	9	9
245, Woonsocket, R. I	22	2	25	1	2	24	22	1
246, Winona, Minn	20	....	20	....	2	18	14	6
248, Peterboro, Ont	25	2	27	....	24	4	24	2
250, Beaver Falls, Pa	29	....	29	....	23	6	27	2
251, Muscatine, Iowa	16	....	14	2	4	12	11	5
252, Bridgeport, Conn	30	....	30	....	18	12	24	6
253, Holyoke, Mass	19	1	18	2	1	19	12	8
255, Anaconda, Mont	26	3	29	....	22	7	26	3
256, Great Falls, Mont	17	....	17	....	9	8	13	4
258, Easton, Pa	14	2	15	1	5	11	4	12
259, Waltham, Mass	7	....	7	....	....	7	....	7
260, Findlay, Ohio	20	....	20	....	5	15	11	9
261, New York Italian	21	....	21	....	21	....	21	....
262, Uniontown, Pa	17	....	17	....	....	17	9	8
263, Asheville, N. C	17	....	17	....	10	7	17	....
265, Ottawa, Ill	9	....	9	....	7	2	9	....
268, Gloversville, N. Y	22	1	21	2	10	13	9	14
270, Newcastle, Pa	17	1	17	1	4	17	8	13
271, Boise City, Idaho	18	....	18	....	2	16	3	15
272, Chicago Norwegian-Danish	17	....	17	....	2	15	14	3
276, New Bedford, Mass	12	2	13	1	1	14	5	10
277, Missoula, Mont	17	....	17	....	4	13	2	15
283, Oklahoma City, O. T	33	1	34	....	25	9	21	13
284, Anderson, Ind	22	2	23	1	7	17	7	17
285, Ansonia, Conn	7	....	8	....	7	1	3	5
286, Marion, Ind	27	5	29	4	4	28	18	14
287, Frankfort, Ind	18	....	18	....	....	18	....	18
288, Galesburg, Ill	19	....	19	....	13	6	19	....
290, Hamilton, Ohio	14	2	14	2	11	5	13	3
291, Aurora, Ill	16	....	16	....	7	8	10	5
300, Port Huron, Mich	34	1	30	5	14	21	21	14
301, Richmond, Ind	16	1	17	....	7	10	14	3
302, Quebec, Can	32	....	32	....	30	2	31	1
305, Newburgh, N. Y	35	....	35	....	11	24	11	24
306, Alton, Ill	10	....	10	....	3	7	4	6
307, New Brunswick, N. J	12	2	14	....	7	7	10	4
308, Watertown, N. Y	32	....	32	....	20	12	25	6
311, Grand Forks, N. D	12	....	12	....	7	5	11	1
314, Meriden, Conn	24	2	25	1	13	13	17	9
315, Poughkeepsie, N. Y	34	....	34	....	29	5	34	....
316, North Adams, Mass	16	1	17	1	1	18	7	12
318, East Liverpool, Ohio	13	7	18	2	8	12	11	9
319, Taunton, Mass	10	....	9	....	8	2	9	1
320, Pottsville, Pa	19	1	19	1	2	18	13	6
323, Hoboken, N. J	27	2	29	....	13	16	20	9
324, Racine, Wis	20	1	21	....	20	1	19	2
327, Lincoln, Ill	13	....	13	....	5	9	12	1
328, Streator, Ill	16	2	17	1	6	12	12	5
329, Waterbury, Conn	15	....	15	....	5	10	14	1
330, Chicago Bohemian	43	....	43	....	24	19	23	20
332, Muncie, Ind	30	1	31	....	24	5	27	4
333, Denison, Texas	12	....	12	....	5	7	4	8
334, Clinton, Iowa	12	2	12	2	5	9	10	4
336, Oneida, N. Y	8	2	8	....	....	10	....	9
339, Beaumont, Texas	13	4	15	3	9	9	13	5
342, Canton, Ill	8	....	8	....	2	6	2	6
345, Olean, N.Y	7	1	7	....	5	3	4	4
348, Girard, Kan	8	....	8	....	....	8	1	7
349, Waterloo, Iowa	19	1	19	1	....	20	9	11
350, Joplin, Mo	9	3	10	2	2	10	3	9
352, Phœnix, Ariz	20	....	20	....	20	....	17	3
354, Edwardsville, Ill	17	....	17	....	1	16	....	17
355, Bellingham, Wash	25	....	25	....	10	14	17	8
359, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich	9	....	9	....	3	6	6	3
362, Traverse City, Mich	14	....	14	....	10	4	12	2
365, Nashua, N. H	12	....	12	....	1	11	12	....
367, Globe, Ariz	8	....	8	....	7	1	8	....
368, Litchfield, Ill	5	....	5	....	....	5	5	....
370, El Paso, Texas	20	....	20	....	12	8	17	3
371, Rome, Ga	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	....
377, Atlantic City, N. J	8	5	8	5	3	10	6	7
379, Ithaca, N. Y	37	1	37	1	6	32	16	22
386, Little Falls, N. Y	16	....	16	....	....	16	16	....
387, Mt. Vernon, N. Y	7	....	7	....	5	2	1	6
388, Walla Walla, Wash	9	....	9	....	9	....	10	....
391, Guelph, Ont	9	....	9	....	2	7	9	....
392, Pittston, Pa	5	....	5	....	2	3	5	....
393, Brockville, Ont	14	....	14	....	14	....	14	....

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REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL CANVASSING BOARD—Continued.

Number and Name of Union	First Proposition		Second Proposition		Third Proposition		Fourth Proposition	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
395, Vincennes, Ind.	9	1	8	2	8	2	8	2
396, Canandaigua, N. Y.	20	....	20	....	20	....	20	....
397, Greensboro, N. C.	17	1	19	....	14	5	18	1
398, Billings, Mont.	5	1	5	1	....	6	2	4
399, Plainfield, N. J.	18	....	18	....	1	17	18	....
402, Barre, Vt.	11	....	11	....	11	....	11	....
403, Tulsa, I. T.	12	....	9	....	1	10	4	8
406, Mason City, Iowa	9	....	9	....	3	6	9	....
407, Linton, Ind.	....	6	....	6	....	6	....	6
410, Everett, Wash.	19	....	19	....	19	....	19	....
411, Galt, Ont.	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	....
412, Kokomo, Ind.	16	1	17	....	4	13	13	4
416, St. Catharines, Ont.	11	....	11	....	3	9	10	1
424, Orange, N. J.	26	8	30	4	15	20	14	21
426, Bristol, Tenn.	11	....	11	....	4	6	10	....
429, Battle Creek, Mich.	14	....	14	....	1	13	3	11
433, Dover, N. J.	12	....	12	....	....	12	12	....
439, Bakersfield, Cal.	16	....	16	....	10	6	16	....
441, Salem, Ohio	18	1	19	....	10	9	12	7
442, LaSalle and Peru, Ill.	8	....	7	1	7	1	8	....
444, Champaign and Urbana, Ill.	15	2	17	....	....	17	16	1
448, La Crosse, Wis.	37	....	35	....	15	21	22	14
449, Calgary, Alberta, N. W. T.	26	....	26	....	13	13	25	1
450, Columbus, Ind.	8	2	10	....	1	9	6	4
455, Owosso and Corunna, Mich.	8	....	8	....	1	7	6	2
456, Washington, Pa.	10	....	9	1	5	5	2	8
463, Middletown, N. Y.	15	2	16	1	4	12	4	12
465, Tucson, Ariz.	7	....	7	....	5	2	7	....
466, West Chester, Pa.	15	....	15	....	4	11	13	2
467, Dawson, Y. T.	7	....	7	....	7	....	7	....
468, Yonkers, N. Y.	10	....	10	....	10	....	....	10
470, Pittsburg, Kan.	10	....	11	....	1	10	9	2
472, Palestine, Texas	9	....	9	....	....	9	....	9
474, Ashtabula, Ohio	10	....	10	....	....	10	....	10
476, New York Slavonic	8	....	8	....	....	8	1	7
479, Centralia, Ill.	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....
483, Portsmouth, N. H.	6	....	7	1	2	2	3	1
484, Muskogee, I. T.	20	....	20	....	8	12	13	7
491, Pocatello, Idaho	9	....	9	....	....	9	9	....
494, Abeline, Texas	6	....	6	....	2	3	6	....
497, Alliance, Ohio	8	....	8	....	....	8	....	8
503, Stamford, Conn.	11	....	11	....	11	....	11	....
511, Batavia, N. Y.	13	4	16	2	10	8	7	11
512, Pontiac, Mich.	15	....	15	....	10	5	13	2
514, Niles, Mich.	7	....	7	....	7	....	7	....
515, Iowa City, Iowa	18	3	19	2	14	7	17	4
516, Norwalk, Ohio	13	....	13	....	1	12	5	8
521, Palo Alto, Cal.	10	....	10	....	10	....	10	....
523, Tarrytown-Ossining, N. Y.	12	....	12	....	12	....	12	....
524, Freeport, Ill.	19	4	20	3	14	9	16	7
533, Huntington, W. Va.	14	....	14	....	12	2	5	9
534, Allentown, Pa.	8	....	8	....	....	8	4	4
538, Washington, Ind.	10	....	10	....	3	7	1	9
548, Lancaster, Ohio	13	....	13	....	1	12	13	....
563, Harrisburg, Ill.	7	....	7	....	4	3	4	3
568, Lake Charles, La.	15	1	17	....	11	5	11	6
573, Aberdeen, Wash.	5	....	5	....	2	3	3	2
576, San Luis Obispo, Cal.	6	....	6	....	....	6	6	....
581, Fort Madison, Iowa	7	....	7	....	7	....	7	....
583, Pasadena, Cal.	16	....	14	....	4	9	5	7
589, Santa Cruz, Cal.	17	....	17	....	....	17	1	16
595, Athens, Ga.	10	1	11	....	4	7	10	1
601, Grass Valley, Cal.	10	....	10	....	1	9	7	3
603, Fort Dodge, Iowa	14	3	12	7	....	19	4	15
605, Mitchell, S. D.	17	....	17	....	....	15	12	3
610, Columbia, Pa.	10	....	10	....	....	10	10	....
612, Appleton, Neenah & Menasha, Wis.	18	....	18	....	14	4	13	5
614, North Yakima, Wash.	6	2	8	....	6	2	6	2
618, Watertown, Wis.	5	....	5	....	....	5	5	....
619, Fremont, Ohio	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....
629, Bowling Green, Ky.	4	....	4	....	....	4	4	....
630, St. Cloud, Minn.	9	1	10	....	1	9	1	9
632, Cheboygan, Mich.	8	....	8	....	9	....	9	....
634, Lewiston, Idaho	16	....	16	....	16	....	16	....
641, Ennis, Texas	4	....	4	....	3	1	4	....
642, Hackensack, N. J.	14	....	14	....	1	13	4	10
643, Waterville, Me.	12	....	12	....	11	1	12	....
644, Bluefield, W. Va.	7	....	7	....	7	....	7	....
646, Denton, Texas	10	....	10	....	7	3	4	6
652, Independence, Iowa	7	....	7	....	7	....	7	....
653, Jamestown, N. D.	5	....	5	....	1	4	1	4
658, Perth Amboy, N. J.	7	....	7	....	7	....	7	....
German American—								
1, Philadelphia, Pa.	23	1	23	1	18	6	19	5
2, Cincinnati, Ohio	30	1	32	....	15	17	16	16
3, St. Louis, Mo.	34	8	35	7	14	28	18	24

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REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL CANVASSING BOARD—Continued.

Number and Name of Union	First Proposition		Second Proposition		Third Proposition		Fourth Proposition	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
4, Buffalo, N. Y.	13	2	16	1	1	16	7	10
5, Rochester, N. Y.	5	....	6	1	2	5	2	5
6, Cleveland, Ohio	13	1	15	1	5	12	13	4
7, New York, N. Y.	147	17	145	14	79	89	52	112
8, Newark, N. J.	13	2	15	....	14	1	11	4
9, Chicago, Ill.	45	1	47	1	30	18	14	32
10, Milwaukee, Wis.	43	14	46	11	9	55	11	53
11, Baltimore, Md.	9	2	7	5	2	10	5	7
12, Louisville, Ky.	9	....	9	....	9	....	6	3
13, St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.	6	4	9	1	1	9	7	3
14, Indianapolis, Ind.	12	3	11	4	2	13	6	9
15, Evansville, Ind.	10	....	10	....	6	4	1	9
16, Pittsburg, Pa	14	2	16	....	6	10	6	10
18, Belleville, Ill.	7	1	8	....	1	7	....	8
19, Columbus, Ohio	9	....	7	2	2	7	2	7
21, Detroit, Mich.	8	5	12	1	1	12	1	12
25, Wheeling, W. Va.	7	....	7	....	....	7	....	7
Typefounders—								
3, Chicago, Ill.	12	....	12	....	12	....	12	....
7, San Francisco, Cal.	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	....
Mailers—								
1, Boston, Mass.	43	25	61	2	27	40	43	26
2, Chicago, Ill.	85	9	79	15	38	56	60	35
3, St. Louis, Mo.	57	7	56	7	34	30	38	26
5, Toronto, Can.	26	....	26	....	25	1	23	3
6, New York, N. Y.	167	7	163	9	81	86	90	76
8, Denver, Colo.	17	....	14	2	3	13	3	14
11, Elmira, N. Y.	10	....	10	....	10	....	10	....
12, Cleveland, Ohio	12	....	12	....	1	11	4	8
16, Louisville, Ky.	10	10	11	7	1	18	5	15
18, San Francisco, Cal.	55	....	55	....	55	....	55	....
Newspaper Writers—								
9, Milwaukee, Wis.	7	....	7	....	7	....	4	3
Totals	20,330	1,600	20,366	1,740	9,970	12,362	13,264	8,866
Majority	18,730		18,626			2,392	4,398	

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES M. LYNCH,
J. W. BRAMWOOD, } Canvassing Board.
EARL MCKEE,

An Eight-Hour Editorial.

The following editorial anent the eight-hour movement of our organization appears in the November issue of the American Federationist:

The International Typographical Union is vigorously, intelligently, and successfully carrying on the movement to establish the eight-hour workday throughout the trade, and daily reports to the union's headquarters show a constantly increasing number of establishments agreeing to the eight-hour day.

In some places the employers in their desperate straits have appealed to the courts for writs of injunction. The injunctions restrain the striking printers from "congregating" about business places and from "interfering or attempting to hinder the employers in conducting their business, from following employes of the houses against which strikes have been called, and from ATTEMPTING TO BRIBE EMPLOYES, and from maintaining a picket line about the printing houses."

In answer to the supposed annoyance of the members doing PICKET DUTY, the union officers assert that "MEMBERS OF THE TYPOTHETAE DELIBERATELY ASSAIL OUR MEMBERS WHO ARE ON PICKET DUTY, THEN CRY FOR HELP AND REPRESENT TO THE AUTHORITIES THAT OUR MEMBERS ARE RESORTING TO VIOLENCE." This clearly shows the desperate plight in which the eight-hour opponents find themselves.

The organization has adopted the following slogan in the campaign: "We propose to sell to the employer eight hours out of twenty-four, and we will do as we please with the remaining sixteen." This is the union printers' answer to the aspersions made upon the union by its opponents in their effort to cast odium upon the movement of the men for the shorter workday.

The printers have the sympathy and co-operation, not only of all labor, but the earnest-thinking people and well-wishers for the advancement of the human race. The campaign is in competent hands and augurs well for a glorious victory.

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President's Paragraphs

PROGRESS OF THE EIGHT-HOUR STRUGGLE.

In this department last month it was said that "an industrial army that continues to advance, as with an army engaged in actual warfare, will eventually occupy all of the hostile territory." The assertion was prompted by the fact that at that time 260 unions had arranged for or were working under the eight-hour rule. In the month elapsing we have added thirty unions to the list, and 290 is now the total number. A large number of unions are conducting negotiations, with every prospect of success. We steadily advance, notwithstanding that in some sixty cities strikes are in progress, and the unions are meeting with more or less opposition. There is no lessening in the enthusiasm and determination that have thus far characterized the struggle, and from Detroit to the last union that has become involved, the spirit of our membership is as dauntless as on the first day of the strike. The members throughout the jurisdiction, when the opportunity presented, reaffirmed by a tremendous vote allegiance to the eight-hour principle, and through the money test, recognized in all unions as the most severe, provided funds for the continuance of the eight-hour crusade. Our friends of the typothetæ shouted with glee when the executive council placed the assessment proposition before the membership. But since the announcement of the result of the vote the gleeful sounds have turned to doleful mutterings. Because the executive council had the courage to place the exact situation before the people who are the backbone of the eight-hour movement—the membership—the officials of the typothetæ thought they saw a ray of light in an otherwise gloomy night, and promptly seized the opportunity to inject more anti-union tonic into the employers who are jeopardizing their present business standing and future business prospects in an effort to stay the coming of the inevitable development in the progress of civilization, the eight-hour day. December promises to be a notable month. More eight-hour history will be made. We are convinced that the members, on strike and at work, will maintain the same unyielding attitude that has made this industrial struggle the admiration and the hope of the industrial world, and that will, at the dawn of the new year, usher in the shorter workday for all members of the International Typographical Union.

THE FEDERATION EXTENDS AID.

Prior to the opening of the Pittsburg convention, the executive council of the American Federation of Labor levied an assessment for the support of our eight-hour movement. In reporting to the convention the president of the federation said: "There is no field of action upon which, if we concentrate our greatest activity, there will result so great advantages to all, with the least possible injury to any, as the movement to reduce the hours of daily labor, the establishment of a normal workday of eight hours." After setting forth briefly the history of our eight-hour demand, the federation president continues: "Then, carrying out their plan of campaign, the employing printers in the book and job trade began an attack upon printers' unions in several parts of the country. The hope was entertained that by attacking a union here and there and in advance of the time set, January 1, 1906, the International Typographical Union would be unprepared to meet the employers. Realizing the danger of these tactics if allowed to be carried out without any counter move, the officers in charge called upon the membership that wherever it was not in violation of existing agreements the printers in the book and job trade working longer than eight hours should demand from their employers an agreement to introduce that system at once, or not later than January 1, 1906. This resulted in a number of employers agreeing to the eight-hour day immediately, or for its enforcement upon the date named. In a larger number of establishments strikes were inaugurated. Since then the reports from the officers show large successes, many accessions to their ranks, and the eight-hour day enforced in many of those offices. There are still several thousand of their members, with unbroken ranks, manfully contending for the eight-hour day. At our last convention this matter received considerable attention, and it was the unanimous decision that every possible assistance, financial and moral, be pledged and given to the International Typographical Union in its effort, and, if necessary, contest, to enforce the eight-hour day. It was my pleasurable duty to attend the convention of the International Typographical Union, and to convey your fraternal greetings and proffered assistance; to confer with its officers as to the best means by which we can all be helpful in this splendid movement; this movement which can but result in great advantage, not only to the printers, but to all who toil, to all our people. In the report which the executive council will submit to you, part of which many of you have already been advised, will be communicated to you the support we have already given and propose to give to the International Typographical Union in its movement for the inauguration of that potential course for the uplift of man—the eight-hour workday. The printers have already largely gained the day; they can and must be crowned with absolute victory, and it becomes our solemn and binding duty to help them achieve it."

FURTHER AID PLEDGED.

The committee on president's report submitted the following, which was unanimously adopted by the convention: "The contest for the shorter workday, in which the printers are now engaged, as your president has well pointed out, is not one which can be regarded merely from the standpoint of that craft. Entered into only after careful deliberation, after other means of settlement had been exhausted, and with the unanimous approval of the San Francisco convention, the printers' present struggle must be considered as one in which all of our affiliated bodies have a direct concern. More than this, as the citizens' alliance during its convention last week adopted resolutions pledging its moral and financial support to the members of the typothetæ in their at-

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tempt to throttle the printers' eight-hour movement, it is therefore peculiarly incumbent upon us to accept the gage of battle there flung down, and to declare our steadfast determination to hold up the hands of our brethren who are on the firing line. The typographical union has by an overwhelming referendum vote levied a substantial assessment upon its working members. It has already established the eight-hour day in 268 cities and towns. With the provision already made by the assessment levied by the executive council and its own resources, it estimates that the movement is amply provided for for the remainder of the year. We therefore recommend that the convention reaffirm its solemn pledge to support the International Typographical Union in its great battle for the eight-hour day, endorse the course of the executive council in levying an assessment, and recommend that the executive council continue this support if the necessity should still exist after January 1, 1906, in such degree as in its judgment the exigencies of the case demand and the limitations of expediency and the constitution permit."

THE INJUNCTION FEATURE.

While the issuance of injunctions has not had the adverse effect on our struggle hoped for by the employers, for the reason that the "battle" has been characterized by peaceful and legal methods, this feature of the contest has added much to the literature and history of the injunction, and has further served to arouse the conscience of the people and make it clear that the courts in attempting to restrict the rights and liberties of a class are really placing in jeopardy society as a whole. The Chicago judge who made the law the active assistant of the Chicago typothetæ, later addressed the Citizens' Industrial Association of America at its annual convention in St. Louis, and this association thus expressed its appreciation: "Resolved, That the Citizens' Industrial Association of America honors and congratulates the able judiciary of this country for interpretations of the law which it believes will make for permanent good to all classes and conditions of men." It will be recalled that among other reasons for granting the injunction prayed for by the employers, the Chicago jurist advanced the following: "The United States supreme court held that the sovereign power of the state of New York could not force an eight-hour day upon the employer, and what the sovereign power of a state can not do can not be done by any other power." And within a few days after this most remarkable dictum, the validity of the Missouri state law fixing eight hours as the length of a day's work in mines was upheld by the supreme court of the United States. It would not now be a cause for surprise if the Chicago typothetæ, acting through its favorite judge, sought to enjoin the supreme court. The injunction would undoubtedly be granted if it was shown that capital, as represented by profit, was in any way endangered. In Richmond, Va., the application of the typothetæ of that city for a perpetual injunction against the striking printers was disallowed, and a most exhaustive opinion handed down. Every allegation made by the employers was taken up and dissected, and shown to be without basis or as not constituting violation of the law. But in all other cases thus far the judges willingly, and in some cases hurriedly, granted the injunctions. The employers are now convinced that these injunction writs do not add efficiency to their non-union forces.

REFERRED TO THE OPEN SHOP MASQUERADERS.

The Review, official paper of the National Civic Federation, prints this comment on the hypocrisy that attends the open-shop clamor: "What is generally termed the smash-the-union element in the employing world has been indulging of late in a series of manifestoes designed to prejudice public opinion through misinformation. No economic doctrine can flourish, however persistently advocated, and however strong its financial backing, which is based upon misstatements of fact, and whose purpose is not for the greatest good of the greatest number. The group of writers who assail the movement of organized labor tacitly recognizes this truism in its attempts to make it appear that the admitted misdeeds of members of labor unions are universal instead of exceptional; that all labor leaders are radical advocates of violence; and, above all, that the trade agreement, the most practical device that modern industrialism has evolved for peaceful relations between capital and labor, is destructive of the constitutional rights of the individual citizen. While asserting that they favor organizations of wage-earners that are 'properly conducted,' these writers betray the fact that their idea of 'proper conduct' is absolute surrender to the will of the employer, and that they would deprive the labor union of all power to elevate the condition of its members by dealing with employes only as individuals, and never in a body. They oppose violently the closed shop, but they reveal that their conception of the open shop is a place where no union men can work and live."

NOTES.

Eight hours are hereafter to constitute a day's work in the diamond cutting and polishing industry. This agreement has been reached by the committees representing the Diamond Workers' Protective Union of America and the diamond manufacturers' association. The employes in New York city, who number less than 400, have a field all their own, as no other men in this country have the necessary skill in this kind of work, which requires years of training.

The San Antonio typothetæ sent a circular to employers in other cities, setting forth how easily they had won out against the union. Then they applied for an injunction, and incidentally for $1,000 damages.

After contesting the eight-hour day for several weeks, and employing a large number of "free and independent" workmen,

After using the "open shop" cry and the constitution of the United States to bolster up a weak cause,

After attempting by every means to secure non-unionists who know how to print,

One employer says the "open shop" is a joke.

JAMES M. LYNCH, President.

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Woman's Department

WOMAN'S INTERNATIONAL AUXILIARY.

President—Mrs. Ed D. Donnell, 906 West Eighth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Secretary—Mrs. C. E. McKee, 430 East Vermont street, Indianapolis, Ind.

OMAHA, NEB.

Of course the principal issue in Omaha at present is the lockout. Although five weeks have elapsed there is still no material change in the situation. Three weeks ago the executive committee of the union called on the auxiliary to help them. Mesdames Bert Cox, G. W. Sancha, W. C. Turner and myself were appointed to represent the auxiliary. I was delegated chairman and spokesman. As some of the members of the executive committee of the business men's association had been instrumental in forcing the lockout, our work was to visit the business men, asking them to use their protest against their executive committee taking any action in this affair, and to have their work done under fair conditions. Our experience was both novel and interesting, meeting with success and encouragement in some places, in others with little satisfaction other than that they would freely express their opinions on unionism on the question of the eight-hour day and of the open shop, leaving no doubt in our minds as to who the friends of labor were, and which we will not forget, but nevertheless treating us with courtesy and respect. At the invitation of the president of the association, I was invited to attend a meeting of their executive committee and state our case there. I very gratefully accepted the invitation and, together with my committee, appeared promptly on time at the commercial club rooms. After thanking them for the privilege, I stated the fact of the lockout as we all knew, and said that as we understood the situation some of the members of that executive committee had been instrumental in bringing extreme pressure to bear on some of the employing printers, compelling them to lock their men out; that the typographical union did not want to use any arbitrary means to settle this trouble; they wanted to settle it quietly with the employers; that their executive board stood ready at any time to meet with the employing printers, or with the executive board of their association, to confer with them towards bringing about a peaceful settlement; as this trouble, if long continued, would have a very disastrous effect on business, and would involve a great many other unions as well; while not presuming to dictate to such a body of men as they, I did not think they could afford to take any stand against the men who had helped to make them what they were. In my interviews with them, individually, some of them had objected to unionism on the grounds of methods employed by some unions in times of trouble. While I had to own that mistakes had been made for which the unions were not to blame, but which had done great injury to the cause, and for which they had had to bear the brunt, still I did not think it fair that the principles of unionism should be condemned because of the acts of unscrupulous individuals. I wanted them to understand that the typographical union was composed of educated, intelligent men, and that the methods which they employed, should they be compelled to employ any, would be in keeping with their character. I respectfully asked them that should they not see fit to take a neutral stand, to use their influence toward bringing about a speedy settlement. We were very grateful for this opportunity and hope it may be productive of good, and are more confident than ever of ultimate victory.

The reports at last meeting from the last party and also from our rummage sale, were very gratifying. Our November party is to be held on the 23d, at the home of Mrs. L. H. Kolb. Prizes are again to be donated by individual members, and no admission charged. We feel it would be unfair at present to further tax the members of the union, and yet we do not want to miss our good times. Not a word of complaint is heard on account of the trouble, but all cheerfully help the good work along. It is encouraging to notice the same results in other cities, and speaks well for the organization and for the fidelity of its members. A great deal of comment was caused at last meeting by receiving the new International auxiliary's by-laws. A law was passed at the last convention that all amendments were to be submitted to the referendum. As this law had not been complied with, the auxiliary decided they could not accept the by-laws. A great deal of other business was also attended to, the attendance large, and the social part and refreshments excellent. The hostess, Mrs. Dermody, put forth special efforts on account of us poor locked-out printers. Our meetings are certainly encouraging and enjoyable. MRS. D. G. CRAIGHEAD.

EVANSVILLE, IND.

We have held three meetings and each time the attendance has been doubled. We hope to have our charter by the next meeting, and elect our permanent officers. We are planning to give a euchre by the first of December. The members of the union have been very kind and courteous to us and assisted us in every way possible to help make our auxiliary a success. Don't you think we are hustlers? I knew if we could get Mrs. Lee in Evansville we would soon have an auxiliary, having known her for two years in Louisville, where I was a member. I know the value of her services. She served us twice as delegate and filled the office of secretary for nearly three years. Our gain has been Louisville's loss. With all due respect to our present international secretary, I want to say that a large majority of the auxiliary and union members in Louisville were sorely disappointed

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when the tie in the election of international secretary-treasurer was not decided in Mrs. Lee's favor.

From my interpretation of the law, I think Mrs. Ames, of Louisville, was a little premature in criticising our secretary-treasurer for sending out the 20 cents per capita tax notices. On page 21 of our international report will be found the following: "On motion of Mrs. Ogden, Cincinnati, duly seconded, all by-laws conflicting with the 20-cent quarterly per capita tax which now appear in the by-laws be changed to conform. Carried."

My best wishes to our international president; may she have a long and successful administration. I always admired her kind, loving letters as secretary-treasurer, and I know she is the right woman in the right place. MRS. T. H. KILGORE.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The November meeting of Woman's Auxiliary No. 13, of Washington, D. C., evidenced a revival of interest on the part of the membership. Considerable business of a general character was transacted. Among the nominations for local officers for the coming year was that of Mrs. A. W. Bowen for president, with no opposition. Mrs. Bowen's services at Toronto as delegate from No. 13 demonstrate that for wise and clear-headed business tact, together with sincere loyalty to the cause of trade unionism, she has few equals and no superiors in our organization.

A matter of most serious consideration was in reference to the failure on the part of the International officers to submit to a referendum vote the amendment adopted at Toronto in regard to the per capita tax. After a thorough discussion of the matter it was decided by unanimous vote that No. 13 should withhold all per capita tax until a thoroughly satisfactory explanation be made by the international officers why the law as laid down on page 11 of the constitution and by-laws was utterly ignored in this instance.

Mrs. Frank Benzler, the energetic chairman of our entertainment committee, is planning a Thanksgiving matinee for the families of No. 101, and, judging from her past success, this will without doubt be up to the standard.

MRS. E. H. THOMAS.

CHICAGO, ILL.

I see Omaha has fired the first gun in its fight for a lower per capita tax. This is a good time to start, for it will give all members of the international auxiliary a chance to watch our secretary's report each month in THE JOURNAL and study for themselves how large a fund is being created. It does not look very encouraging this month. I do not understand how we can crowd new expenses upon ourselves and then cut down our income. The new referendum law, you will find by a little mental arithmetic, will count up considerably. The $10-a-day expense for officers to the convention is another item. I do not want to be understood as thinking it is too much, as long as we can have the money to pay it, but I mention it as an instance. I would like to ask our president, Mrs. Donnell, to give us a statement in next month's JOURNAL, as none knows better than she the financial affairs of our international.

One of our ladies asserted at the convention that "any person who considered $10 a day two much valued the president's time too lightly." Now let me apply the same to the per capita tax. Any person who considers 20 cents every three months too high a price to pay for the privilege of being identified with the International Woman's Auxiliary to International Typographical Union, a body who, so far as I have seen, are individually worth "double price," values that body altogether too lightly. Watch our secretary's report, study upon it and by next May you will be able to make your own deductions as to whether the per capita is too high, as it is now.

Good for you, Mr. Kreiter; that book idea is fine. Let us have a presentation day.

I wish to greet Boston auxiliary; I must know some of you. I met so many bright, genial ladies when I was there. I know you are going to be a success.

No report has been received from our entertainment committee, so can not tell you this month how we are going to amuse the printer man this winter. Our No. 16 ball occurs December 6, and we are all interested in making it a great success. We do not forget how we were aided last year to make our ball such a great one. We are going to have another one just like it, but of that later. Hurrah for Colorado Springs.

MRS. GILBERT R. JONES.

ST. PAUL, MINN.

At our last regular meeting we were visited by a committee from Typographical Union No. 30, and a very interesting talk on the purchase of union-made goods was given by William Templeman, and every member of the auxiliary volunteered to see the merchants and induce them to place the label on their printing in the future.

We also received three new members and four applications, which is very encouraging. However, we regret the loss of one of our charter members, Mrs. Barnes, who has moved to another city, but we hope that our loss may be some other auxiliary's gain, as she was a loyal member.

We have given three very successful socials this season, and are now making preparations for the celebration of our first birthday, which will be January 25, and we hope to double our membership again we celebrate our second birthday.

We have received a circular from the Ahamo auxiliary, stating they have decided to keep up the fight for a lower per capita tax. Being a delegate to the Toronto convention I heard the subject thoroughly discussed and settled to the satisfaction of the majority.

No doubt the international auxiliary could exist on a lower tax, but we should not be satisfied with a mere existence, our ambitions ought to be higher. Is there any one of us who feels quite content with just enough to live on? No, I think not, we all wish for a little extra in case of emergency.

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Why not build up our international treasury for a few years; give it a good footing; then it will be time enough to talk about a lower tax.

The present tax, 80 cents a year, is within the reach of any one, and instead of feeling it a burden we should deem it a pleasure to contribute to such a good cause. MRS. J. J. CAHILL.

REPORT OF SECRETARY-TREASURER.

The following is the financial report of the secretary-treasurer of the Woman's International Auxiliary to Typographical Union for the month ending November 17, 1905:

RECEIPTS.

Oct. 17.	Balance last report	$310 50
Oct. 18.	Minneapolis—For third quarter	3 15
Oct. 18.	Chicago—For first quarter	7 00
Oct. 20.	Galveston—For third quarter	3 00
Oct. 20.	Toronto—For fourth quarter	8 00
Oct. 23.	Milwaukee—For first quarter	6 20
Oct. 24.	Detroit—For third quarter	5 00
Oct. 24.	Syracuse—For third quarter	4 00
Oct. 27.	London, Ont.—For second quarter	2 80
Nov. 1.	Grand Rapids—For supplies	25
Nov. 2.	Toledo—For second quarter	5 20
Nov. 4.	Omaha—For first quarter	8 40
Nov. 4.	Baltimore—For first quarter	5 00
Nov. 6.	Boston—For supplies	25
Nov. 7.	Indianapolis—For first quarter	8 20
Nov. 8.	St. Louis—For back per capita tax	60
Nov. 10.	St. Paul—For supplies	25
Nov. 10.	Nashville—For fourth quarter	2 40
Nov. 11.	Chattanooga—For second quarter	4 60
Nov. 14.	Portland—For second quarter	5 60
Nov. 15.	Grand Rapids—For third quarter	4 80
	Total receipts	$395 20

EXPENDITURES.

Oct. 27.	500 8-page folders	$15 50
Oct. 27.	1,500 constitution, by-laws	34 50
Nov. 6.	Stamps for secretary	5 00
Nov. 8.	Stencil	65
	Expenses for month	$55 65

RECAPITULATION.

Balance on hand last report	$310 50
Receipts for month	84 70
Total receipts	$395 20
Expenditures for month	55 65
Balance in bank	$339 55

Respectfully submitted,
MRS. C. E. MCKEE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

The Mountain City Woman's Auxiliary met the 9th of November with our president. Mrs. E. Hale, but as I was not able to be present can not give a full account of the proceedings. Several ladies telephoned me and reported a good time. There not being much business before the house, it was made a social gathering. Many told of the refreshments Mrs. Hale served and spoke very highly of how palatable they were.

Our rummage sale was a grand success, and much credit is due Mrs. John O'Brien, who had it in charge, as she and Miss O'Brien surely did work, and the last night they never even took time to go to supper when only half a block from it. I feel I am safe in saying if all the ladies of all auxiliaries would work with such earnestness we could and would do wonders.

The past week has been one of much sorrow to No. 21, and especially our sister, Mrs. O. F. Pennebaker, who lost her four-and-a-half-year-old child by being burned to death at home while playing, the entire family being present. This child lived several hours and told how it happened. The funeral was the saddest I and many others ever attended. This little girl, unlike many others, enjoyed a woman's company quite as well as a child's, and never did talk like a child. No child was never more intelligent than she at her age. Each member of No. 21 sympathizes with Mrs. Pennebaker in her hour of sorrow. A committee sent flowers as a small emblem of the esteem in which Mrs. Pennebaker is held by the Mountain City Woman's Auxiliary.

MRS. OZA BLODGETT.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

As the time approaches for the annual election the political pot begins to gently ebulliate. Several ladies are "mentioned" for office, but the campaign has not started in earnest.

The sale of tickets for the quilt raffle has been very gratifying.

The arrangements for our euchre are approaching completion, and a complete success is confidently expected.

No. 29's visiting committee called on several of No. 8's sick members recently.

MRS. J. J. DIRKS.

BOSTON, MASS.

Woman's Auxiliary No. 46 makes its initial bow to the International, and wishes to have a fraternal feeling with its sister auxiliaries.

We are only in our infancy as yet, having but just been chartered a few weeks ago. We organized with seventeen members, but judging from the number of applicants who wish to be enrolled as members, we anticipate for our auxiliary a greatly increased membership in the near future.

Henry Sterling, secretary of our local union No. 13, and Herbert W. Cooke deserve the entire credit for organizing this auxiliary. They certainly have worked with a right good will and untiring energy to make a success of this affair, sacrificing much of their time therefor. And they feel now, we think, that their labors were not in vain. The ladies have responded in the proper spirit, and are showing by their earnestness and enthusiasm that they are willing to do their part for the grand cause, and have pledged themselves when the time comes that they will not be found standing idle, but prepared at all times to take their places in the ranks and stand behind the men.

Hitherto our local union has defrayed all the expenses of our organization, but now that we are a properly organized body with a growing membership, we see no reason in future why we should not get along on our own resources.

Our regular meetings are held the third Wednes-

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day in each month in the parlors of the woman's educational union, 264 Boylston street, Boston. We have also made arrangements for holding social events of different kinds for the winter. Whist parties seem to be the most popular, are held at the homes of the different members, and are all a success financially and socially.

Our first official meeting was held on Wednesday, November 1, at the home of our president, Mrs. William P. Kennedy, 12 Thomas Park, South Boston. After the reading of the charter the election of officers took place. Mrs. Kennedy, the hostess, was unanimously elected president; Mrs. H. A. Rodgers, secretary; Mrs. C. T. Scott, vice-president; Mrs. H. C. Shannon, treasurer; Mrs. F. J. McGarrity, guide; Mrs. A. Woodhead, chaplain.

William P. Kennedy and Herbert W. Cooke were kind enough to lend their presence and encouragement to us during the evening. A social hour followed, during which a most bountiful collation was served by the hostess, assisted by her two daughters, Misses Bessie E. and Minnie A. Kennedy (also charter members), which brought the evening's entertainment to a most enjoyable close.

Our next regular meeting will be held on Wednesday, November 22, at 2:30 P. M., at 264 Boylston street, Boston. MRS. H. A. RODGERS.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

The regular meeting of Auxiliary No. 4 was held Monday afternoon, November 13, at the Oxford Hotel, with Mrs. C. W. Kennedy. It was a large and enthusiastic meeting. Two new members were elected, one application presented, and more to be presented next month. So, if any one asks you, No. 4 is growing. Numerous subjects of importance were discussed, among them the per capita tax. Next meeting we will elect new officers, so hope to see every member present.

The second of a series of monthly entertainments projected by the membership of Auxiliary No. 4 was a pleasant event of November 9, being a supper and social at the home of Miss Tessie Conroy, our "printer girl." The committee in charge, Mesdames O'Connor, Donnell, Kennedy and Misses Tessie and Morris Conroy, prepared an elegant supper, which was much enjoyed by the printers, their families and friends. This committee was very ably and materially assisted by three other Misses Conroy, who, unfortunately, have not affiliated with our body. Many new faces were seen during the evening, and the old standbys will soon feel they are gradually breaking the printorial ice of restraint, and ere long, especially after the acquisition of the eight-hour day, will be socially just like other folks. The evening was spent in an enjoyable manner by all concerned, each following his choice as to entertainment—cards, dancing, conversation, and, in the instance of one gentleman at least, eating. Messrs. Cliff Cobb, Louis Schorr and Walter Brierling, of the printers' orchestra, assisted by Ed Donnell, furnished some delightful musical numbers. MRS. W. B. OGDEN.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Having no quorum present on the 5th and 19th of October, we could hold no meeting during that month. Our secretary, Mrs. J. F. Lee, left the last week in October to make her home in Evansville, Ind. The meetings of November the 2d and 16th were record breakers in point of attendance. We were delighted to welcome our old members back, who said they would attend regularly in the future. Mrs. M. O. West was appointed secretary until the election. The oyster supper given by the eight-hour committee of our auxiliary on Novem- 9 at the residence of Mrs. John D. Kane was a grand success both socially and financially. There were more printers and their families present than at any previous social. The committee was kept on a hop and a jump from 2 to 10 P. M. One of our ladies present happened to lament that on account of illness she had not gotten out to sell any of her tickets. Jerry Moore, foreman of the Courier Journal, spoke up and said he would take them, and he bought her out. Judge Batts, of the Courier, favored us with a vocal solo, which was appreciated by all. We had music and fun galore. One printer on the Herald said he never dreamed that the auxiliary doings were so enjoyable; that we could count on him to come to the next one and bring the "bunch" at the office with him.

Mrs. Buchanan, of Nashville, in October sent our delegate, Mrs. Kane, the souvenir of the Nashville Typographical Union's fiftieth anniversary, which we all think is beautiful, especially the picture of Nashville's auxiliary. I expect from the wide-awake looks of the ladies they have fine meetings.

Our next social will be at the home of Mrs. M. O. West. MRS. EDWARD GOTTSCHALK.

LINCOLN, NEB.

Capital Auxiliary No. 11 gave a charming little parlor farce, "A Box of Monkeys," at their hall, Wednesday, October 18. The participants were Misses Clara King, Emma Schaal, Hazel Smith, Messrs. Victor Barngrover and Paul Riemenschnitter. The young ladies are members of Capital Auxiliary. The play was a decided success, and the auxiliary realized a neat sum. Plans are already perfected, and the auxiliary will give a supper at their hall Wednesday evening, November 15, followed by a program and social hour.

Capital Auxiliary will hold a market of home cooking at the Keystone grocery, Saturady, December 2.

Our auxiliary has been holding its meetings in a hall, but it has not proven the success we expected it would, and, as our lease expires the first of the year, we will go back to the homes.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Mickel, formerly of Lincoln, but now of Harvard, Neb., visited relatives and friends a few days last month.

Mrs. C. H. Bowers has gone to Kansas City for a visit.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Simmons have purchased a new home at Twenty-sixth and Y streets, and will move soon. MRS. F. W. MICKEL.

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Correspondence

TOLEDO, OHIO.

The principal topic of discussion the past month has been the establishment of a new evening daily, which will have been launched upon the sea of journalism before this reaches readers of THE JOURNAL. The publication will be known as the Toledo Press and is scheduled to appear on December 1. With the coming of the Press several changes of importance will take place in the personnel of the working forces of the News-Bee and Times. Robert F. Booth, for several years superintendent of these papers, resigned to assume the business management of the Press, and is succeeded by Jay F. O'Donnell. William George, for some years foreman of the Times, becomes foreman of the Press, and John Keltner is foreman of the Times. With the above also occurred several changes of base among the workmen. J. F. Moorhead, W. Walters, Bert McCullagh, William Riley, Vic Love, Jerry Shea and John Carr leave the News-Bee as operators to accept similar situations on the Press. Fred Brandt, J. P. Keating and George W. Scannell of the Times, and John Babcock of the News-Bee, will accept positions as admen.

The Merrell Press, which has been in the hands of the court since the first week of the strike, has been purchased by Alexander Duguid, and it is hardly necessary to add that henceforth it will be manned from cellar to garret by union help. Mr. Duguid is well known either personally or by name to almost every member of the International Typographical Union. Formerly a resident of this city, he had been for years a workman on the Cincinnati Enquirer, leaving there some four years ago to engage in the manufacture of trunks, in partnership with his brother in this city. But Alexander, like most others who get out of the business, has a longing for the odor of printer's ink, and has returned—as they all do—to the print shop. In the good old handset days Alexander was the swift of swifts, and still holds the record made as the champion typesetter of the world in the contest held at Philadelphia on the evening of March 27, 1886, when in one hour and a half he set 3,416 ems of nonpareil, twenty-eight ems measure. Four minutes were consumed in correcting and twenty-five ems deducted for each minute so spent.

In Japan every child is taught to write with both hands. In this country there are a half million children that are not taught to write at all. They are too busy working with both hands to learn to write even with one.

The Hadley Printing and Paper Company, one of the concerns to break away from the "teapot" compact early in the shorter workday campaign, has broken ground for a new and more commodious building, which will be better suited to their wants, on Huron street.

From all appearances there is more of a demand for the little joker on printed matter in this city at present than at any time since the adoption of the label. All union shops are working (some overtime) with increased forces to keep up with the demand. The non-union shops are practically tied up.

Chicago is now reaping the whirlwind of her own "job" of sowing. Scan the daily papers and it is conclusive that crime is epidemic. One wonders whether it was worth the cost to import to Chicago during the late strikes such a large number of "rats" and "scabs," lacking in all responsibility and of unknown antecedents. However, the breezy western city is now paying the penalty for its inherent weakness and hospitality in inviting to its jurisdiction classes from the slums of the universe to be used as strikebreakers. But then the business interests of Chicago have no kick coming —they stood for a "Job" being put up on them by Parry and Post.

A printing concern located in one of the inland cities of Ohio is advertising for non-union job hands to work fifty-four hours, and offers $20 per week. The union scale in the same city is $13.50. Sure, there is lots of competent help outside the union. Does not Macintyre say so?

In the recent municipal election the trade unions played no little part, and for a time it looked as if the noise of the "non-partisan" and "independent" fiasco would drown out the shorter workday campaign. Five candidates contested for the mantle of the late Golden Rule Mayor Sam Jones. The trade unionists kept their powder dry and centered all of their energies and ammunition on the members of the board of public service, who, during their term of office, had proven notoriously unfair to organized labor. They were ignominiously defeated at the polls. All of the glory and credit in thus putting the members of the service board out of office must be given to the members of No. 63. On the other hand, while I must admit that considerable bluster was made by the mayoralty contestants, the campaign lacked that snap, vim and educational propaganda that only a Sam Jones could supply. We had become so accustomed to his talking direct to the workers and educating them as to their importance to society, that we missed his versatile manner of contrasting classes and epigrams such as "First the missionaries, then the gunboats and then trade," and other biting sarcasms on affairs as he saw them. In short we had, for the first time in several years, what might be termed a gentlemen's campaign, in which the orators talked over the heads of the workers instead of at them, as Jones would. Much of the advice and relief promised the workers was "burshwa" of the mediocre economist. Such thought-inspiring advice as "Be honest, be kind; earn a little more, spend a little less, and above all be conservative," seemed to be the slogan of the campaign. One reactionary feature of the state campaign was the charge made by the unions of Cincinnati that the democratic candidate for governor always employs the cheapest scab labor that can be found when he has work to do, while the unions of Cleveland declared that the republican candidate for the same

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office had hired scab painters to daub the Society for Savings building of that city, which is his property.

When you have no agate line measure at hand, remember that the silver dime (a 10-cent piece) measures exactly ten agate lines.

The Labor Searchlight, now under the management of Lon Fassett, is doing yeoman service in the battle for labor's cause. Since the movement for the inauguration of the shorter workday in the printing trades Mr. Fassett has devoted the entire space of the paper in his efforts to aid the shorter workday. This to the exclusion of all other topics of interest to the many trades of which the Searchlight is the official organ. This favor is greatly appreciated by the membership of No. 63 and trade unionists generally. The path of a labor paper is not one strewn with roses, but this healthy youngster bids fair to a successful career, its advertising columns being quite liberally patronized by those merchants who bid for the workers' trade.

That the membership has unstinted confidence in the management of affairs by our present officers was shown at the late annual election, when the entire corps were re-elected by acclamation for another term.

Three shops signed up and were granted the label during last month.

At this time, when several of our sister bodies are smarting under the injunction lash, the following is worthy of record: In the city of Milwaukee a member of a trade union had been working for a concern as an enameler. The company insisted that he work on Sunday as well as the rest of the week. He protested and the company refused to pay him unless he worked. The law states that "unnecessary" work is illegal. The company's attorney undertook to show that this work was necessary, because the enameling ovens must be kept going on Sunday, for if they were not it would require three days to get them properly heated up again. The justice of the peace (and by the way a socialist), before whom the case was tried, held that it might be necessary to keep the fireman at work in order to keep the ovens heated, but it was not necessary for the company to put anything into the ovens. Hence, the enameler's work was not necessary and therefore illegal. On appeal the justice's decision was sustained by a higher court, the company settled with the workman and furthermore took him back to work.

With the vote on the special assessment standing seven to one in its favor it doesn't look as if we had "weak knees," does it?

When things commence to come one's way it's hard telling where they will stop. Added to his other troubles the publisher of the German daily now on strike is confronted with the nightmare of competition. It is rumored, and with some degree of authenticity, that Toledo will have another German daily. A party of Cleveland and Detroit capitalists have been looking the field over, and with the encouragement and support of the independent political movement, of which this city is the hotbed, together with the endorsement of the organized German workers, its publication takes on a rosy aspect.

It's an uphill job for most of us to keep on the level.

At this writing the printers' bowling league, which furnished so much recreation to its members last season, has not as yet been organized. This is due to the activity of a great portion of the membership on committee work anent the shorter workday. Now, however, that "Pica" Howell and "Butch" Scannell have day situations, both are in position to keep the elevator hanging with bowling dope, and it will not be long before they will make an effort to justify the "Agates" and "Picas."

While captains of industry may be able, with the assistance of a friendly court, to obtain an injunction that will bind the trade unionist hand, foot and month, said injunction will not meet the deficit in the pay roll. Neither will it restrain the ragtag and bobtail from making noise like a printer while pursuing their daily avocations of spoiling work and making pi. The injunction will not make printers or drive them back to work except on the terms "written in the contract."

With 5,000 printers on strike since September 11 and only 135 desertions it looks as if Ellis gave his Detroit agent the wrong steer in buying up the "weak-kneed" members.

Lest you overlooked a bet, the November JOURNAL contained five columns—two and one-half pages—of names of applicants for membership—and this in time of war, too.

Two injunctions within two weeks ought to hold you for a while.

Keep away from Toledo; plenty of men here to meet all emergencies—and then some.

JOSEPH P. KEATING.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

The reform wave struck Cincinnati on election day and upset all calculations. There were two trades unionists elected on the legislative ticket. But it is peculiar that alleged (and I use the word advisedly) labor leaders are so at variance when election time rolls around. We, here in Cincinnati, witnessed the spectacle of a man prominent in the labor movement advocating one set of candidates and bitterly denouncing those of opposite party affiliations, while on the following night, in the same hall, another leader, equally prominent, ridiculed and derided the former speaker and his statements. The laboring men will strike together, fight together and work together, but it seems impossible to get them to vote together. If they would vote as they strike and work it would not take many moons to solve the so-called labor problem.

The label was in evidence during the campaign, and there was quite a little printed matter circulated.

The successful party in Cincinnati is pledged to the initiative and referendum.

The writer hopes that W. R. Hearst wins his fight in New York. Not because our initials are the same, but for what the New Yorker stands for —measures, not men.

The strike situation is unchanged. The men are standing firm, and the situation has resolved itself

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into a case of which side can hold out the longest. It is stated that the typothetæ members each have up a deposit of $1,000, which would be forfeited in case of a breakaway.

Members should be warned against visiting cities where the battle for the eight-hour day is on, especially so if they are book and job men. There seems to be a disposition on the part of some to take advantage of this occasion to land in this city, then seek assistance to some other point, and in several instances return in a few weeks with a like request.

Charles Farrar Browne (Artemus Ward), the humorist, who died in 1867, aged thirty-one years, according to Chambers' Encyclopedia, after providing for his mother and relatives, left the bulk of his estate in trust to Horace Greeley for the purpose of founding an asylum for printers. Not having heard of any such institution, the writer would be pleased to find out something tangible about it, if such a thing was established. Possibly A. F. Bloomer knows where this refuge is located. Hope he will tell us if he does.

"Men and Women" is a non-union product, and not as "deserving" as W. Clark Black would have you believe.

Ex-Delegate Harry Armstrong will hereafter be known as Squire Armstrong, having been elected at the recent contest in Norwood.

A. C. Thoroman (Dingbat Bill) has equipped an office of his own, and is turning out a fine line of work. For years he was in charge of the adroom of the Commercial-Tribune.

C. R. Ogden has gone to Pueblo, Colo., for his health, and is reported as improving rapidly.

The two Bs, Byron and Baker, members of No. 3, are now in business for themselves on Main street. Both being former proofreaders, they should turn out errorless work.

The employers' association has taken up the fight against No. 3 in our endeavor to secure the eight-hour workday. The following is a sample of their literature:

CINCINNATI, November 8, 1905.

Messrs. ————, City:

GENTLEMEN—Recently we called upon a large number of employers of this city to join this association, and to assist us in every way possible in our campaign for better industrial conditions, and to defeat certain proposed labor legislation, to be asked for by organized labor at the next session of the legislature.

In the light of what our association is doing for the whole business community, it really seems unjust that we should have to urge business men as much as we have urged you to join the association, and to contribute a small amount of 50 cents per month to help it along.

Everybody will concede that we have done great work for the business interests in defeating ill-advised and foolish strikes, and in preventing them. Through the efforts of this association the furnace workers were, recently, unconditionally defeated, and now the printers, in their fight for an eight-hour day, are practically defeated. The employers have the situation entirely in their own hands, and will win unconditionally. If the printers should win in their eight-hour-day demand, it would only be the opening wedge for a universal eight-hour day in all lines, and, as is well recognized, the eight-hour day once granted is the beginning of the agitation for a seven-hour day, and so on.

It certainly ought not to be said that any enterprising business man or firm withholds his or their support from this association. We are a recognized factor in the industrial world by all the people, and are certainly worthy of the support of every first-class business house of the city, and we ought to receive it cordially and generously.

The expense of membership is not sufficiently large to keep any one out, and certainly every one ought to recognize the advisability of having a strong association of employers. I trust, therefore, you will favor us by signing the enclosed application at once, and by so doing increase the power and influence of this association for usefulness in the community.

Very truly yours,
EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION,
By CHARLES F. WALTZ, Secretary.

"And now the printers in their fight for an eight-hour day are practically defeated. The employers have the situation entirely in their own hands, and will win unconditionally. If the printers should win in their eight-hour-day demand," etc. A little inconsistency, to say the least.

Wilbur Beach, who seven years ago left Cincinnati for the east, has returned, and is looking up the friends he left behind.

George Spellman (better known as Calamity), who, for the past thirty years has been the lunchman on both of the morning papers, is now the manager of a cafe with a table d'hote dinner.

Somebody once said that the man who uses religion as a crutch should not complain if he falls in the mud.

The sense of touch is highly developed in a man who knows just when to ask for a loan.

W. R. VOILES.

With apologies to the gentleman who represents No. 3 in THE JOURNAL for presuming to intrude ourself in the space usually allotted to the Queen City, we will bid all the correspondents in THE JOURNAL farewell. Except that it may be possible to make what we wish to write about an addenda to the scribe who has the field by priority. However, as there have some things happened, and others that will, I trust that there will be no enmity held up against self. Strikes, newspaper deaths and other things is a combination that makes it hard for those affected. About ten days prior to the inauguration of the strike at Minneapolis the Times gave up the ghost, and ye printerman—and there were about thirty—folded up his tent and began to hunt about for some place where he could force some one to pay him a few simoleums to keep the fit of his clothes. With the strike about twenty-five more linotypists were thrown upon the cold, cold market of the north. One of the plants, that of the Minneapolis Typesetting Company, that leased the Times machines, would of necessity be compelled to purchase machines upon the breaking up of that plant—more good fellows without a home when the strike is won. It certainly was a hard blow to lose two newspapers, the St. Paul Globe and Times, in so short a space of time. All those things have had a tendency to change the personnel of the operating forces in the twins. We, along with the rest, would have had no place to return upon resumption of work in the struck shops. With eight months of frosty weather staring us in the face, it became a question of duty to family; hence our embarkation upon the ship

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that puts distance between oldtime friends. We traveled to Chicago, and there had the pleasure of meeting President Wright and the chief of pickets, Mr. Bessette. It did not look promising for the tourist, but from the way things were going when we left it would appear that in spite of their injunction judges No. 16 will soon be in the saddle once again. And when that time arrives the employers will find that they have a foe to deal with that can put up a much more honorable battle than the judges who render guesses and thinks. We passed through Indianapolis at 3 A. M., and, but that it was raining like—like chimneys smoke in some cities, we would have paid our respects to "John" and "Jim." But here's how, anyway, and as we located but a short distance away, it may be possible that we will run over some fine day.

The situation in this city, judging from the report made by the men who have the strike in hand, is everything that could be expected. It is the same old story—the shops can get all kinds of help, but no printers. What a funny thing it must be to some of them, especially those men who thought that it was possible to turn out a full-fledged printer in a couple of days. We attended the regular monthly session of the union, and as the various orators arose and discussed the important business that came up for disposition we very readily recognized some of our old friends in the Flour—Slab Town, as the St. Paulite would say. President Donnelly makes a good presiding officer, and as to the rest—well, after we know them better we will probably discover that they are the right men in the right place. Leaving this city some seventeen years ago, we had some difficulty in discovering ourself upon getting out of the airship upon a rainy Sunday morning. Hailing a passing scow, we negotiated our further passage uptown, and in due time stepped off on to the dock at Walnut and Fifth streets. Upon looking around we discovered "Billy" F. Erickson, relict of the Times, Minneapolis—putting in a little surplus time for the Tribune Printing Company, F. A. Feare, president. Billy was looking well, but when a man has worked some twenty years in one city it certainly is nothing out of the ordinary if he should get homesick and sigh for old conditions and scenes. Never mind, Billy; let us hope that time will bring you as many and as good friends in your new environments as you left behind.

To M. Grant Hamilton, general organizer of the American Federation of Labor, now doing herculean labor for No. 42, President Frank N. Gould, Secretary "Nic" O'Connor, Treasurer Walt Kline, and all the boys of the Mill City, we send best wishes and return thanks for many favors shown, and hope that the success that you all so richly deserve will be yours. Princes of the blood all, and always on the firing line. After thirteen years' association with the boys of the Twins, it is needless to say that it was with much regret that we folded up our little bundle and once again went back to the old school—the one patronized by all printers at one time or another—the tourist's.

WILL J. ROHR.

Eight hours for work, eight hours for sleep, eight hours to do as we will.

BOSTON, MASS.

Forty delegates representing typographical unions from every section of New England, gathered in Appleton hall, this city, on October 23, at the eight-hour conference arranged for by No. 13's eight-hour committee. John A. McPherson, of Boston, was elected chairman, and D. A. Sullivan, of Lowell, secretary. Reports of delegates showed that conditions throughout the district are favorable for the eight-hour workday. Resolutions were adopted commending the efforts being made, and the means used, to establish the universal eight-hour day; thanking Mr. Humphrey O'Sullivan, of Lowell, for his magnificent aid to the striking printers of his city; condemning the attitude of the firm of George E. Keith & Co., of Brockton, Mass., as an obstacle to the printers' eight-hour day; and that secretaries of unions keep in touch with printers holding cards who work in unfair offices in districts other than that to which they formerly belonged, and report to the union from which their cards were originally issued. It was voted that delegates urge their unions to affiliate with the New England Allied Printing Trades. It was voted that each delegate recommend to his union that the union appoint a committee of three to boom the label. Organizer Scott addressed the delegates, urged earnest work and prophesied victory all along the line. Rev. Mr. Irvine, of New Haven, and Frank K. Foster also addressed the convention. Taken as a whole, the meeting of these men from all over New England is looked upon as a long step toward success in the eight-hour struggle, as it not only gave each an insight into the methods used by the other, but also made all more or less familiar with conditions as they exist in other parts of the district. After dinner at the Quincy House, the delegates marched to the eight-hour demonstration in Faneuil Hall, held under the auspices of No. 13. The old Cradle of Liberty rocked to the tune of "eight hours for work, eight hours for sleep, and eight hours to do as we will," intuned by an audience that packed the ancient edifice from pit to dome. It was one of the most successful and enthusiastic labor demonstrations ever held in this city, priest and minister, labor leader and educator touching elbows on the platform, all earnestly urging the necessity for the shorter workday. In addition to the speechmaking, a pleasing vocal and instrumental entertainment was enjoyed, and everyone went home satisfied that an epoch-making day's work had been done, and that a shot had been fired for the eight-hour day that will be heard by typothetæ all over the land.

Honest differences of opinion should not change one man's estimate of another. It is the dishonest differences that do that. But we should even then be sure that a man is "crooked" before we damn him. A man is narrow-minded, indeed, who can become so warped by prejudice as to consider another a fool for not thinking as he does.

The Boston school board has decided against placing the union label on text-books. This order has been hanging fire for over two years; but was finally brought to a head, and the committee having the matter in charge was compelled to re-

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port. Before taking final action, the board requested a decision from Corporation Counsel Babson as to the legality of the proposed measure, and in his decision this gentleman says that "the school committee has no legal right to take into consideration questions of political economy, or what in its opinion would be the best rules for the state to adopt in its dealings with organized labor or with home manufacturers. What may be for the interests of the whole community in regard to such matters is a question for the state legislature or congress, not the school committee, to decide." The decision also states that the school committee has no right to say that no textbooks shall be purchased unless they bear the union label. It is apparently up to us to put this matter up to the state legislature.

A letter received in this city from James H. Martin, now a resident of the Home at Colorado Springs, states that he is much improved in health. Mr. Martin will be remembered as the first chairman of our book and job branch, and one of the most active factors in its formation, and, now that he is laid by, he takes great pleasure in the memories of the past, and his efforts to organize the book and job men of this city. Our Union Printers' Home contains many such men who live on memories of union work well and nobly done.

Caleb Dodge, of the Globe, an ex-president of No. 13, was the recipient recently of a letter of fraternal greeting signed by all the Globe boys and accompanied by a basket of fruit. Caleb was much affected by the remembrance, and said it reminded him of the time they presented him with a gavel on his election as president. He prizes it very highly, and told the boys that, though he is not wealthy, there is not money enough in the land to purchase it.

"Sport" Howard, who worked on the Globe and Post in the old hand days, and on the latter paper again about five years ago, struck town last month from everywhere, judging by way-station notices by JOURNAL correspondents. "Sport" is well known "all over," and there are few towns of importance or otherwise where he is not known and with which he is not familiar. He intimates that he intends to "bide a weel."

A rousing eight-hour demonstration was held in Lowell, November 10, which went to show the dauntless spirit of the men who are on strike there. A parade was held, red fire was burned, with a grand rally and speechmaking afterward. A large delegation from Boston attended, and the Lowell boys extended all possible courtesies. When it comes to sticktoitiveness, count in the Lowell printers.

No. 13's woman's auxiliary held another successful whist party, November 15, at the home of Mrs. Arthur Preece. It is proposed to hold a large whist party and dance in the near future. The auxiliary is getting along nicely. Mrs. Cooke resigned the presidency on account of domestic duties, and Mrs. William Kennedy, who is a very energetic lady, was chosen to fill the vacancy.

The book and job branch gave an eight-hour smoke talk for the benefit of its friends, particularly the newspaper men, who are giving it such strong support, morally and financially, in its effort to make the branch a power for good. The large hall was crowded, several non-union men being in attendance. A musical and literary entertainment and eloquent speechmaking made up a program of surpassing excellence. And the affair was a highly enjoyable and profitable one. The branch has voted to hold another in the near future. Continued active campaigning of this nature will win for the branch many friends. The committee of arrangements included Messrs. Gill, Studley, Ussher, Shanks, Sears, Guthberlet, Pease, De Freitas, Cummings, Cahill, McSwain, McIntire, McNeil, Woods and Boyle.

No sane man will seriously question the powerful influence of the press in the moulding of public opinion. I venture the assertion that the men who push the pencil rule the world. The writer who has no opinion to offer will never "tear in" anywhere, and a "subtle little joke" now and then is relished by the wisest men.

At the last meeting of No. 13 it was voted that we renew our obligation at every meeting hereafter. There were about 400 present, and it was an impressive sight as these earnest men stood with uplifted hands and pledged renewed fidelity to union principles.

Joseph B. Gill, chairman of No. 13's book and job branch, has been appointed by President Lynch as special organizer for Cambridge and Norwood. It is to be hoped that ye knocker will keep his hands off for a while and give the young fellow a chance.

At this joyous election time the thought occurs that, while the politician is scouring the country for votes, he can not clean up all of them; and for all his scouring he is not assured of a clean-cut victory, nor the citizens of a clean election.

A suggestion to correspondents: Much is said and done toward the organization of the wage-earners. Why not boom the organization of the wage-spenders? They are a most powerful factor in label introduction. Think it over.

The Boston Proofreaders' Association, which has between forty and fifty members, mostly employed in book and job offices, celebrated its tenth anniversary, October 28, with a reception and banquet at the Copley Square Hotel.

I am proud of the stamina displayed by the striking printers everywhere. I glory in their pluck and determination. It is this same never-say-die spirit that has placed the labor movement where it stands today.

President Freeman M. Saltus, of Worcester Typographical Union, and also JOURNAL correspondent, was in Boston during the eight-hour conference, and attended the Faneuil Hall rally in the evening.

John J. Conway, of No. 13, and Daniel J. McDonald, secretary of the Allied Printing Trades Council, have been elected members of the next legislature from Ward 5, Charlestown.

Two Boston men who "walked out" with the Hartford boys were Robert Weeden and Herbert E. Johnson.

Every man at some time or other says some word or commits some act of which he is thor-

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oughly ashamed. It is one of the frailties of human nature. If, when we do this, we do not try to forget it, but bear it in mind and think it over once in a while, we will find ourselves not so liable to make the same mistake again.

Three cases of typhoid were developed in the Globe composing room last month as the result of a woman being employed in the lunchroom who had not fully recovered from an attack of the fever.

Alexander Cook, of the Globe, was unanimously chosen alderman at a recent session of the Chelsea board, to fill an unexpired term. He will be a candidate for re-election next month.

It is estimated that between 250 and 300 book and job men will be called out of Boston offices when the strike of the eight-hour day is inaugurated here, February 1.

John McParland, who carried the credentials from No. 16, Chicago, to Detroit convention, but who is now in New York, passed a few days in this city last month.

Fire water fires many a good man off the water wagon.

President Cooke, of the Society of Typographical Journal Correspondents, has made another move. His new address is No. 36 Edwin street, Dorchester, Mass.

The majority of the few votes cast in this town against the fifty-cent assessment came from large offices that at present enjoy the eight-hour day or better.

Nathan Newman, of "Big Six," visited some of his old friends in the Hub last month. Same old "Nate."

Michael Dalton, a well-known book and job man, died November 13, of consumption.

HERBERT W. COOKE.

ANN ARBOR, MICH.

And still the battle rages (ask the typothetæ). Conditions in the university town are not discouraging, thank you, as eight out of the nine offices have already pledged themselves by their signatures to grant the eight-hour day January 1, and the ninth, the Richmond & Backus plant, according to the testimony of Mr. Backus in the Detroit injunction proceedings, "is ruined"—an admission which simply confirms the well known fact that "in union there is strength." Rumors afloat are that they desire to sell the plant. Jack Turner, the irresistible rat, remains at his post, linotyping at the Richmond & Backus plant—tail longer than ever; a "Miss" York, from Detroit, is doing all she can on the other linotype. Henry Thorn, from New York, comprises the only "jobber," since his pal, Marshall, or Steneberg, or some other alias, had the degree H. T. (habitual tippler) conferred on him by a justice last week and got thirty days' leave of absence to celebrate the occasion.

No. 154 is arranging a musicale for an eight-hour fund, to be given the end of this month. The unions of the city will march in a body next Sunday morning to hear Mr. Bilbee preach a sermon on labor at the Trinity Lutheran Church.

On account of the Richmond & Backus plant having its head office at Detroit, the settlement of the question of whether we humans have a right to have anything to say as to what our hours of labor shall be hinges on the conclusion reached in Detroit—and that query looks easy.

Look out for the new-coined kind of typothetæ "gentleman" going the rounds, with about seventy-five dollars' worth of covering on his person, with nice, juicy union labels on each article—hat, overcoat, undercoat, shoes and—well, he didn't display his underclothes—picking up a miserly couple of bills wherever he can. The limit is reached, surely.

One good reason eight hours looks reasonable: They are all falling over themselves to give us nine.

J. V. QUIRK.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

To emphasize not only a righteous but a boastful pride in admiration of the devotion to union principles, it can best be expressed by employing a thought from the eminent English historian, Macaulay, that our membership is "mad with loyal enthusiasm."

Charles B. Stillings, of Boston, has been appointed by President Roosevelt as public printer. His selection came as a complete surprise, and at first glance it looked as though the president again wanted to show his opposition to trade unionism. This supposition had good ground, because Mr. Stillings had been for a number of years connected with the typothetæ people, and they are now boasting that their endorsement won him the job. Whatever glory they can take out of it they are certainly welcome to. Let them rejoice while they have the chance. The printers' union will survive, and the eight-hour day will come, nevertheless. But let us see the shade of calm reflection on the selection. As secretary of the printers' board of trade, Mr. Stillings received a salary. Just what his duties were is mere conjecture, as the writer is not a member of the United Typothetæ, but he is willing to say that he earned every cent. In Washington he proved an efficient officer for his employers. In short, he handled the trust so well that a similar organization in New York secured his services at a greatly increased salary, so it is said. Occupying the position he did, it required little effort to secure the endorsement of the entire United Typothetæ. It is said that the public printership went begging until it came to him. Senator Lodge had strongly endorsed Mr. Ricketts, and when the latter's chances were nil he then was for Mr. Stillings. But it must be understood that Senator Lodge did not endorse the new appointee because he was in the employ of the typothetæ, but because of his ability as a business man, and probably because of home pride. Senator Crane, whose interests in Massachusetts, especially in the paper manufacture, are understood to be large, also endorsed Mr. Stillings. Neither of these men are known to be wreckers of trade unions. And it is extremely doubtful if the endorsement received from the typothetæ had much, if any, influence with the president. Now, then, it must be accepted that Mr. Stillings has not been selected in order to disrupt the several trade unions whose members find employment in the government printing service, and until he attempts

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to disturb the tranquility and peace now had in the big printery, it would be unwise to pass judgment. It is not likely that it is the intent of the new public printer to make radical changes, or that he will put into practice the unwise methods advocated and promoted by the typothetæ, and in fact it is unreasonable to suppose that Mr. Stillings, being no longer in the employ of that society, will want to bring down upon himself that scorn and contempt which the members of the typothetæ have invited and which they deserve. But instead he will, if he really is the wise and sagacious business man he is reputed to be, accept the conditions as they are, in the belief that it is not necessary to have only a lot of non-union men to reach the goal which bears the sign of efficiency. Mr. Stillings is still a young man. The trades-union movement is not very old. He has the opportunity of his life. Let us, therefore, wait to see him work.

The overwhelming vote on the 50-cent assessment, among other things, speaks in positive language of commendation to the men on strike. It is a word picture of a warm handshake with the man who is sustaining the principles of unionism—a good, tight shake at that.

The boostless knocker is still hereabouts.

The increasing request for injunctions and the wide scope of the blanketness of their nature naturally bring hardships on those whom they affect. It is perhaps well that it is so. It is an old saying, and indeed a practical one, that the only way to make an obnoxious law the more hideous is to enforce it. So will the injunction era end. Hardly out of its infancy, so to speak, the decrees of courts have been so unreasonable and absolutely severe and unjust that a remedy must soon be at hand. Union printers are a resolute set of men. They are willing to stand any hardship, that in the end their cause will endure and their action receive the justice it merits. Therefore, believing in the righteousness of their liberties as organized wage-earners, the union printers can well afford to await the reward that will surely come to them.

Loyalty and obedience to the traditions of the printers' union has won whatever progress has been made in the eight-hour movement, and it will gain a signal triumph on January 1, 1906. Insistence in the right that a third of the twenty-four hours is sufficient to the grind of labor will surely be the lesson learned best by the employing printers. There need be no strife to win. Injunctions, temporary or permanent, will not check the advancement of thought toward a shorter work-day, because such efforts are born of intellect and reason. The success already achieved augurs only for a triumphant ending. In less than one month we will have gained a universal eight-hour day.

Chairman Willey, of the Post, made a ballot box out of a type box for the 50-cent assessment election. It was a novel receptacle, but it held well the almost unanimous verdict for the assessment:

"Six days shalt thou labor," says the divine book. The typographical union makes that mandatory on the part of its membership. It is closely adhered to, and when its violation occurs the party so overworking the time must put on a substitute on an extra day. And as God commanded His followers in a righteous cause, so do we, as union men, seek to emulate the edict and endeavor to shorten the day for the toiler and to give employment to a greater number. The principle in the two instances is alike and correct.

In the result of the recent elections in various localities one can easily discern that the grafters' day is doomed. The struggle for civic righteousness was triumphant, and it is reasonable to suppose that the people are delivered from the hold-up type of citizens.

Even though "In God We Trust" is on a counterfeit coin, it is no reason why the belief is not good.

It would not be surprising to learn that the men engaged in issuing the typothetæ strike circulars are candidates for membership in an Ananias club. They are surely eligible.

Judd & Detwiler will put in six Mergenthalers. This firm does a great deal of United States supreme court work in eleven-point type, which gives employment to a large force at hand composition. The advent of the machine will displace many of the oldtime printers downtown, and the Eleventh street rendezvous will soon be a thing of the past.

Ex-Delegate John McCormick (Colorado Springs, 1896) has purchased a weekly newspaper for his two sons, and his printery at Hyattsville, Md., a suburb of Washington, is patterned after a first-class job concern in a big city. The weekly reflects the ability of the McCormicks as newspaper and job printers.

Whenever it is determined to give organized labor a body blow, they appoint to office a man who has always been opposed to that cause. If the appointing powers are in sympathy with trades unions, some good conservative man is selected.

The "walking delegate" in the typothetæ is known by the title of secretary. He is a whole trust, so to speak. He favors the "open shop," long hours, or as many hours as he wants, and objects to living wages.

The loyalty of our members on strike forced the enemy to go into court. And it will force the eight-hour day upon them, too.

Men who are true to their trade union will always be true to their country. Loyalty in the former case is always illustrious in the latter. The lure office and salary has will not sway the honest union man. Of course, this is not the reason that he is so rarely recognized by appointment to office.

These are busy times on the Washington newspapers. With John R. McLean spreading the Post, the Evening Star and the Times are almost at flood tide in the pace. Incidentally, the printerman is working as much as he is able, and some are growing old in rapid fashion. But then there are others coming after.

God loves a cheerful giver, say the divines. Wonder what the devil will do with the fellows who voted against the 50 cents per week per man assessment? By the returns it will be observed that the latter will hardly need to perform overtime.

Christmas will be all the merrier to all of us who have voted to contribute that there may be an universal eight-hour day. It will be likewise ex-

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ceedingly cheerful and glorious in the achievement of it. Triumph lies in the solidarity of purpose.

Washington should have two newspaper representatives in its delegation to International conventions. It is not so much as to numbers to be represented. It is more as to the interests involved in legislation. This equality in representation is of as much importance to Washington newspaper men as it is in being granted in other cities.

The Leaden Heel is the title of a little publication issued in New York under the editorial direction of John F. Busche. It is published under the auspices of the General Philosophic Society, of which George A. Fiske is secretary, and it teems with bright sayings in a most polished style. The Leaden Heel is unique in many respects, and is no doubt established with a view to afford those who are fortunate enough to have their contributions accepted to wield the hammer to their hearts' content. In this particular it will evidently thrive, as its promoters hope to see it.

Restless is the head that in a moment can be decapitated by the chief executioner. And there are some such in this town.

Non-payment of dues does not necessarily make a man solid with an "open shop" advocate.

The turkey trust, by any other name, is fowl. Hooray!

Every 50 cents given to establish an eight-hour day is a contribution toward a better condition for our craftspeople and a perpetuation of the principle that in union there is strength. Don't growl about it, then.

Edward Ash, a well-known printer of Baltimore and elsewhere, was chosen as a member of the Maryland legislature. His election, he says, is due to the loyalty of the union printers and organized wage-earners of that city. His many friends in Washington know that he will be loyal to union principles during his term of office, as he is in private life. Congratulations, Ed, my boy!

Foreman Hawthorne, of the Baltimore American, has about the finest plant in the country. It is a feast for the eyes of a man who thinks he has seen a first-class composing room. In the first place, the American office building is put up in the most modern fashion. Situated in the burned district, it rears to at least fifteen stories, and every section of the city can be viewed from its top. The owner's idea to make it a princely edifice for a newspaper office is shown everywhere, and in his courteous consideration Mr. Hawthorne never tires in making a visit to the composing room a most interesting incident.

Daniel Vaughan, one of Washington's delegation to the St. Louis convention, has been transferred from the main proofroom in the big printery to the labor and commerce department. He is well satisfied with his new berth, and that he will make a proficient clerk goes without saying.

The probability of a downtown president of Columbia Union is gradually focusing into an expediency. During the incumbency of Mr. Shields, it will be recalled, the union was run with equal smoothness in comparison to the long line of presidents from the government printing service. There is every reason to believe that the majority of members in the big printery will grant the plea made for many years that conditions warrant the selection of a downtown man for the presidency next year. Of course, it is far from nomination day, but it is none too soon to look around for the right kind of material. There is no need to mention names just yet. No doubt there will be a number who will want to make the race when it is known that there is a reasonable chance for an out-of-the-government-service candidate. It is equally true, too, that the downtowners will center upon a man thoroughly capable to fill the office with honor and credit.

The Baltimore News chapel made Prince Louis an honorary member during the prince's visit to the Monumental City, and the son of nobility can wear no greater honor. Louis served an apprenticeship at the printing trade, and he will no doubt appreciate this nice distinction accorded by the News printers.

It is "Dixie" Lancaster by all who know him among the craftspeople in Baltimore. He is the editor, publisher, operator, proofreader, corrector and whatnot of the Home Guard Gazette, issued in Baltimore and "published extemporaneously." The last issue was a one-side, four-column affair, without advertisements. But it is well edited, and teems with many bright and original sayings, and the evidence is conclusive that Lancaster is way out of his true line in hoisting the elevator—on a Mergenthaler. He is one of the American's force, and is a charming fellow.

The overwhelming vote on the 50-cent assessment will be interesting reading to President Ellis and his co-employers of the United Typothetæ. The verdict sort of savors of unanimity. The result will hardly be reprinted in any of the typothetæ publications.

Assuming that President Ellis and the rest of the members of the United Typothetæ are entirely familiar with the Bible, the tenth commandment is referred to them for their careful study and consideration.

The universal sentiment of reaching the "last ditch," so earnestly referred to by the United Typothetæ people, is a matter of universal satisfaction on the part of the union printers. The vote in Washington, while it was just what there was reason to expect, was extremely gratifying. It was an evidence that members of Columbia Union were keenly alive to the situation.

The weekly strike bulletins are of much information, and are eagerly looked for.

Are you thinking about an interesting book to take with you to Colorado Springs as a donation to the Home library? Even unions who can not afford to send a delegate may conclude to donate a book. Think it over.

Nowhere in the country was there a newspaper which heralded in big headlines the decision of the United States supreme court making the Missouri eight-hour law constitutional. This decision was a practical victory for the advocates of a shorter workday, principally found in trades unions, and, of course, with its usual silence on this particular subject, the press showed inertia. But the decision stands just the same. JAMES MONROE KREITER.

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PHILADELPHIA, PA.

This city may now be numbered among those fighting manfully for the eight-hour day in the composing rooms under the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union. This fight was not sought by No. 2, but was brought to us by the typothetæ in an ultimatum presented to the union. The more radical members of the master printers' association, who, by the way, are proprietors of our worst non-union concerns, insisted upon this action. The more conservative members were willing to defer the issue until January 1, 1906. But the hotheads predominated, and the battle is now on, and it is a great satisfaction to know that the union was not the aggressor. What does worry the membership, however, is the fear that work may be driven from this city during the lockout which may never be recovered, and it is also feared that some of the firms may go into bankruptcy, as they are almost completely tied up. The men obtained, in a great measure, are incompetents, and unable to handle the work formerly turned out in this city, which has always been noted for its excellence. Men have gone to work in some of the offices who have not rubbed a rule on a stone for ten years or more.

To say that the offices affected are in distress would be putting it mildly. Those having contracts for monthly trade journals and magazines are suffering more than the smaller offices. At the Patterson & White establishment, the first to lock out its men, a cylinder press is said to have stood idle three-quarters of a day waiting for a half dozen lines of corrections. At Lippincott's it is impossible for the pressmen to get a register on what forms are sent in, and at Dunlap's only one form had been sent to a cylinder press in nearly a week, the employes in this office being for the most part boys with two or three years' experience. This is a fair sample of conditions in all the offices which have locked out their men and those which were struck on account of doing work for them.

The number of offices affected by the strike is seventeen, and there are 225 men on the benefit roll, and the number of union men who forfeited their cards is sixteen. Among those drawing benefits are the non-union men and apprentices who came out. There was one non-union office employing seven men who refused to handle the work that came from one of the locked-out places, and they walked out in a body. It is impossible for the typothetæ to enforce the nine-hour day when their former allies refuse their aid. These men realize that the loss of this fight in this city means a ten-hour day and a $12 a week scale, as that is plainly the purpose of the members of the typothetæ who precipitated the fight here. It is almost impossible to get competent operators; those working are destroying machinery at a frightful rate, one incompetent breaking twenty-five space-bands in three days. Very expensive hand, this. And it is known that there are plenty like him among the strikebreakers.

Another sample of the duplicity of James Elverson, jr., proprietor of the rat Inquirer, came to light during the past month. Shortly before the election, which was held on November 7, there was every indication that the paper would be squared. It was given out that it would not do to have this happen at that time, as it would lay the Inquirer open to criticism from the other newspapers. So the matter was deferred until the 16th of November, when a conference was held with officials of the union, and he claimed that he had nothing to arbitrate. This was a trick, pure and simple, to stay the hostility of the union workingmen in this city until after the campaign was over and then inform them to go to—well, where there is no skating. The purpose of No. 2 now is to push this fight in such a relentless manner that the proprietor of this rat sheet will beg for mercy, and this can be done in a short time, as the people are aroused to a high pitch of indignation at this slanderous newspaper, which was used as a handbill during the late campaign and distributed at the rate of 100,000 a day throughout the city, because it contained attacks on all the candidates striving for reform. And now that reform has triumphed, the Inquirer will go down to oblivion along with the "gang" whose cause it championed.

It is the general opinion here that the typothetæ was back of the failure of the union to square the Inquirer, as it was contended that a victory for the union in this fight would arouse too much enthusiasm here. There were two agents of the National Manufacturers' Association here lending a hand to try to defeat the eight-hour day. A proposition was made to some of our members that they would be paid $25 a week to circulate among the men and talk against the eight-hour movement. This proposal was spurned by those approached, and Colonel Allen and Mr. Ryan left this city in disgust. They had headquarters at the Bingham House, and endeavored to have a meeting of about fifteen or twenty conservative men, and after wining and dining them they were to go among the locked out men and advocate a return under old conditions. This never materialized, and they decided that this city has improved very much in unionism, or else they had been misinformed as to the caliber of the men here.

As further indicating that Philadelphia is improving and that it is no longer entitled to the name of the "worst rat hole in the east," that unfair newspaper, the Press, during the past month advertised for non-union operators without success. This is something unprecedented, a newspaper advertising for men for the composing room.

Ernst Kreft, chairman of the organization committee, who has been conducting the affairs of No. 2 during its present stormy period, has succumbed to an attack of erysipelas, and is confined to his home, dangerously ill. Nothing more unfortunate could happen to us at this time than the illness of Mr. Kreft. His wise judgment, his cool and calm manner of debating intricate problems, and his aggressive presentation of the union's side to the proprietors, was admired by them, and will be sadly missed by No. 2. It is sincerely hoped by his legion of friends that he will speedily recover and that for years to come our union will reap the benefit of his ever-broadening mind and his ceaseless efforts for the uplifting of the trade unionist in general, but particularly the printers.

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[See note of Mr. Kreft's death in Note and Comment.—Ed.]

William T. Innes, sr., more familiary known as "Pud," a member of No. 2, has been locked out in the eight-hour fight by his sons, W. T. Innes, jr., and Edward K. Innes, printers and publishers. This firm is a member of the typothetæ, and on a refusal of the men to sign a three-year agreement for nine hours they were discharged. When the agreement was brought into the composing room Mr. Innes, who was the foreman for his sons, said: "Well, I don't believe any of the boys here will sign your agreement. I know I will not. I am a union man, and a union man I will be, whether I can work here or not. I will not give up my card for ten jobs." The men walked out in a body.

A comparative statement published by one of the morning newspapers showing the amount of advertising printed in one week recently by the five morning newspapers showed a gain of 76¾ columns for the Ledger, 34¼ for the North American, 52¾ for the Record, and a loss of 5½ for the Inquirer and 1¾ for the Press. This is merely a gentle hint of the feeling of our business men toward the unfair Inquirer.

During the continuation of the eight-hour fight in this city No. 2 has decided not to accept traveling cards.

The woman's auxiliary of No. 2 has decided to hold special meetings once a week hereafter on Monday evening. The work of the women in the present campaign has been of a character that is highly appreciated by the membership of No. 2. The women have gone on picket duty along with the men, and they have been successful in persuading several women to give up the places of the men which they had taken. There is no getting away from the argument which can be presented by a wife to a woman who has taken her husband's place, and it is a woman with a heart of stone who can refuse. The proprietors tried to work on the wives of our members, sending their business managers to the homes of men whom they knew had large families, and tried to enlist the wife on their side to influence their husbands to remain at work. In this they were unsuccessful, as the woman's auxiliary, by its noble example, had set a standard which the others followed, and if any of the wives showed any inclination to falter, they were called upon by members of the auxiliary and persuaded to bear up a little longer until the clouds parted, and then we would behold the silver lining of the eight-hour day, which meant much to them—more time for the husband with his family and his children, and the establishment of better conditions for those to follow to take up life's burdens where the present journeyman printer has ceased.

An entertainment was given on November 17 for the locked-out members and their wives. It was a very enjoyable affair, and it was surprising the amount of good talent among the printers, and if the worst comes to the worst there are bright prospects that we can form a musical entertaining association, and with the consent of the musicians' union, give entertainments, as did the miners' band during the mineworkers' strike in 1902. President Calvert, in a few well-chosen words, explained to the women how the union was led up to the present difficulty, and assured them that everything pointed to a speedy settlement of the strike. Mrs. Clements, a member of the woman's auxiliary, also said some cheering words to the women and the men also. The entertainment was voted a success.

J. L. Rodier, a member of No. 2, has been appointed special organizer for the American Federation of Labor in this district. Mr. Rodier well deserves his appointment, as he is a good worker and the right man in the right place. He has been doing great work against the Inquirer throughout the state of Pennsylvania during the past eighteen months.

All those attending the Colorado Springs convention should take a book to present to the library of the Home, as it has been well said that "a man will never be lonely with a good book for a companion," and printers are lovers of good literature.

Our union is now passing through the stormiest period of its existence. Not since 1882 have we been under such a heavy assessment (13 per cent), and while it is hard to bear such heavy taxation, if one stops to consider the everlasting benefit to the craft, and that the other fellow would do the same for you if conditions were reversed, this is the spirit of brotherly love which brings so close together the members of trade unions, and is the keystone of success, because no lasting benefit has ever been accomplished without sacrifice and an expenditure of money. Stand together, and victory will be ours. John Meade.

OTTUMWA, IOWA.

Last month No. 73 gave a smoker in honor of the inauguration of the eight-hour day in Ottumwa. Over forty guests were present and the affair was a success in every particular. The committee on entertainment was composed of G. J. Pickett, James Nicholas and H. W. De Jarnette.

The Commercial Printing Company has incorporated with a capital stock of $15,000. The firm has purchased the Courier Blank Book Company, and the new firm is now known as the Commercial Printing and Blank Book Company, and will remove the old Courier Blank Book Company's plant to their enlarged quarters on Second street. They will also install a linotype and a complete stereotyping outfit.

G. J. Pickett, member of the executive council of the Iowa State Federation of Labor, attended the two days' session of that committee in Des Moines.

The 50-cent special assessment carried here with a whoop, 15 to 1. If the International Typographical Union can keep its strikers in food and clothes on such a small sum as this during the coming winter it is more than welcome to it.

No. 73's scale committee presented the new scale to A. G. Wallace recently, but met with the same old evasive replies. As a result, the delegates from this local presented their grievances to the Ottumwa Trades and Labor Assembly and stated

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that the solicitor for the above mentioned firm carried a card in the local musicians' union and flashed it to secure printing. The assembly gave its support to No. 73, and action was taken censuring the conduct of the solicitor and requesting that his local take the matter in hand and report on same at the next meeting of the assembly.

Word has been received from "Bob" Hindman, now in Spokane Falls, that on one of the papers there at least seventeen "subs" showed up daily. "Bob" has many friends here who regretted to see him leave town.

No. 73's secretary has some pretty little colored cards that cost 50 cents each, but never, boys, did you buy more worthy tickets than these receipts for the 50-cent special assessment.

The Ottumwa Trades and Labor Assembly will give a ball in the near future, and President Humphrey, of No. 73, is one of the committee on arrangements.

Its up to every printer in the International Typographical Union, who is a member of the Royal Arcanum, to write to the secretary of that order requesting the use of the label on its printing.

No. 73 has surrendered its jurisdiction over Kirksville, Mo.

The writer notices in the Sioux City correspondence of last month an article mentioning "Kid" De Jarnette, the swift, drowned in Memphis, Tenn., some twenty years ago. When "Kid" De Jarnette took part in the famous race his brother was a little shaver reading eighteen point out of Appleton's primer. HARRY W. DE JARNETTE.

WORCESTER, MASS.

The following editorial appeared in the Messenger, a weekly paper published in Worcester, Mass., and conducting a strictly union establishment, and an eight-hour office in January next:

"This concern is satisfied with its transactions with the typographical union, and also helps to repudiate that overworked and terribly misleading fabrication that often is thrust upon the public—the union wants to run our business.

"Very few outside the printers themselves realize that a strike of the craft is on in Worcester. The daily newspapers refuse to print a line of news matter in relation to it, but if it was a strike of coal handlers or hod carriers or any other trade, there would be scare headlines every day. The printers say they are very well satisfied with the newspaper quietness, however, and that they intend to win the fight for an eight-hour day in this city. The breaking away of the Belisle Publishing Company from the typothetæ, and that firm's acceptance of the union's demands, is the latest feature of the strike, but the fact that Mr. Belisle signed the agreement will be known to the public only when they read the Messenger. The printers expect that other firms will be forced to accept their conditions in a few days, as the help promised the typothetæ from outside sources has failed to materialize." JOHN F. DUGGAN.

Eight hours for work, eight hours for sleep, eight hours to do as we will.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Our October regular meeting developed into an eight-hour lovefeast. Motions pledging full support to the movement and instructing No. 21's officers to forward the money in the shorter workday fund—amounting to $2,700—were unanimously carried. An expression of opinion heartily favored the 50-cent assessment, and two days later the proposition was carried by a five-to-one vote. A committee was appointed to arrange for an entertainment having for its object a further substantial check for the International's treasury. Our fight cost several thousand dollars, but while there are unions in need of support it is unlikely that San Francisco Union will present any requisition for the money. On the contrary, every energy will be devoted to the cause we are deeply interested in. We realize that the best possible eight-hour insurance is the sum of 50 cents a week from each member. In order to make this payment as easy as possible for all concerned, arrangements were made to have the organization pay for those who earn less than $10 a week. As there are a number of unemployed men in town, this was a thoughtful provision. We are in the fight to encourage by our victory, to cheer with hopeful words, and, above all, to contribute the hard coin of the realm in heavy "chunks." If there is anything else we can do, please ask John Macintyre, of the United Typothetæ of America, for our address!

The splendid stand of Detroit Typographical Union aroused enthusiasm at the last meeting. The grim determination to refuse to be beaten illustrates the printer-unionist spirit. To our comrades of No. 18 we send hearty congratulations. When the smoke of battle clears, and the shorter workday becomes universal, these men, in every sense of the word, will deserve a high niche in the temple of victory.

He who reads as he runs has observed that the non-unionist is always used as a foil, gently placed on the sidewalk when a settlement is reached by his employer—never mind how roseate the previous promises—and, incidentally, the gainer in the end by the improved conditions secured through the combination of his union craftsmen. If these men who prate of "tyranny" and "individualism" in this free (?) economic age would only be consistent and absolutely refuse to work less than nine hours in the future, or had insisted in toiling ten hours in the days gone by, we could understand their reasoning. But history shows that they reach out gladly for the prize—at the other fellow's expense.

John Macintyre's official (mis)statement of the San Francisco lockout of last July is a beautiful exhibition of what didn't happen. Biblical history tells us of another Macintyre. John says that we "lie," "misrepresent," "hesitate at nothing to gain our ends," are "men dangerous to the welfare of any community or trade," were guilty of "violence" and "intimidation," that our word is not to be believed "either written or given in the presence of witnesses," and sundry other choice expressions. Brother Macintyre looks and talks as though his forebears were of good old Presbyterian

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stock. If so, John surely learned the lesson of the cruel fate awaiting those who do not confine themselves to the truth. A reply has been prepared, in justice to the facts (it isn't necessary to contradict John), and it will probably be printed in full in the trade papers. We are told we wouldn't "confer." We held conferences. John was present at one, and kept a stenographer's arm busy taking down bitter words concerning our International officers—a truly noble pastime, considering that these gentlemen were absent. The tieup was so complete that there was no chance for "violence" or "intimidation," had we desired to indulge. As a matter of history, we don't do either. John was so anxious to break the combination between the printers and pressmen that he offered the latter eight hours on an arbitration scheme. He found our coworkers to be trade unionists. John says that there are fourteen "open" shops, employing "three hundred hands," a legacy of his valiant efforts. There are just three shops, manned by a few incompetents. We have gained two of the largest non-union houses within the past month, something we owe a debt of gratitude to John for. They are now "fair" for the first time in their history. No. 21 never was in better shape. It has more label offices than ever. The Macintyre connection with our dispute may be summed up in two words: John failed.

The typothetæ authorities told Philadlephia Union of "open shop" conditions here—an absolutely untrue statement. The foregoing paragraph contains the facts.

The writer voted for increasing the salaries of the International officers. Men who have large interests entrusted to their care, who have to be ready at all times to write and talk as our spokesmen, who are required in the natural order of events to violate the eight-hour law, and whose decisions and actions are far-reaching, are entitled to better compensation. In San Francisco we have a job printer holding a responsible position who receives $300 a year more than our International president, and there are scores of foremen in the country supervising a handful of men whose salaries are larger. The proposition is reasonable, and should become law.

While business is fair for the holiday season, we have received an extra number of traveling cards lately. There are more men in town than there is work for, and the Christmas rush will be nearly over when these lines are perused.

The Chronicle tower was burned in a spectacular fire on election night, November 7. Tons of water were thrown on the flames, and seeped down to the basement. Two nights after the composing force was back in its old quarters, and men are rapidly transforming the building into its former condition. The typesetting machines, cases and presses were covered in such excellent style that but little damage resulted.

When the annex to the Chronicle building is completed the composing room will be enlarged. The Examiner contemplates giving its employes more space. These reforms are needed.

W. W. Wilson died on October 23, aged thirty-four years. The deceased was a native of Kansas. E. A. Peterson died on October 25, at the age of thirty-nine. W. S. (Windy) Taylor, an ex-secretary of No. 21, died in Fresno, Cal., on October 29. John J. Kennedy, an exempt member, died in Nome, Alaska, last February.

Robert Collins, of No. 21, had patented on August 15 last a linotype mouthpiece for the ventilation of linotype molds—a problem that has puzzled those connected with the machines since Mergenthaler's genius was given to the world. The object of the invention is to provide a mouthpiece for the metal pot or crucible of a linotype machine by means of which a better flow of metal into the mold is allowed and the thorough venting of the mouthpiece permitted, thus preventing defective slugs. This patent avoids sunken or depressed letters. It has been used in a machine office in San Francisco since May 2, and has given perfect satisfaction. Mr. Collins is enthusiastic over the outcome of his long period of toil and planning, and predicts that his linotype mouthpiece will be universally used when its merits are shown to those whose capital is invested in machines.

The unions are printing a calendar for 1906, to be distributed in every home in San Francisco. It will show in colors the various union labels and buttons, and will prove both useful and ornamental.

Herbert George, of Denver, the head of the local citizens'. alliance, stated that he whipped the unions in the primary election. But the labor candidates were elected by majorities running from 7,000 to 11,504 at the polls on November 7. despite a fusion of the republican and democratic parties on an opposition ticket. The c. a. was responsible for the victory. WILL J. FRENCH.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

At the last meeting of No. 115 considerable eight-hour enthusiasm was shown, and the sentiments expressed generally would do those men on strike a heap of good could they have heard them. While we are far removed from any base of the fight, the heroes now waging war may rest assured that Salt Lake is ever ready to furnish its full share of ammunition to crush the underlying open-shop movement. The fight on its face is for eight hours, but a defeat for the union means a thousand times worse than eight hours. It means disruption—first by time, second by open shop, then our displacement. The open shop also means more than it says in words. It means that employers will take advantage of conditions by urging union men that they need no organization, showing them how well their fellow workmen get along without paying dues, etc. Of course, this argument would have no effect with union men of experience, but there are hundreds of our members who have never given unionism the serious thought the subject demands. There are weaklings in all organizations—men and women who have never been taught or had sufficient experience to shield them against the pretty little studied speeches of union-breaking employers. While we are proud that our ranks are hanging well together, we must take

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every precaution to educate our membership in union principles.

It would be a thousand times better to work nine hours or more than to harbor even the thought of the open shop. I would rather see a 50 per cent assessment than to see the open shop gaining ground. The only thought in the minds of employers who urge the open shop is the disruption of unions. Clothing manufacturers are giving us a good illustration of this plan, and it is safe to say that 50 per cent less clothing today carries the union label than two years ago. Unless a mighty effort is at once put forth, the union label on manufactured clothing will never again be seen.

The present contest must be won, and the working membership must stand solid in support of our out-of-work brethren. The question of money should be the least of our troubles, and our loyalty to every desire of the executive council should be shown in such a way that our officers have the unanimous and unlimited support of every member of the International Typographical Union.

Men who go to war for a nation seldom eat pastry, and we should all feel that, if necessary, we will cut out the pie and cake and send the equivalent to furnish the necessities at the front.

All quarrels and grievances should now be forgotten. I am proud to note that such is the case with No. 115, and that our members who have had grievances in the past are the first to announce their hearty support in every way to aid this great fight for the maintaining and upbuilding of our conservative and fair-dealing International Typographical Union.

To the members on strike: Salt Lake No. 115 sympathizes with you and congratulates you on the bright prospects that confront you. By your standing firm you have won the plaudits of organized labor, and your heroism will give your fellows who are not engaged a courage which will never waver when their turn comes to emulate your example.

A. THOMPSON.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

I have no desire to indulge in a political discussion, but I know that every union man is anxious to know what Big Six did in regard to the recent municipal election in New York City in which William Randolph Hearst was a candidate for mayor.

When Hearst was nominated for mayor, the printers of New York seem to have become possessed of that smile-that-won't-come-off. We began to congratulate ourselves that we at last had a true friend of trade-unionism as a candidate for the mayorality. Of course, we knew Hearst all right.

And we stood by him, boys. We talked Hearst, we worked for Hearst, we voted for Hearst, and then we watched the counting of the votes for Hearst.

About three weeks before election I started the ball rolling. I began the organization of a "W. R. Hearst League of the Allied Printing Trades" in the mechanical department of the Textile Publishing Company, 200 Greene street, with forty members. Other offices quickly followed suit, and at the end of one week we had 3,000 members enrolled. Your correspondent was elected president of the league, Alexander MacLean was elected secretary, and C. M. Waggoner treasurer.

We opened up elegant headquarters at 238 Fourth avenue, and I gave my entire time for two weeks to increasing the membership and perfecting the organization. On election day our league had 9,000 members—a most phenominal showing for three weeks' work. Never before has the printing trade in New York so enthusiastically and unanimously supported a man for public office. About 4,000 of our league members were members of Big Six. The remaining 2,100 members of Big Six were divided as follows: One thousand living in New Jersey, had no vote; 500 who had not sufficient residence here to vote; 400 who voted for Hearst, but did not care to join the league, 200 who thought it their duty to vote against Mr. Hearst.

And that is how Big Six endorsed Hearst for mayor. No, we didn't pass any resolutions in any of our regular union meetings, or get off a long string of whereases, but we went out as individuals and did what we could to aid in Mr. Hearst's election.

During the campaign our league held a mammoth mass meeting in Everett Hall, and there were 2,500 cheering printers crowded into the hall —1,000 more were outside in the street trying to pry their way in. Mr. Hearst addressed our meeting and the boys went crazy—yes, crazy with joy—when Mr. Hearst entered the hall, and before Mr. Hearst left we had left no doubt in his mind but what the printers were for him, heart and soul.

At the last regular meeting of Big Six our membership, by a large majority, repudiated the Unionist, and denounced the editor, Mr. J. H. Delaney, for his untruthful attacks on Mr. Hearst in a spurious issue of the Unionist dated October 24. This issue of which I speak is as vile a campaign document as I have ever seen. Two hundred thousand copies of this issue were printed and scattered throughout the city in an attempt to create the impression that the printers of New York regarded Hearst as a slave-driver and employer of scab labor. At least 1,000 members of Bix Six ordered Mr. Delaney to stop their subscriptions, and the paper is dead as far as our local union is concerned.

OSCAR E. WINBURN.

WHAT our grandfathers regarded as the natural and just demands of employer upon employe are now regarded as rigorous and tyrannous exactions of a brute. And in trying still to continue such exactions men slink behind the lawyer-constructed shield of the corporation, that they may be easier in conscience by trying to believe they are not "personally" responsible.—Reader Magazine.

OFFICIAL BATTLE CRY OF THE I. T. U.

We propose to sell to the employer eight hours out of twenty-four, and we will do as we please with the remaining sixteen.

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CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

The event of the month has been the coming of Joseph B. Gill, the new special organizer. His first introduction to our membership in general was at our November meeting, where he tried to get the union to adopt a plan of organization work which should begin with filling the vacant offices of president and vice-president. Then the floodgates of eloquence were opened—mainly on the question of amalgamation with Boston, despite the explicit assurance brought straight from the Boston leaders that Boston wouldn't touch the amalgamation proposition with a ten-foot pole till the eight-hour difficulty was settled; and the end was that the meeting found the hour so late that it voted to adjourn, after making provision for a special meeting at which action should be taken. The special meeting will be held on November 22, and will, I hope, put us on a working basis. It is true, as was said at the regular meeting, that what the Cambridge situation essentially requires is not electing officers and adopting schemes of organization, but work, largely of the same nature as it would have to be if there were no union in Cambridge. But it is equally true that many parts of this work can not be undertaken with a creditable "face" (as the Chinese call it) unless we have an organization in proper form.

Our best information from Boston seems to be that the way to increase our chances of amalgamation is by making ourselves as strong a body as possible, so that it may look less like a question of taking an element of special weakness into the Boston jurisdiction. If we can not hope to gather more than tenth-rate strength, as some of our members seem to think, that will at least be better as a basis for amalgamation negotiations, as well as for all other purposes, than twentieth-rate or ninety-ninth-rate strength. And this includes not only the increase of membership, but also a decent show of correct organization.

A FEW "BULLS."

Washington, D. C., take notice. I am told, on the authority of Professors Hart and Channing, that "none of the so-called authoritative texts of the constitution are free from error"; this statement "includes the texts published by the state department of the United States, that in the revised statutes of the United States, the manual of the senate, and the manual of the house." What do the proofreaders in the big shop at Washington say to that?

They may say that proofreaders elsewhere sometimes make errors. "International Praise," a very widely-sold Sunday-school hymn-book, has in the hymn "O day of rest and gladness" the lines

> Sing Holy, Holy, Holy,
> To the great God Tribune.

Bishop Wordsworth is believed to have written it without the b. But some folks do seem to be a trifle short on religious language. When I was a small boy I saw a copy of a paper reporting a missionary convention where one speaker, using a Biblical phrase, had said that certain events on the mission field were "the sound of a going in the tops of the mulberry trees"—that is, a divine call to move forward. The compositor or proofreader, I don't know which, had wanted to make it something that he knew of as making a sound, and had left the i out of "going."

That was to make sense, I take it. But what was it when in 1891 the New York Evening Sun went on the street with "September deal" printed instead of "superintendent"? Or when lately the Saturday Evening Post (or was it one of the 10-cent magazines?) called the persons occupying the 50-cent seats at a certain entertainment "fifty-centres"?

Here you see the ravages of style. "Centre" being the office style, it had to go. The like appears when an anarchist paper to which I had written the sentence "it has been current as common law over a much wider area than any where the government either ordained it or permitted it" printed my "any where" as "anywhere" on the same page where it printed my "abominable display" as "automobile display" and my "are wont to end" as "are not to end." All this from typewritten copy, please understand.

But don't imagine that this sort of thing belongs peculiarly to the anarchists. It was this same anarchist paper that printed "if any one is naive enough to believe" something or other, and the New York Times, quoting the words for hostile purposes, made it "knave enough." The anarchist editor got onto the blunder, and made knavish fun of the Times' naïveté.

I think it was another anarchist paper, of a stripe that wouldn't acknowledge the first-named one as anarchistic nor be acknowledged by it, that was printing a translation of Bebel's "Woman," and in the words "when sincere marital relationships exist between husband and wife" got the i and t in "marital" transposed.

Such slurs at marriage should not be permitted. So when in a school-book office the compositor sent in the statement that in some city of southeastern Europe one of the chief articles of traffic was the "wives" of certain countries, the proofreader, being a perfectly respectable young lady, made the v an n as in copy.

Talking of school-books, I have always thought it an instance of intentional mischief by the devil or somebody when in Crippen's "Constitutions of the United States and Vermont" sec. 41 Vt. reads, "Laws for the encouragement of virtue and prevention of vice and immortality ought to be constantly kept in force," etc.

But this perversion of the laws of the land is capped by the "American and English Encyclopædia of Law," which in the article "Marriage," page 509 of the volume, begins a paragraph with the statement "Deceit is an essential of marriage." The copy in the Boston Public Library has "is" corrected in pencil to "in," which certainly makes smoother sense of the sentence as a whole; yet the sentence also makes sense with "is" if you assume that the commas are a trifle careless.

We sometimes hear stories of the consecutive publication of two errors in the same word. I saw such a case in the Burlington (Vt.) Free Press and Times about 1890. An advertiser was calling at-

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tention to his stock of cuffs, "including all the nobby styles in Sinks." Evidently the advertiser made a kick on this spelling, for next day the compositor tried a lower-case letter, and the paper came out with the word "tinks." The third day they succeeded in getting in an l.

About three years ago the Inland Printer reprinted Andrew Lang's well-known article on proofreaders, wherein Lang complains that they often make errors that the sense should have enabled them to correct. Towards the end of the article Lang tells the story of the geologist who said that a certain plain was "covered with erratic blocks," which was printed "erotic blacks," seemingly in an attempt to make sense that the proofreader could understand. But the Inland Printer proofreader, observing that Lang said the latter spelling was an error, corrected it to agree with the former, so that we got the statement that instead of "erratic blocks" they printed "erratic blocks." I do not remember enough of the details to tell in which of the repetitions of the phrase this was done.

I hope the JOURNAL proofreader won't make similar corrections in my list. All the errors I cite, except "knave," I have seen with my own eyes as printed in their erroneous form. If anybody of my age (thirty-seven) has a list to beat this, I shall take pleasure in reading it.

STEVEN T. BYINGTON.

WILLIAMSPORT, PA.

As predicted in our last letter No. 141 has eleven agreements signed out of a possible dozen. The twelfth, however, has no union man employed there, and our full membership is provided for without a struggle; better still, harmony and friendliness continue stronger than ever.

A splendid refutation of the misnomer "open shops" was made in our hearing recently. Calling upon a "boss" to help him see his way clear to sign a contract, the committee was met with the statement that he intended doing as he had for some time past, run his shop on the "open shop" plan. He was told that he was not doing so, for his shop had been closed for two years and in that time he did not have a union man in it, and worse than that, he could not hire a union man until the boys in the local would give the members the privilege to work there. He was surprised to learn this, and we feel it will be some time before he says he is running an "open shop." After all, brothers, we know that this "bugaboo" does not and can not exist without the sanction of the organization.

James Monroe Krieter, of Washington, D. C., whose melodious voice was heard so much as the reading clerk of the Toronto convention, certainly touched the right key when he made the suggestion that all delegates and visitors to Colorado Springs convention next year will take them a book for the library of the Home. We believe this strikes a popular cord, and since we are all going, the trustees had better make arrangements accordingly. In our selections let us use care, and be governed with the idea that we some day may be compelled to lay aside for a while, and then determine what kind of a book would we like to read? This may sound a little selfish, but rather that than careless.

We were an elected delegate to the American Federation of Labor convention in Pittsburg, but circumstances interfering compelled us to forego the pleasure. In reading the reports the campaign between Colorado Springs and Pittsburg at the Toronto convention was again vividly portrayed, for the Springs was there with its usual energetic committee, and we wondered if Snyder was one of them. Foreigners watching the labor movement will soon begin to believe there are only these two places in the United States that entertain conventions of this kind.

S. HERMAN ALTER.

OMAHA, NEB.

First Vice-President Hays was in Omaha November 8 and 9. A special meeting of No. 190 was called for his benefit on the evening of the 9th.

The locked-out members of No. 190 are taking things easy and playing a waiting game. The confidence placed in the committee in charge of the affair is unlimited.

Eighteen imported printers working for the Omaha Printing Company quit work Saturday, November 4, and left the city. This was brought about by the local executive committee.

At time of this writing President Fisher states that the lockout is well in hand and ultimate success is assured.

The local label league gave a ball November 15, which proved a financial success.

This little sticker is being attached to printed matter received by unionists and then sent back to the sender:

I Return This Printed Matter because it does not bear this Label

AMER. FEDERATION OF LABOR — UNION LABEL LEAGUE — OMAHA 32

The use of which indicates that the work is done in OMAHA and under conditions that will build more HOMES.

One of our local "union busters" was talking to a member of No. 190 about what was going to happen to the union printers of Omaha. Among other things he intimated that the union was whipped to a frazzle and everything running fine. "I want to take you around to the various shops and let you see for yourself how smooth everything is working," he concluded. And the next day eighteen imported men quit work in one shop!

This week the Labor Advocate prints a facsimile proof of a job set up by one of the "printers" employed in a local shop. If all the proofs in that shop are one-tenth as bad as the one published the proprietors must be losing barrels of money. The Labor Advocate is giving considerable space to the union end of the lockout and also to exploiting the

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various union labels. It prints a full page of cuts of different labels and a list of firms handling articles bearing the label, all without expense to local organizations.

That Chicago injunction seems to be the limit.

According to reports the United States supreme court has upheld the Missouri eight-hour law for miners. This is the same court that held just the reverse in regard to the bakers of New York.

The railroads seem to be getting wise. After seventeen years of opposition to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers the Burlington road has signed an agreement with that organization. It is now up to the Parryites to get sore and return rebates and passes.

A committee of women from the auxiliary, headed by Mrs. D. G. Craighead, visited the most prominent Omaha business men connected with the business men's association, for the purpose of ascertaining their views on the local lockout of printers and to ask them to keep hands off and allow the employers and employes to settle the matter. The report of the committee was published in full by the Omaha Bee and the Labor Advocate, covering four columns. The auxiliary is a valuable assistant to No. 190 in this time of trouble.

So far we have kept out of the courts.

The local members are paying their 10 per cent assessment with a smile, and no one doubts but what the eight-hour day will be won in Omaha.

I. J. COPENHARVE.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Mayor Eugene E. Schmitz, of San Francisco, is in Los Angeles at this writing (November 16), and probably will remain a week. For the third time he has been chosen as chief executive of the leading city of the Pacific coast, the majority which he received at the recent election being remarkable, polling 11,500 more votes than his opponent, who was the standard-bearer of both the republican and democratic parties. Every element hostile to organized labor was arrayed against Schmitz and the union labor party, and the battlecry seemed to be, "Down with the unions!" The issue was clear cut. There was no middle ground. Those who favor the unions voted the union labor ticket, Those who oppose the unions voted the mongrel ticket. Not only Schmitz, but every candidate on the labor ticket was swept into office. Naturally, the union men of San Francisco are pleased, but not more so than the union men of Los Angeles, as the landslide has proved almost fatal to poor old Mr. Otis. How a person can rave as he is doing and keep out of the hands of doctors is not easily understood. And, to add to his discomfiture, Mayor Schmitz has been lionized during his visit to this city. Last night the mayor addressed a mass meeting of union men, and added to the gaiety of the occasion by saying:

"If the Times's own statements can be relied upon, organized labor has our friend Otis upon the run, and his destination is a lunatic asylum."

Schmitz handled Otis without gloves, and received thunderous applause. And it may be added that the vote polled by Hearst has not had a tendency to sweeten the temper of the old gentleman with a tin sword and a questionable war record.

The action of the American Federation of Labor in commending the re-election of Mayor Schmitz is a radical departure, as it has ever been the policy of the federation to "keep out of politics." Evidently the labor leaders of the country believe, as did the voters of San Francisco, that the surest way to kill the citizens' alliance is to keep its henchmen out of public office. It would seem that Mr. Otis also appreciates this fact.

J. J. Coady, of the Boston American, visited relatives in Los Angeles during the past month. He made many friends while here, impressing all with whom he came in contact by his earnest and gentlemanly demeanor.

At the last meeting of Los Angeles Typographical Union the secretary-treasurer reported a membership of 336, the largest in the history of the organization.

Organizer T. D. Fennessy has returned from a six-weeks' trip to Texas in the interest of the eight-hour workday. He visited El Paso, San Antonio, Austin, Galveston, Houston, Fort Worth and Dallas, and expresses the belief that by the first of the year practically every office will be in line. While in the Lone Star state "Tom" made the startling discovery that Texas is the best printing country on the map—a fact that every Texan has known a long, long time.

The last session of the eight-hour conference of southern California, held at Long Beach, was most encouraging, reports submitted showing that the eight-hour day will be inaugurated on schedule time in this section of the jurisdiction. After the conference the delegates were taken aboard a launch and conveyed to San Pedro, where a splendid spread was served, the union members of that place doing the honors. The next conference will be held at San Bernardino before this letter appears in print.

In Los Angeles the opinion is general that the adoption of the 50-cent assessment by so large a majority renders certain the success of the eight-hour movement.

Let us make assurance doubly sure by standing together and pulling together.

Remember, there is but one question before the house.

FRANCIS DRAKE.

WARWICK, R. I.

Warwick Union No. 662 is progressing finely. Twelve members are now enrolled in good standing, with one application to be acted upon at next meeting. Three offices in the Pawtuxet valley have applied to the union for the label On Thursday evening, November 9, the union held an entertainment in the Parish House at Phenix, to create a fund to meet the eight-hour assessment. Credit is due Providence Union No. 33 for their aid at this time, as a number of tickets were disposed of to members of Providence Union. But Warwick Union has come to stay, and while we are yet laboring under difficulties, we shall persevere and build up a union which will be a power in the Pawtuxet valley.

A. C. KINGSLEY.

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COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

The Pike's Peak printorial mind certainly occupies itself largely these days with matters pertaining to eight hours. Nary a bulletin from headquarters but what is thoroughly digested, and endless are the expressions of admiration for the boys "at the front" who are bearing the brunt of the fight and showing that they measure up in every way to that standard of unionism which has won for us at all times. It will win this time, too.

The vote against the 50-cent assessment in the City of Sunshine was so small that it was hardly noticeable. We missed out on unanimity of action by a whisker. As remarked before, No. 82 will stay with the eight-hour movement till the crack of doom.

As far as possible, things keep right on adoing with the convention committee. They are awake all the time. While the committee realizes that its work is seriously handicapped in some respects by the extensive contest over the shorter workday, its sub-committees are busy looking into things and planning in a way that will make the 1906 convention the greatest ever. Later on, when times be more propitious, your correspondent will take pleasure in enumerating a few of the stunts the Rocky Mountain boys have in pickle. Right now it is well to mention, however, that the souvenir will be a stunner. William A. Snyder, delegate to Toronto, Austin Davis and James Durnell have the book in charge, and the committee represents business tact, artistic printing ability and literary efficiency. The production will be largely handmade, of loft-dried, deckel-edge papers, inlaids, fabrics and crashes. The paper in the literary section will be in plate and coated finishes, and will be profusely illustrated in colors. The cover will carry a beautiful three-color design of the Home, in itself a rare specimen of modern artistic typography.

Haverly is said to have claimed that he could make a minstrel out of any man who could talk. Home Superintendent Deacon, as far as known, has never made any such boast, but from the result of the entertainment given at the Home November 9, which was billed as a "Return Engagement of Deacon's All-Star Minstrels," he has Haverly beat a mile. It was the beginning of the series of entertainments which Mr. Deacon inaugurated last winter for the benefit of residents at the Home, and was a success in every way. A pretty first part, set in colonial fashion, and jammed full of catchy and up-to-date music, was followed by an olio of merit. The entertainment is to be repeated shortly, in compliment to the board of trustees at their coming meeting, and I will then take the opportunity to make mention in detail of the performances of those who took part; and they all deserve much credit. Both Superintendent and Matron Deacon work untiringly that these entertainments may be creditable to the Home and a source of pleasure to the residents, and they are invariably successful. The "S. R. O." sign is always up on show nights.

Many will be sorry to hear that Al Stagg is no more. Poor Al died at the Home a week ago and was buried in the plot at Evergreen cemetery. He was one of the too many who came too late.

Which reminds me. Last week I received a letter from an old friend up in New England, describing his condition (extremely advanced), and asking me if I believed he could get well if he came to Colorado. I reply openly and painfully: No! No! No! Colorado air will not make new lungs. There is no place on earth where air will. One may live longer here in an advanced stage than at some other altitude, but that's the best that can be hoped for, and there is doubt about that. I may be considered emphatic, and by some cruel, in my positive conclusion, but the conclusion is based upon careful study and experience, and I stand ready to be accused of any old crime if I can head off some of the damphool eastern doctors from persuading dying men that they can get well if they only come west.

Once more, begin early with the "bugs." The time to do your fighting with them is in the first round.

Ricketty blix. Eight hours.

Pike's Peak or bust. CHARLES M. CARTER.

BOISE, IDAHO.

E. F. ("Tige") Caton is once more a member of No. 271, having returned last week from Portland. "Tige" is an active union worker, and is seldom out of harness wherever he plants his foot.

This union has enjoyed the eight-hour day since January 1, 1905. Since going into effect three job members were voluntarily given $3 per week over the scale ($21 per week). Guess they (the proprietors) must think eight hours is a paying proposition.

J. J. Dallas "pulled stakes" for Anaconda, and Lewis O'Brien and Ed Hays for Tacoma during the month.

'Gene Secor, of Denver, Will J. Hayner, of Boston, and Fred Judson, of Weiser, are new arrivals.

W. E. ROSS.

NEWARK, N. J.

Great progress has been made in Newark in the eight-hour fight since my last letter. Another typothetæ scalp now dangles at our belt, the latest office to sign the shorter workday agreement being the Advertiser Printing House. The lines on the other struck offices have been drawn more tightly, and it is but a question of a short time when good results of the local campaign will be shown.

The utmost confidence is felt here as to the final outcome of the struggle, which will mean the reestablishing of the International Typographical Union forces in greatly strengthened strongholds. No doubt has ever been expressed that this would not be the finale.

It seems to be a fixed idea and belief among many of No. 103 that the continual change of policy by the typothetæ is a sure sign of their weakness, and that the employers are at a loss for an issue to keep their fight before the public. In the last issue of Office Topics, published by the president of the local typothetæ, it was stated that

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the eight-hour day would come eventually, but what the employers considered their most serious objection was "that they were compelled to keep incompetent men on their pay rolls." They also object to alleged shop practices, but on this point the union will have to be enlightened, for we know nothing concerning shop practices. Each office is given a copy of the rules and regulations before the establishment is unionized, and a perusal will satisfy any mind that nothing is contained therein which infringes upon the rights of a proprietor. It is to be trusted that the typothetæ will pass up the shop practice issue, as we can not comprehend how such a feature should have crept into the local struggle.

As was to have been expected, the circulation of printed copies of the International Typographical Union obligation proved a boomerang, and the near-sighted gentlemen of the typothetæ responsible for the action were greatly chagrined when it was seen how one of their choice schemes was nipped in the bud. Rev. Dr. Edwin Wasson, pastor of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, editor of The Crown, dealt a solar plexus blow to the employers, commenting on their sending out the obligation anonymously this way:

> Now anonymous defamation is low business; it is striking below the belt; it is shooting from behind a hedge; it is doping a horse the night before a race, and I would stand up for an insurance grafter even, if prevented from confronting his accusers. Nothing is more pleasing to the Almighty than a good honest fight, each side believing itself in the right. But this dark-lantern business is beneath—anything I can think of. Do the bosses approve of this procedure, or have they some fool agent?
>
> To the anonymous gentleman I reply, as a matter of courtesy, that I don't wish to know him, and that he has tried to hoodwink me, and to misrepresent a body of men with whom he is at variance, these acts together constituting an aggrieved case of foul, I sincerely hope that he and his side will be thoroughly thrashed. It may teach them manners, if not morals.

The Crown, by the way, was published in a typothetæ office, and the employer's feelings upon being compelled to put in type the reverend gentleman's opinion may be imagined. Rev. Dr. William Morgan, of the Central Methodist Church, also approved of the union's course in a sermon from his pulpit, and stated that he hoped the eight-hour day would soon become an assured fact.

Wonder where the typothetæ expects to secure enough hamfatters to fill up the big boroughs the first of the year? The big towns are gutted now, likewise the smaller ones, but it is presumed that there is a bug under the chip that is being carefully guarded, either in camphor or in gold dust. Mr. Blanchard's pretty little contribution to the cause of master printerdom—that of establishing printing plants in all high schools—will take a great deal of time for consummation, and little help can be looked for from this score. The tried-and-found-wanting dodge of breaking in typewriters on the linotype is being given a trial here, but we all know what the result of this will be.

The fight is pretty nearly won, and, with continued fidelity upon the part of our membership, the time will be greatly shortened.

E. D. Balentine.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

The printing plant of the Winona Technical Institute, Indianapolis, was formally opened for business last week. The instructors are all union printers—Messrs. Frank Chandler (principal); C. D. Salsich, Charles W. Hayes and John Geckler—a happy combination of superior workmen; each a master in his separate line of trade. There were several thousand people at the opening, and all were amazed at the grand collection of machinery, all of the latest pattern. The composing room is 80x200 feet, well lighted, cement floor, and the assortment of type almost equals in variety the contents of a large type foundry catalogue. The equipment includes five linotype machines of the modern style, four cylinder presses, and a battery of platen presses, roller washing machinery, mammoth paper cutters and dust-proof cabinets of the most recent style. Individual motors are attached throughout. All the machinery is not yet installed.

The apprentice regulation now available makes specialists only, and boys are forced, or restricted, to some particular line of composition, and the average journeyman DOES NOT DARE TO TAKE THE EMPLOYERS' time to instruct apprentices, as employes in nearly all job printing offices must fill a time slip at the close of each day. At the Technical School conditions are different. There is no such thing as RUSH orders. Everything is calm; and everything is business.

The school sets forth that its primary purpose is to increase the industrial capacity of the printer, and through this increased capacity broaden his worth to the employer.

The need of such a school is shown by a peculiar condition which has long existed in the "art preservative." It has been found that there are ample opportunities to learn the rudiments of printing. Hardly a town in the middle west is without its newspaper, with job printing plant attached, with a large or small number of boys who are, in too many instances, learning the trade of some one who is incompetent to teach it. Those who enter the school must obtain the rudiments of printing as they do at present, and must have a definite knowledge of these rudiments when they enter the training school. What the technical institute will undertake will be to polish off the students and make high-grade newspaper and book compositors of them; make them adepts in setting display advertisements, and the artistic side of job work will be extensively dealt with. In press work the students will all take up book, job and color printing and embossing. Along with the artistic and mechanical elements of printing, the student will receive instruction in economical production, the systemization of business, care and economy in the purchase and handling of stock.

This institution is to be more than a training school for young printers. It is proposed to make a permanent exposition of printing and printing appliances out of it, where all those interested in the printing art may see examples of the finest machinery and the highest examples of the art. This school promises to be of great service to the industrial world.

The value of the institution is placed at $1,000,000, and it is maintained by endowments and private subscriptions.

Frank J. DeWare.

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CHICAGO, ILL.

The committee appointed at the July meeting of No. 16 to report some plan of ward club organization throughout the city, for the purpose of promoting the sale of union-made articles and a more careful attention to the union labels of all crafts by the union members, recommended the plan established and now successfully in use by the Twenty-first Ward Trade Union Club of this city. The objects are as follows:

To promote a more thorough education in the real principles of organized labor.

To further personal acquaintance and strengthen the loyalty of different craft organizations.

To more firmly impress on the minds of union members the duty they owe themselves and others by purchasing articles bearing the union label when the union-made article can be secured.

To have placed on sale in the ward every article manufactured bearing the union label.

To facilitate the patronage of union firms by compiling a "fair list," consisting of union business houses, together with all union-made articles on sale and where they can be found.

To keep constantly before union members the fact that encouraging the employment of non-union men, by lack of discrimination in their patronage, is just as damaging a form of "strikebreaking" as taking the job of the man who strikes for union conditions.

To canvass the ward systematically for non-union workingmen and induce as many as possible to join the union of his craft.

To secure such general information on the manufacture and sale of union-made articles and the employment of union men as may be deemed beneficial to labor.

To establish a system of "Piper-izing" throughout the ward that will keep the "weak-kneed" union man in line.

To render assistance in the formation of similar clubs throughout the city, and, eventually, form a federation or joint council of them all.

The committee's report further stated:

It is estimated that $1,000,000 is earned and spent by members of organized labor in the city of Chicago every day. If all of this money were spent in union houses, for union-made articles, it would eliminate all necessity for strikes and their attending expense and hardships. We have a vivid picture in proof of this statement—the strike of the garment workers' union. During this struggle organized labor contributed thousands of dollars to enable them to make their noble fight for fair wages and conditions. But for every dollar we gave the struggling union, we gave, by our patronage, five dollars or perhaps fifty, in profits, to the employers, knowing that it was being used to crush the union we were sacrificing ourselves to support.

We have a righteous contempt for the "strikebreaker;" how often we forget that every time we buy a suit of clothes without the union label we are "strikebreaking" the garment workers' or tailors' union, that every time we buy a package of tobacco without the union label we are helping to break a strike of the tobacco workers.

We believe it is time to adopt some measure to put a stop to this leakage of the energies of organized labor. Let us draw a dividing line by giving all of our patronage to employers who employ union labor. Let us put all the money we spend where it will benefit our fellow members in other crafts, where it will have a tendency to increase wages and shorten hours. Let those employers who are content to employ non-union men be content with the patronage of non-union men.

There is a real union man, one who is a union man at heart and tries to live up to its principles, and the man who merely "carries a paid-up card" for the immediate advantage it gives him. If you are one of the former class we ask you to join us.

B. F. Chittick and R. D. Hogan constitute the committee. Mr. Hogan is president of the club and a hard worker for the union label—to use his own expression, a "crank" on the subject. The well-known diligence of both gentlemen will insure results.

It must have been the double-enameled irony of fate that made Judge Holdom the judge, jury and executioner in his ruling against the union in less than a year after his appearance as the star of the evening at the Oldtime Printers' celebration of the birthday of that honored patriot but man of many peculiar characteristics, Benjamin Franklin. The learned judge was the guest of honor and symphonious eulogist of the printers' patron saint on that occasion. And the Oldtime Printers' Association is composed almost exclusively of active and honorary members of No. 16, some of them in past troubles even going so far as to engage in strikes, take active part on the picket line, and I know some of them who disregarded the constitution of the United States and the divine right to printing-office property by urging non-union men to join our organization. It's a 100-to-1 shot Judge Holdom will not be invited to participate at the next function.

No. 16 boasts of a variety of stars in the entertaining line as well as the art preservative. An entertainment committee, consisting of Abe Cohen, John J. Cain, J. C. Loftus and W. E. Curry, has arranged and staged two first-class entertainments at the strikers' headquarters, Uhlich's hall, one on October 25 and the last November 15, with a promise of more every two weeks or thereabouts. The talent is nearly all from members of the union, and with some courteous turns by the Actors' Union No. 4 and the Federation of Musicians, the programs have been interesting and entertaining. Charles O'Connor, in "Shamus O'Brien," with C. M. Galaise, Loftus brothers, Frank Mullaney, E. T. Sorge, G. W. Johnson, and the eight-hour quartet, consisting of Messrs. Tefft, Barnum, Quinn and Galaise, as vocalists, make a creditable showing; A. Hoch is a chalk artist of ability, and his characterizations of "hams," "teapots" and "rats" make one wonder why he wastes his time in a printing office; Joe Barton and Harry Kuehl boxed three rounds, and Hod Smith and Norman make the banjo ring with the same vigor as in the days Hod and Roger Feeney traveled together. George and Mrs. Tebbs have a reputation of old at the violin and piano. J. J. Fogarty, in buck and wing dancing, with Jack Zaabel as magician, add to the variety. A wrestling match between H. Krautblatt, representing the union, and Frank Jeroll, representing the typothetæ, was won by the union man, two out of three. C. F. Tefft exhibited Kellar's greatest hypnotic feat, with Ed Bessette as wielder of the sledge hammer. Phonograph selections, music by the Harris sisters, and Frankie Swift and Able's orchestra are all good. President Wright, Organizer Harding and Michael Colbert are always ready to give timely talks, and K. S. Fisher, president of the Omaha Union, was listened to with interest. The entertainments are free, and will be little or no expense to the union.

Continued from last month: That Louis Hornstein has left the Tribune proofroom and is now

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with the Mergenthaler people. That W. M. Nelis is also attached thereto. That the executive committee lately discussed the subject of married felicity or infelicity. The one member, who, by the way, is not married, said the way to get along with a woman was to reason with her. That another said the way to reason with a woman was with a bedslat. That a third member of the party a night or two afterward went home earlier than usual, and when his wife questioned the propriety of staying out so late other nights he suggested that they reason the matter out. That she replied he must be drunk. That while on the subject of ladies it might be well for the union to remember that "hell hath no fury like a woman scorned." That the "Colonel" and his chum "Jim," after getting through work on the American one morning not long ago, sauntered down Madison street toward a popular resort for printers. That the "Colonel" said "Let's go in." That Jim said "All right." That the porter kindly took them up on the "lift." That everything seemed dark and "nothin' doing." That they explored a little farther and found some of the boys pushing the balls down the alley and the most decorous crowd imaginable watching the game. That the entrance of the "Colonel" and Jim was greeted with shouts of approval and joy, and things resumed their natural slant. That the explanation for the unexpected outburst of hilarity was the porter had mistaken the "Colonel" and Jim for fly cops, and had pushed the button warning everybody to look dry. That if a party by the name of Keegan, who confesses to receiving a $40 donation from the Inter Ocean chapel some years ago, and who returned that kindness by ratting in Chicago during this strike, and who claims to have only one lung, half a liver, short on teeth, but long on bull chop suey, could see the Cincinnati letter that he said would be a recommendation, he would not refer to Cincinnati again. That Donnelley had the nerve during the injunction proceedings to request that one of his ex-force kindly give him some information about a left-over job in his office. That he did not get it. That passing sentimental resolutions at this stage of the game has about as much effect on the situation as attempting to quench the fires of hell with a syringe. That so many of my oldtime friends and acquaintances are using the "stockholder" plea as an excuse for ratting I begin to feel lonesome. That the New Voice, the organ of the prohibition party, believes in the open shop, but closed liquor traffic. That the sworn contract necessary to sign to get "a job" in that office shows that hogotry and slavery go hand in hand. That I hear Joe Dirks is a prospective candidate for president of St. Louis Union. That Jim Mon. Kreiter's suggestion that every visitor to Colorado Springs take a book for the library is a good one and should be boomed. That I will say more on the subject later.

The annual reception and ball of the union, under direction of the social features committee, will take place December 6. These annual affairs are popular with the membership, and deservedly so. The personnel of the committee, J. M. McGowan, chairman, G. I. Bradbury, Thomas F. Waugh, R. N. Stonesifer, William Carville, Julius Neilsen and Thomas Mortell, insures a pleasant and high-class reception.

When this cruel war is over I believe the International Typographical Union could bust the International Pressmen's Union into smithereens, if it offered the right hand of fellowship to unions of the Cleveland stamp, that, judging by the circular issuing from that organization, believe in unionism as practiced by the International Typographical Union, and not the brand of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union.

THE LABOR QUESTION AND INJUNCTIONS.

The labor question is the result of the condition of society, and not personality, but it seems almost impossible to separate the two phases of the all-important subject when under discussion. We look on one in his capacity as an employer as a personal enemy, as a personage whose sole aim in life is our enslavement. We go to our lodges or social functions, mix with the employers of labor on equal terms, and usually each considers the other a good fellow. In fact, one meets many men in life whose genial affability would be a passport to intimate friendship if we never discovered that he was an employer. There is no feeling of rancor or distrust on either side. We discuss amiably the small talk of the day, applaud the fraternal sentiments expressed by the speaker, and go home feeling well satisfied with ourselves and the lodge associations in general. But the next day, when he assumes the role of employer, he is a changed man to his erstwhile companion of the night before. He arrogates a superiority in life's strata that is considered rank insolence by you, and your method of transacting business with him in attempting the regulation of hours and wages is considered dictatorial arrogance by him.

These thoughts are brought to mind with added force by reason of my serving on a grand jury some five years ago under the direction of Judge Holdom. His honor appeared to me to be the prince of courteous urbanity. He addressed the jury as "gentlemen of the grand jury." When the jury filed into court every morning, with the true bills of the day before to be presented, the lawyer engaged in argument was chopped off short in his pleading. The judge would rise, gracefully bow, and extend to the jury all the deference that could be imagined or wished for. Everybody gazed in wonderment and awe at the twenty-three men who could with impunity block the wheels of court procedure. The lawyers detailed by the state's attorney to advise with the jury (of whom the present Judge Barnes was one) were as attentive as valets. Court attaches bowed and headed the procession, the elevators were emptied for our accommodation, and Judge Holdom even condescended to break away from the Union League Club, where he was lunching and holding a tete-a-tete with congenial companions, that he might receive the last business of the jury when they closed their labors Saturday night, so they would not be inconvenienced by appearing Monday morning. As a member of that ancient but useless body, in whose hands rests, for weal or woe, the destinies of criminals, great or small, vicious or accidental, depraved or refined, I

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occupied a distinctively elevated station from which to view obsequious sycophancy in all its disgusting detail. I enjoyed the experience, however, because it afforded an opportunity to tell the then chief of police, Joseph Kipley, a few things about policy shops, open saloons during prohibited hours, gambling joints, etc., all located within a stone's throw of his office, much to his discomfiture and the amusement of the jury, and to the existence of which he pleaded ignorance.

But all that took place as a member of the grand jury. The situation is changed. The high eminence from which I viewed crime and misdemeanor, passing judgment on the culpability of the accused, has given place to the level of the ordinary citizen clamoring—be it said with shame, although true—for the fundamental rights guaranteed by article iii, section 2, of the constitution of the United States, and reiterated in the sixth amendment, guaranteeing trial by jury; or the first amendment, which declares against any law respecting the free exercise of religious belief, abridging the freedom of speech, or the right of the people to peaceably assemble; or the fifth amendment, declaring one can not be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law; or the fourteenth amendment, which, besides repeating the foregoing clause, adds, as though to emphasize its meaning, "nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the law."

Judge Holdom can assume these laws have been broken—that is what it is—assumption. He grants certain requests on behalf of the petitioners, makes them binding after a perfunctory hearing, during which he sits with his feet perched on his desk or gazes abstractedly out of the window, and thus the constitution is wiped off the books with his wet thumb and the new constitution of Holdom substituted.

He asserts printers are not engaged in business as proprietors, therefore their interests are not as important as the employers', while in the next breath he admits labor is property, but fails to point out the distinction between that classification of property and the gilt-edged, simon-pure, divine-right property, such as a printing office.

The right to free speech or soliciting for one's own or mutual interests must be curtailed because the employers don't like it. The possession of a printing office constitutes such sacred rights that soliciting its employes to join the union is dubbed a conspiracy. That is Judge Holdom's view of the law. If it is good law, unions must disband, and the work of years of patient, thoughtful labor in advancing wages, lessening hours and improving social conditions be thrown to the winds. If that is good law, convict labor laws must be unconstitutional, because capital is inconvenienced when prohibited from utilizing convicts at 25 or 30 cents per man per day, as against the free, law-abiding citizen at $2 or $3 per day. Capital claims it is being discriminated against, but it is a far greater injustice to labor to permit it, and capital can worry along under the discrimination much easier than labor. Judge Holdom is like all other professional men, whether they be lawyers, college professors, preachers or scientists. They gaze interestedly at labor through the lorgnette or monocle, and wonder what species of impudent monkey he descended from.

Combined capital is waging a war on labor unions, the conservative organizations being classed with the radical, hoping with the help of the courts to declare them illegal institutions, show their weakness as compared with capital's strength, create dissension and desertion, and thus rout the forces that have been a menace and inconvenience to its interests. But just as sure as the sun sometimes shines, all this job-lot sentiment will react, and the final result will be the stronger organizations. Unions have received black eyes, but they learn by experience and become stronger by reason of adversity.

If the judge's decision is good law, individual solicitation for higher salary constitutes an unlawful act because it is against the employer's wishes, and stopping work individually is unlawful because it is a menace to the employer's interests. Carried to a logical conclusion, the decision is extremely ridiculous. I wonder if he would enjoin a trust from forcing advanced prices against the wish of the public? The indignity with which he views labor indicates he would not, because trusts are capital with vested interests. A man's environment and associations carry much weight in forming his views, and judges are not an exception to the rule.

THE ANTI-INJUNCTION MEETING.

The anti-injunction meeting called by the union Sunday, November 5, was largely attended, and addressed by Louis F. Post, editor of The Public, Seymour Stedman, candidate for judge, and Miss Margaret Haley, known the country over as the champion of the overworked but underpaid school teachers. If the speeches could be recorded in THE JOURNAL they would make interesting reading. Two resolutions were adopted. The first, by Alexander Spencer, was as follows:

Resolved, That for the preservation of the rights of the people it has become imperatively necessary that steps should be taken to limit the power of judges, lest by precedents and form of law every innocent act may be made criminal and punished as such at the pleasure of any court which can be so persuaded.

J. C. Loftus offered the following:

Resolved, That we, the trade unionists of Chicago, in mass meeting assembled, unitedly condemn the despotic attitude of employers' associations, and believe that, if successfully persisted in, it can only lead to the utter destruction of the foundations of the principles of the republic.

OTHER TOPICS.

There is nothing that will bring union men to their senses respecting the label except a club. That club is now in employers' associations' hands. The label meeting under the direction of the union November 12 developed into an earnest heart-to-heart talk on the best methods to adopt to make the label the badge of honor. Printers as a whole, under the spell of the present situation, are in a receptive mood as never before. I hear label talk all around by men who have heretofore given the subject only passive endorsement. Earnest work in its advancement marked the addresses of T. P. McCooey, B. F. Chittick, R. D. Hogan, Mrs. Venus

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Heath, Harry Chirpe, J. C. Harding and C. J. Loftus, and if the spirit shown is followed up on the outside it will produce results. The woman's auxiliary is in the fray for business, and it is a power for good. I believe it was the eight-hour committee who gave the printers the battle cry, "We propose to sell to the employer eight hours out of the twenty-four, and we will do as we please with the remaining sixteen." An equally inspiring shibboleth is that enunciated by the label committee of the union, which says, "Let those employers who are content to employ non-union men be content with the patronage of non-union men."

It is 2 to 1 that all this funk we hear about the Chinese boycotting American goods is for no other purpose than boosting the plan to modify the Chinese exclusion law. The truth of the matter is the manufacturers' associations want Chinese labor to use as a lever to break up unionism. If they understood English, the typothetæ would fill their offices with Chinamen. At that they are better than most of the rats imported to this town.

It is estimated that 90 per cent of the manufacturers' association membership who comprised the rump convention in Chicago called to consider the question of railroad rates traveled on railroad passes.

At this writing the situation in Chicago is locked up for an indefinite period. The union is still doing business, and will continue in the good work. Judge Holdom is in St. Louis hobnobbing with his friends and clients, the manufacturers' association, instead of tending to the business for which he is paid $10,000 per year, while the courts of Cook county are clogged with litigation for years to come. The free American citizens working in struck offices, with the aid of some pressmen, are doing the best they can to earn $19.50 per week, which is the scale made by the union. Some of them are working for $15 and $12, which is the scale set by the typothetæ. John V. Farwell and the Rock River conference are still actively praying for lost souls and destruction of unions. The souls must be saved, but the bellies can exist on rye bread, with axle grease for butter.

Yours for eight hours and the union office.

GEORGE J. KNOTT.

CLARKSBURG, W. VA.

Work still good.

Charles S. Stillings, of Boston, manager of the printers' board of trade in New York, also connected with the typothetæ, has been made public printer instead of Oscar Ricketts, who of late has been acting public printer. Mr. Ricketts was strongly endorsed by several delegations. It looks to the writer that Stillings' appointment means the "open shop" at the government printery in form most obnoxious to the unions. And yet President Roosevelt says he's a friend to organized labor. "Actions speak louder than words."

Although No. 372 has a contract until January 1, 1906, four offices out of six here have signed for the eight-hour day. Those that have signed are: The James & Law Co. Press, the Daily News, the Wade Printing Company, and the County Mail. We have the assurance of the remaining two, namely, the Herald and the Daily Telegram.

Do you wear an I. T. U. button? If not, get one now. The I. T. U. button is the foe of the open shop. It is beautified by morality and brightened by humanity. Wear an I. T. U. button and be prepared.

Glad to see the label on the Progressive Printer.

Success to the shorter workday.

If in Chicago at any time, you might see this sign hanging out, but don't run, it won't hurt you, "Catcham, Holdom & Kilhem (officers of the law?).

Boost eight hours. Stand pat.

WALTER R. WATKINS.

WASHINGTON, PA.

This branch of the International Typographical Union held two meetings last month—one for discussing and voting on the proposition of each member giving 50 cents a week out of his earnings toward helping out and getting the eight-hour day for his less fortunate brother printer who is striving to get what this union will have up to 1907. Eight hours' work, eight hours to sleep and eight hours to do what they may! The other was the regular meeting, at which time, without a dissenting vote, all assessment moneys of No. 456 were turned over to the parent body to do as it may see proper.

F. Hopkinson Smith, with the last in the series of powerful articles, entitled "Let Us Go Back," which have been appearing in the Ladies' Home Journal, says regarding the young man of today: "As a man needs one-third of the twenty-four hours in which to sleep, so he needs one-third of the year to play. He can take it in a lump by a trip abroad, or he can take it from Friday until Monday every week in the year, or he can take an hour each day; but let him take it; let him insist upon it; let him fight for it if need be." How many printers do this, and isn't this in conformity with the eight-hour day?

Although one of our members, William ("Pete") Ecker, well known in Pittsburg, this state, was beaten in the recent county election for commissioner on the "Reform" ticket by a very thin-spaced vote of 102, he has still to be congratulated on being a union printer.

For that tired feeling these cold winter eves take one TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL, lay back on a sofa, at your place of abode, with four cushions under the "think-tank," and read. Result after a month's treatment: Contentment.

Just because No. 456 had arranged for the eight-hour day prior to September 8 doesn't signify that we will not lend our moral support to any other subordinate, and there may be cases where financial support would be given.

The giving of $500 to the Lowell (Mass.) union by Humphrey "Rubber Heel" O'Sullivan must have made a lot of "rubber necks" among the advocates of typothetæism in that old down-homer city. Mr. O'Sullivan deserves more than a "rubber" medal.

In reply to the question, What is your union

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doing to keep the label in the public eye? we state that No. 456 is doing many little stunts in that line—getting the "little joker" on a theater program, etc.

Wouldn't a conference of the eight-hour committees of all the typographical unions in the western district of Pennsylvania meet with the approval of some unions larger than No. 456? The locals in the eastern part of our state hold such conferences. Pittsburg (Pa.) correspondents take notice.

Clement ("Sam") Lucas, of Hartford, Conn., paid us a friendly visit last month which we rather enjoyed. "Sam," as he is best known, tells me "Tim" Sullivan has lost "our patronage" at the old Revere House on Third street, his city. Among oldtimers mentioned in our heart-to-heart talk were Richard ("Black Haired") Phillips (although his hair was white), of Syracuse, N. Y.; "Tommy" Morgan, of the same city; George Airensberg, of somewhere in the Buckeye State, and last but not least, James Williamson, the "Lightning Stranger" of St. Catherines, Ont.—all old boys of the class and days in the seventies.

WILLIAM CLARK BLACK.

HOLYOKE, MASS.

Eight hours!

It is almost here for the whole bunch!

Before another issue of THE JOURNAL appears we will all be working eight hours or loafing twenty-four. As each month goes by, more unions are added to the eight-hour list. That means there will be fewer of us to strike and more that will be able and willing to contribute their little mite to the aid of others less fortunate.

I wonder if Mr. Ellis still endeavors to delude himself and fellows with the notion that the "majority of the book and job men do not care for the eight-hour day." If so, he should now be undeceived. The rousing vote for the 50-cent assessment shows that the entire membership is willing to shell out the "sinews of war," so that on January 1, 1906, the eight-hour day will be the universal workday of our craft.

Eight hours to work—sixteen to do as we please with!

Our fraters in Springfield at this writing are standing pat. Not a man has gone back to work in the offices struck. I am positive that not a man of them will return to their old situations until the battle is won, be it ever so long. Quite a number of the members have left town to work elsewhere, thus shortening the length of the strike roll. Some four or five have come to Holyoke.

As a result of the efforts of organized labor in this section the working people won a victory at the polls in the late state election, and Senator-elect Daniel D. Mahoney will represent us in the statehouse in Boston next year. Mr. Mahoney has long been identified with the labor movement. He is an ex-president of the central labor union, and is at present a delegate to that body. With him in the senate we know the interests of the working people, and organized labor in particular, will be well looked after.

No. 13, of Boston, certainly did herself proud on October 23. In the morning, at 10:30, the delegates from the various New England cities to the eight-hour conference were called to order by John A. McPherson, chairman of No. 13's eight-hour committee. The reports of the delegates, especially those from cities where strikes prevail, were listened to with considerable interest. In all cases our membership was standing pat, and in many cases doing excellent work exporting the scabs imported by the employers. After a recess of an hour at noon, the delegates reassembled and further reports were listened to. We also listened to fine addresses from the Rev. Alex. Irvine and Frank K. Foster, who were given a rising vote of thanks. The conference adjourned at 4:45 P. M. and marched to the Quincy House, where No. 13 served the delegates an elaborate dinner. After dinner the delegates went to Faneuil Hall, where a rousing, enthusiastic eight-hour meeting took place. The hall was packed to the doors, balcony and floor, standing room being at a premium. A most pleasant and profitable evening was spent listening to the instrumental and vocal concert and also to the many notable speakers.

Humphrey O'Sullivan, of Lowell (of rubber heel fame), certainly is doing the handsome thing by No. 310 in its fight. It will be impossible for them to lose. It goes without saying that those of the craft who wear rubber heels or soles, or both, will see that the name O'Sullivan is on them.

Don't forget the labels. When you buy, request the merchant to place the label on his printing. Also see to it that the goods you buy bear their respective labels.

Are you wearing a "badge of servitude" these days? You should; it shows that you stand for eight hours a day and a closed shop—ideal conditions.

It is rumored that the city printing of Chicopee will come to Holyoke this year. The label must appear on Chicopee's printing, and Jacobs, who formerly did the work, has lost the label, his men being on strike for the eight-hour day in common with those in Springfield, under whose jurisdiction his workers were.

Eight hours a day.

Boom all labels—ours in particular.

E. S. ALDEN.

GUELPH, ONT.

The November meeting of No. 391 was well attended. The label committee made a very good report, and is doing some excellent work among the merchants in Guelph.

The printers will have two strong teams in the carpetball league, composed of the different trade unions of the city.

Trade continues good; not an idle man.

Success to our fellow members who are on strike in different parts of the continent, and the noble cause for which they are fighting, which shall make us better men, both physically and intellectually. A fair division of the twenty-four hours—eight hours for work, eight hours for sleep and eight hours for recreation.

Cheer up, boys! Remember, the darkest hour is just before dawn.

J. P. WALSH.

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ST. LOUIS, MO.

The strike situation at this writing is practically unchanged from the last report, in that the same eight houses remain "struck." The physical condition of these latter grows worse as time flies, and their constant quest, through advertising and other methods, for competent men is conclusive. The Greeley Printery is now involved with all the organized printing trades. Through contributions from the wreckers' union the struck houses have been able to hold out thus far, but when a final inventory is taken it will be found that the loss to material and equipment is not thus covered, and that irreparable damage has been sustained by the loss of business and the scattering of competent forces, to gather whose equal will require a long time. On the other hand, most of the strikers have been absorbed in the newspaper branch and in fair job offices. As to finances, the 7 per cent assessment now running, which was made operative by the unanimous vote of the union, will keep any checks from going to protest. All the money in circulation can not make competent printers in less time than nature requires. Hence we are winning because our members are loyal and true. "Stone walls do not a prison make, nor iron bars a cage." It takes the union card to get the union wage.

Are you boosting the label?

Prominent business men in charge of the campaign for a free bridge appeared before the central trades and labor union recently seeking the latter's endorsement, but were not admitted because their literature did not bear the union label. At the next meeting they reappeared, bearing label printing, and secured the endorsement sought. Undoubtedly many interested in this movement are alliance men. Boost the label.

Secretary-Treasurer J. J. Early tendered his resignation at the November meeting of No. 8. His successor will be elected at the December meeting.

John H. Barnes is an applicant for admission to the Home. Mr. Barnes buried his mother recently. The sympathies of the membership have been drawn to John by his unusually severe reverses.

J. J. Chaudet, now of 'Frisco, but formerly of St. Louis, was here recently on his wedding trip. Chaudet met an old friend while here who worked with him several years ago in a southern city on a paper whose proprietors had great difficulty in accumulating sufficient cash to pay off. They went to the printers regularly before pay hour and inquired whether they would not accept orders for merchandise in lieu of cash. Naturally this did not meet the approval of the compositors. On one occasion one of the proprietors approached Chaudet and gently inquired whether he would not kindly accept an order for a sewing machine. Although a man of unctious urbanity, this was the last straw, and he belched forth a wrathful tirade, of which the following is as nearly correct as memory will permit. For want of space—and other reasons—we omit italics and accented letters:

"No, I do not want a sewing machine. I don't know the keyboard. Neither do I desire an order for a threshing machine, a feed cutter, a diving suit, a pair of swamp boots or set of harness, a dozen bottles of hair restorer, nor load of wood. I may be accustomed to squandering my earnings, but that's my affair. If I want to have it changed into nickels and get on top of a high building and chunk them at people in the street, I can do so. If I take a notion to go down to the river and choke it up with my money, that's my business, too. No, I don't want orders for anything. I want my masuma. And I refuse to start another week's work for you unless I can reach into the em-dash box every time the clock strikes and fish out a half dollar."

A. B. Bennett, of the executive committee, has been in Centenary Hospital for a few weeks.

The editor of a fraternal publication attacked a visitor with a sword. "The pen is mightier than the sword," but we forget this at times.

The Westliche Post, German morning paper, will erect a skyscraper at Broadway and Chestnut streets.

Union labor will be employed in building the Jamestown exposition. Experience teaches.

A galley boy, in explaining why he had failed to "dupe" a galley of ad corrections, triumphantly referred to the copy whereon had been written, in the business office, "correction—don't dup."

There is a growing disposition to accent the first syllable in contemporary.

It has been suggested to us that some of our readers do not always agree with us as to opinions. Obviously, all of the people can not be unanimous all of the time on all questions. Besides, this recalls the incident of the two Irishmen strolling through a statuary hall. Presently one spied a replica of the Venus di Medici and, calling his companion's attention to it, said: "Pat! don't that beat the Dootch!" "That's the intintion."

O. H. Bobel, who became ill after returning from Toronto, has recovered.

"Wanted, a Swede, who doesn't mind the cold, for an open shop."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch. Might import an Eskimo.

The St. Louis bakers' council states its printing "has always carried the label and always will," and then, "we hope your members will remember that the bakers also have a union label, and it is up to all union men to demand it." Paste this in your hat.

John Z. White, of Chicago, lectured during the greater part of November in St. Louis in the interest of single tax.

The Missouri eight-hour law, recently declared legal by the United States supreme court, is confined to "mining, mechanical, chemical manufacturing or smelting business." Secure a copy of this law and have it introduced in your state legislature.

A club composed of members of No. 16 is systematically booming the label in the Twenty-first ward of Chicago. There's a way.

Merchants who can not endorse the citizens' alliance's departure from first principles are seceding and forming a rival organization, which will pursue a policy of moderation.

The recent railroad rate regulation convention at Chicago, from which the Parrysites withdrew and held a "rump" meeting, was granted a certificate

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plan rate, with the proviso that at least 100 tickets were sold. A canvass showed that there were ninety-one tickets out of a total of 900 delegates. And the other 809 did not walk!

On November 13 the papers announced that a number of the Chicago printing houses which are "struck" would migrate to the country. On November 14 a list of manufactories in lines other than printing which had already left Chicago for the same alleged reason—to escape the tyranny of labor unions—was given. Among these latter were some which are now employers of union labor and use the label. Reverting to the first telegram, it is reasonable to suppose that if the Chicago typothetæ can not lure the country printer to Chicago by promises of free transportation and abnormal wages, greater success will not be achieved by Mahomet going to the mountain. If the Chicago typothetæ, and the typothetæ in general, can stand for the tyranny of the citizens' alliance, it should be ready to stand for almost everything else.

The day after San Francisco elected its city officers a dispatch chronicling the fire in the Chronicle building insinuated that incendiaries were responsible, because the paper had bitterly opposed the successful ticket in the interest of law and order. A day later it was announced that the fire was accidental, being caused by a bomb used in celebrating the result of the election. It's too bad to have to back up.

Kreiter's suggestion, that all who go to the Colorado Springs convention take along a good book for the Home library, is an excellent one. And, if the proposition may be amended, I suggest that all those who do not go send a book "anyway"—by express or mail. And, if you think you will forget about it, send it now. At all events, see that a book donated by you reaches the Home library.

Those Russian printers who refused to go back to work to print the czar's edict announcing the granting of a constitution won't print bogus.

"Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute."

On the eve of their recent convention here, C. W. Post, president of the citizens' alliance, issued the following:

We are an organization of the plain people. We represent neither capital nor labor, but are interested in both. We are organized to protect ourselves and our families. The labor unions were organized to protect the workingman from the capitalist. The National Employers' Association is formed to protect the employer from the unions. Both sides sometimes forget the humble citizen, who is neither an employe nor employer, and he gets the worst of it in every fight. We are trying to look after him.

During our street car strike some years ago, and the teamsters' strike in Chicago last summer, when the men walked out, and on other occasions when their employers locked them out, the citizens had to suffer inconveniences and deprivations. The industrial association is against strikes; it is also equally opposed to lockouts, and it is to arbitrate labor questions that we are in existence.

In the approaching convention there will be addresses by labor union men and employers. Both sides will be given a hearing. After each side tells how to "do" the other, our association will tell them how to get along without hostilities on either side. This is why we meet. The last national convention was held in New York. The idea is to hold our meetings all over the country, in order to spread our views.

Excepting the outside chance that C. W. has heard of the large deflections of its better class of members, who have become disgusted with its methods and have organized business men's leagues to combat its radical aims, and is "hedging," the exceeding benevolence and sacrificial endeavors of these gentlemen furnish a model for good citizenship.

As indicative of the growth of farmers' unions throughout the southwest, an Indian Territory paper announces at the head of its editorial columns that it endorses the printers' union, but can not print the label because there is no local in its town.

We hope to take a piker's peek at Pike's Peak.

The Winnipeg Tribune of November 1 contains an ad for printers, "union or non-union." These labor columns have superseded the funny department.

W. W. Baker, a member of No. 8, will deliver an address on December 28 at Druid's hall on "Socialism and Reform Parties."

The seismic disturbances occurring the middle of November were caused by the conjunction of the citizens' alliance convention and the beginning of federal action against the bridge combine in St. Louis.

Little Rock joins the stone wall.

A head line in a local paper charges a citizen with casting "asparagus" on the governor.

By action of the November meeting, overtime was made to operate on the accumulative system.

That American Federation assessment will help some.

"Pages from the Past," a collection of incidents of the road, is well worth while, and will prove irresistible to the fellow who has been anywhere. (See ad.)

"Productivity," the attribute of making oneself invaluable and indispensable to one's employer, is the remedy for the labor vs. capital problem suggested by J. Lawrence Laughlin in the November Scribner's. Of course, this "settles," but does not adjust. When two men resort to deadly weapons to determine a dispute, and one is killed, the matter is settled so far as the murdered one is concerned. If aggression were never met by aggression in the affairs of this mundane sphere, the law would resemble the story of Othello. Professor Laughlin, who is the occupant of the chair of political economy at the University of Chicago, was one of the speakers at the citizens' alliance banquet given at the Planters' hotel on November 15. That one can at times outherod Herod was demonstrated by the fact that Professor Laughlin was greeted with cat calls and hisses when he said: "The day of the cutthroat and assassin as the walking delegate of the union should end. Some of these men would be a disgrace to any penal colony." It seemed apropos that auditors ejaculated "Rats!"

The spectacle of Judge Jesse Holdom, who granted the blanket injunction against No. 16, and who was introduced by President Post at the recent citizens' alliance convention here as "the Chicago judge who was made an issue by the labor trust,

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but who was elected by the common people, the citizens," attending this gathering does not suggest the attribute of unbias. If a judge were to grant an injunction to a labor union against employers, and then appear at a labor convention and discuss the capitalists, there would be a vacancy on the bench before he could get back home.

While Nunemacher, of Louisville, was discoursing on "The Open Shop and the Printer," the 'Frisco railroad's tariffs, which had been taken from Meyerson's, a closed shop, to Buxton & Skinner's, a "struck" house, were taken by the railroad to Con P. Curran's, a closed shop, because the railroad could not wait until the struck house could deliver the goods. The best is the cheapest.

A "struck" house which employs a force double the normal size has two out of about forty men who are competent enough to find their way back to their respective racks. When they move about they act as bell wethers for the "noises."

Covers were laid at the Planters' hotel citizens' alliance banquet for 356 guests, but there were but 256 present. Even the "open shop" principle at a free feed would not "fill."

For the first time, the November number of the Progressive Printer bears the label.

Tom Crowley stopped over on his way to the board meeting at the Home.

Elbert Hubbard, of East Aurora, N. Y., sent a letter to the alliance convention, the leading thought being: "The open shop means the right to do as one pleases." And that is all it means. And because the laws of human society never did, do not now, and never will permit individuals to "do as they please," the open shop nightmare will vanish.

J. J. DIRKS.

OTTAWA, CANADA.

No one ever felt prouder of No. 102 than I did when, two Saturdays ago, P. M. Draper issued a call of the clan to discuss the 50-cent assessment and support of the eight-hour battle. A big meeting was held, spirited speeches were the order of the day, and but one discordant voice was heard out of over 200. This little man spoke of nationalism, referred to a cabinet minister's reference to civil service rule being in contemplation for the printing bureau, and wound up a jack-in-the-box address by offering his powerful mediation to prevent the 50 cents being paid and the securing of governmental influence. The youth, as may well be imagined, got a cool reception and removed his anatomy from the room in short order. The typos are not in a mood for play just now. They, like serious men, voted for the eight-hour movement and its benefits. They have voiced their support of the new era through their delegates in convention and have practically ordered the executive to proceed with the battle. To my mind it would be nothing short of cowardice to refuse fuel and ammunition to our leaders when conducting so pluckily a fight in the interest of the entire membership. The boys are keenly alive to this and they recorded their manly views in a most significant referendum vote that left no room for doubt as to their stand in this matter. Further than this, No. 102 is going to organize a concert, the profits of which will go to Winnipeg friends, who are battling for justice and right. It is to be hoped all Canadian unions will endeavor to contribute toward the support of the western lads. We should leave no stone unturned to assure the success of the struggle in the western capital. Let every one of us pin in our hats the names of the unfair firms that are supporting strikebreakers, brought from the old country for the purpose of filling the shoes of respectable printers and fathers of families. We can, if we only so desire it, help through our friendly connections in the northwest in causing the business involved some annoyance. This is no ordinary situation. If every weapon is to be tolerated against us, we are justified in adopting the same rule, and fight on the best we can. The boys must rally to win. This is no ordinary campaign. It means much to the workers and I suppose all are fully alive to the necessity of joint action and that of the most energetic kind.

D. J. O'Donoghue has returned from the west. He left an encouraging word in Winnipeg.

The allied printing trades have again been restored to life. There is a chance yet for Rip Van Winkle.

E. A. Irving, an old and respected typo of No. 102, is seriously ill.

The printing bureau has invested in three monotyes. Who shall win in the scramble?

C. W. BOUDREAULT.

ROCKFORD, ILL.

The November meeting of Rockford Union No. 213, held October 5, was one that lacked nothing in real, intense, sound-minded legislation on questions pre-eminent in the present crisis. In answer to roll call almost the entire organization responded—thanks to the weather man. Every one's "cup" seemed "filled to overflowing" with the essence of good arguments that created enthusiastic feeling.

The president made an urgent plea in regard to the label. He contended that if every member hustles with extreme vigilance, boosting the label, we will have success in handling any difficulty that may arise. What a slight burden, he demonstrated, to ask your friends that have printing, the men you transact business with, acquaintances in social orders, to have the "emblem of good fate"—our label—on all their printing.

Along this line exceedingly satisfactory work has been accomplished. The jobs are not few in number that have only recently been taken from unfair shops and labelized. Business men that have lived in ignorance in regard to the printers' label are opening their eyes and now demanding it. This end has been accomplished by persistent work of the organization as a body. The efforts of our president, secretary and label committee along this route can not be excelled anywhere—because "in union there is strength."

Messrs. Oudin, Aspergren, Patrick and others spoke in a spirited manner. The session lasted only three hours. Traveling cards of H. Russell and K. Anderson, of Aurora Union No. 291, were deposited. Both men were out on strike duty several weeks.

C. V. NELS.

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FROM THE FAR NORTH.

Almost under the shadow of the Arctic circle, the farthest north of Alaskan mining camps, Fairbanks is the proud claimant of the distinction of possessing a modern newspaper plant. Three years ago a small outfit, including an eighth-medium Gordon, left Dawson, Y. T., on one of the last steamers for the new mining camp, then of little known value. With this pioneer equipment the Fairbanks News appeared as an eight-page (8x12) weekly. This size was continued until the summer of 1904, when the big plant of the defunct Dawson Sun was purchased by the enterprising publishers of the Fairbanks News. To accommodate the plant the large log building shown in the illustration was constructed at an immense cost, and the paper was enlarged to a seven-column folio, type being set by hand. In September of the same year the famous linotype that represented an investment of nearly $9,000 to the Dawson News was bought and shipped into the new camp. This machine was taken into Dawson the winter of 1900-'01 in charge of J. B. Barber, formerly of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer and now machinist on the Los Angeles Examiner. The high cost of freighting over the ice is shown by the stated valuation of the machine. On it some phenomenal performances have been recorded in favor of Harold Malstrom, still with the Dawson News. The machine, in fact, has an interesting history, and is famed throughout the north.

Upon the arrival of the linotype the Fairbanks News became a semi-weekly, and in May of this year entered the daily field, the only daily newspaper in interior Alaska. Your correspondent accompanied the mill to its new home and started it on its career in the new camp.

Today the News is a metropolitan daily, although but a six-column folio, receiving a telegraphic news service from Seattle via cable to Valdez and thence over the United States military line to Fairbanks. The cost of the service alone would make a "cheechaco" (tenderfoot) turn pale. But the people of Alaska demand the best in all things, and in this particular are especially insistent in the matter of newspapers. To meet the taste of its clientage the Fairbanks News has been, conditions considered, more enterprising than the big dailies of the "outside."

The staff last April, as shown in the cut, from right to left, was: E. K. Sargison, machinist-operator; Mrs. R. J. McChesney, bookkeeper; R. J. McChesney, manager; Sydney Charles, city and telegraph editor. E. Strother Bunch, a member of Dawson Newspaper Writers, and formerly on the

FAIRBANKS (ALASKA) DAILY NEWS.

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local staff of the News, is shown at the steering gear of the dog-sled. Mr. Bunch and R. L. Bernard, a printer, formerly of Spokane, Wash., have the circulation of the paper on the creeks, and the dog team is their means of delivering during the winter season. The little girl is the carriers' mascot.

Harry Chamberlain, of San Francisco, is now machinist-operator on the News, relieving your correspondent, who, with his family, was anxious to see the outside world again and spend a winter free from snow and ice. E. K. SARGISON.

Seattle, Wash.

THE MAN WHO DOES THE WORK.

But whence is derived this accession of enjoyment that nobody pays for? From the increased command acquired by human intelligence over the productive powers and agents presented gratuitously by nature. A power has been rendered available for human purposes that had before been not known or not directed to any human object * * * or one before known and available is directed with superior skill and effect.—Jean-Baptiste Say, Political Economy, book II, chapter III.

The physical progress of a society between any two points in its history is equal to the extent to which it has substituted mental for physical labor—the extent to which the mind has redeemed the body. Its moral progress is equal to the justice of the division of rewards—the honesty of the distribution of the profits of progress.

All honest profit is a result of intellectual progress, and its first form is time—time to think, to study, to plan, to use the mind, to develop the brain and bring its powers to bear.

Knowledge is the only thing that lightens labor, whether it appears in the making of the tools of a trade or in the intelligence with which the tradesman handles the tools—it is the only thing that develops profit, and it does that by saving time.

The man who perfects himself in a trade of value to society has added something to the productive capacity of the world, has lightened the labor necessary to be performed by the addition of so much more applicable knowledge of the work to be done.

The learning of a trade is primarily a time-saving operation. It is that which makes it of value to society; it increases the value to society of an individual—which is the purpose of education, special training and intellectual development, whether directed to the production of shoemakers or doctors of philosophy. Behind all profitable progress lies mental development—first the thought, then the deed.

So far as the physical part of the labor is concerned, a monkey could set type. Any one who has ever seen a monkey in pursuit of a flea on the back of a friend must have noticed the delicacy of touch, the unerring accuracy of the snatch, and the speed with which the flea is transferred from his fancied security to the jaws of the monkey. The sharp eyesight, the deft quickness of the fingers, the physical strength to lift a bourgeois cap W, all are there—and there are two pairs of hands!—two! !

Think how much work a monkey could do! The employer who really had the interests of the typothetæ at heart could erect a bamboo pole before a sixty-case cabinet, the free and independent workman could wrap his tail around it and, sliding up and down the pole to the music of a hand organ turned by his equal, set up two billheads at once.

The workman's family expenses would be very light. A family of monkeys can catch enough fleas off one another to support themselves. The back of one monkey to another is as a garden spot to the poor.

The Simian element would, of course, have to be represented on the party ticket, but by making one of them a judge and appointing a couple as smoke inspectors all difficulty could be obviated. The judge could be of great service in issuing injunctions against human beings to prevent them from dangling cocoanuts before the eyes of the "free and independent." A judge issuing a faulty injunction can not be impeached, because it is a matter which rests with his own conscience entirely, as affecting things beyond the scope of the written law. A Simian judge would be very apt to cling closely to any precedent desired—first, because monkeys are natural imitators; second, because precedent is the tail of progress, and monkeys are attached to tails. In other cases, where instructions had not been received, any monkey could, by tossing up pennies for heads or tails, get 53 per cent of his work right, and, although 47 per cent of error would give any professional printer a ticket to Kankakee, it is not a disgrace to the bench, apparently, and the judge representing the Simian element would have the hearty support of all writers who do not know the difference between law and equity, and who believe "High on Extraordinary Remedies" is some sort of medical book.

The difficulty confronting the typothetæ in regard to printers, however, can not be solved by the use of monkeys, because the business requires a much greater amount of mental than of physical training and ability. If it were not for this fact those patriotic gentlemen would long ago have been importing monkeys by the shipload and the cunning little animals would have been hailed as free and independent workmen, too proud to submit to the domination of the labor unions; too loyal to their loving employers to listen to the blandishments of the crafty organizer seeking to enroll them in an organization calculated to protect the man who does the work from the man who is a patriot and has the interest of the consumer at heart, and the ideal "satisfied" workman would at last appear—leaving all profit for his employer.

Slavery was labor without profit to the laborer, without hope of progress or advancement except through the favor of a master, and because the most ignorant and brutal of the slaves were best satisfied with their condition, laws were enacted to prohibit the education of slaves (something like injunctions to prohibit the presentation of the benefits of unions to persons ignorant of them); the "satisfied" workman was as much in demand by the slaveholders as he is by the typothetæ, and for

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the same reason: Willingness to work long hours for the privilege of remaining alive during the years of his strength, in the sweet hope that charity will provide for him in the days of his weakness—all for the glory and happiness of the consumer.

Voices of many prophets have risen to plead the cause of this consumer; powerful orators with long, dark hair have carved mighty chunks out of the atmosphere and built up magnificent structures of ossified wind to prove that the consumer has priority rights over the producer; pale, proud men have laid their right forefingers along their jaws in a literary manner and had their pictures printed that way to prove to the consumer that they were engaged in thinking for him alone; persons who never worked have written burning words advising workers to vote for the consumer's friend—but, through it all, the trades unions have been practically alone in their fight for the man who does the work, for the man who furnishes the brains and muscle which produce and support the stupendous values that have made the youngest of the great nations twice as rich as its nearest competitor in the old world.

Profit-sharing, old-age pensions, government ownership and half a dozen other forms of devitalized honesty, besides an S-box full of sibilant isms, have been tried and found wanting, because they leave the man who does the work at the mercy of the consumer—which would be all right if all consumers assisted in the production or development of utilities, but which is all wrong because a large part of those who consume most produce nothing but their kind, develop nothing but trouble, perfect nothing but the inutile; contributing neither to art, science nor literature, and only pretending to understand either; occasionally attempting to justify their existence by pointing to the fact that they consume, while ignoring the fact that a fire in the business district has the same excuse to offer for its being.

Every attempt that has ever been made to shorten the hours of labor has been met by those ignorant of the productive value of brains with the assertion that the shorter hours would increase the cost of the product to the consumer; each time the demand for shorter hours has arisen because the growing intelligence and ability of the workmen have increased their individual productivity until there is not work enough for all without reducing wages and the standard of living in order to stimulate the demand for the product—the workman's brains have already redeemed the workman's hands; it is the increased productivity of the individual workman which calls for the reduction of hours.

The greatest tax on the progress of society is the ignorant and incompetent employer who thinks he MAKES a profit when he TAKES it from the man who does the work, whose individual increase in productivity it represents, and adds it to his own income; his equal is the fellow who declares the man furnishing tools and material has no right to participate in the profits of an enterprise. Each proposition is a good basis for "open-shop" argument; both are dishonest.

It has cost the typothetæ at least a half-million dollars to discover that money invested in type and machinery is not productive capital unless operated by brains, and that the printer who has brains enough to be a profit-maker in an office has brains enough to know that he is entitled to a fair share of the profit he makes, of the time his knowledge and intelligence saves, whether he chooses to take it in kind or in cash—in time or in money.

The social problem is to be solved by eliminating the useless factors and developing the powers of the useful. The trade union is the only agency through which the man who does the work can claim his share of the profits arising from the increased command acquired by his growing intelligence over the productive powers and agents.

The most productive labor in the world, that which develops the intellectual power—origin of all honest profit—is the most poorly paid. Chicago school teachers had to organize under the Federation of Labor before they could get their back salaries, even.

The history of material advancement is a chronicle of ideas worked out. If we could have a history of the ideas which have not been worked out we might know something of what the world has lost by taking profit from those who do the world's work and adding it to the income of money; by taking the reward of service from the thinker and using it to relieve others of the necessity of thinking. M. H. BATTENBERG.

Chicago, Ill.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

October 22 was a rally day for No. 15. President Lynch was scheduled to appear, but the pressure of work at headquarters compelled him to cancel the engagement. Max S. Hayes, of Cleveland, acted as his "sub," and delivered a strong and stirring address upon the progress of the eight-hour movement throughout the country. President Kinskey and Chairman Kilcawley, of the eight-hour committee of No. 9, were also present, and told how the boys in Buffalo were sticking on the firing line. They were followed by John S. Whalen, president, and Hon. George D. Forsythe, attorney of the central trades council, and M. J. O'Brien. The meeting was a decided success, and accomplished a great deal in the way of encouraging our members in their fight for the eight-hour workday.

John E. Stevens, a well-known printer of Rochester, died here on October 31, at the age of seventy-two. The "Judge," as he was familiarly known, held cases for many years on the Post-Express, and upon the advent of the linotype went to work in the job department of that concern, where he was employed until a few weeks before his death. He was of a genial, independent disposition, and the latchstring of his bachelor home was always found on the outside by his numerous friends. Many a weary "print" there found needed rest and sympathetic treatment at the hands of the "Judge." While partisan in his politics and his religion, he counted among his friends people of all parties and every creed. His democracy was of the old school—the kind that is applied in one's every-

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day life. His religious belief, though it went by a particular name, included every human creature in its plan. The "Judge," above all else, was a lover of humanity—a conscious member of the working class—and the memory of his great personality will serve as an inspiration to all who had the privilege of his acquaintance.

Election day is drawing near, but the usual activity of the rival candidates is absent this year, because of the eight-hour fight. The chances are that little change will be made in the official staff of No. 15 for the ensuing year. One thing, however, is certain: Bert H. Bates will be re-elected president without a dissenting vote. He has shown his mettle on more than one occasion during his term of office, and the way in which he has handled the local situation during the present trouble has met with the universal approval of the membership. His re-election will show our appreciation of his work in the most practical manner.

The ninth week of the struggle in Rochester finds the ranks of No. 15 unbroken, even by one single exception. This has been galling to the local typothetæ, which has expended its best efforts in an endeavor to break the line. They now realize that the printers are fighting for a principle, and no terms are acceptable other than a recognition of the eight-hour day. Another source of credit to No. 15 is that not one instance can be cited by the employers where our people have used other than just and lawful means to win their fight. This eight-hour movement, with all its cost in money and labor, will prove to be a good thing in more than one way. It is developing the rank and file of the International Typographical Union into an intelligent, militant body of workers. They are now endeavoring, by methods absolutely "on the square," to raise their standard of living and secure for themselves and others the advantages and conditions to which they are entitled under the industrial progress of the country. If their present methods or plan of organization should prove inadequate to completely achieve this end, then the rank and file of the American working printers will be found equal to the occasion, and they will adopt new methods and better organization until complete success is assured. No. 15 extends congratulations to sister unions that have already won the eight-hour day, and promises them that Rochester will also be swung into line if it takes all winter or longer to do it.

At the recent municipal election the working people of this city proved how far away they still are from realizing the importance of using their ballot for their own welfare. The vote on the eight-hour constitutional amendment was a disgrace to the workingmen of Rochester. Of course, the authorities and public press did little or nothing to aid in securing an intelligent vote upon the question, and every newspaper in the city came out a few days before the election and advised their readers to vote against it. But this did not excuse the workingmen for their neglect of duty. They ought to know by this time the so-called public press is editorially opposed to them, and therefore they must look to some other source for information and advice upon matters that concern the working class. The employer, as a rule, does not need to be told how he should vote upon public questions. He understands his own interests and acts upon his own initiative. The working people will have to do likewise if they ever expect to secure anything for themselves. We had here the absurd condition of about 120 union printers on strike on election day for eight hours, while upwards of 5,000 union men failed to register their votes in favor of an amendment to the state constitution making eight hours a legal workday. It's time they stopped kicking about what the politicians don't do for them, and go after it for themselves with their votes. That's the only way they will ever get it.

HENRY D. HENDERSON.

LAS VEGAS, N. M.

No reply has been received to date regarding the new eight-hour contract submitted to the management of the Optic plant, on account of the absence in the east of the managing proprietor, James G. McNary. However, the secretary has been given to understand that no objection will be raised to the eight hours per, and that the contract will be signed upon Mr. McNary's return, subject to an additional clause covering piece work on machines, which has heretofore been absent.

Three withdrawal cards have been made out during the past few days, the names being as follows: Mrs. Nellie Burk, Charles Peterson and Howard Bromagen.

The secretary of this local is in receipt of many letters from different parts of the country from printers and operators who desire to come here for health reasons, etc., and who seem to think they can get a job, transportation, etc., for the asking. About twenty such letters have been received since the publication of the October JOURNAL, and the answering of such communications involves no little time. I would say, however, that there are no openings here for either printers or operators who have to come this way "for health reasons." Situated as we are, we can not afford to employ individuals who would work one day and have to rest the next two—the staff must be reliable and a permanent part of the institution, and although we always place work in the way of those passing through, and try to keep those deserving and who will stay, it is quite out of the question to guarantee work to those who would perform such labor as best suited their state of health and feelings.

Following is a letter which should prove of interest to eight-hour enthusiasts throughout the country, and particularly to readers of THE JOURNAL. Mr. Rose was formerly employed at the trade, but is now practicing as an attorney, and still holds active membership in No. 312. Would that there were more of him:

ESTANCIA, N. M., November 4, 1905.

S. J. Sansom, Las Vegas, N. M.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Enclosed please find $1 to apply on my dues to the union. I receive THE JOURNAL regularly now and am much interested in the eight-hour movement, and pleased to see that, in many instances, the demands of the printers have been granted. It seems to me that this is a very fortunate time for this movement, as the

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financial condition of the country is such that all classes of business are flourishing, and the printing establishments, large and small, are driven to their utmost capacity, so there is no chance to cry dull business or poverty. Another thing is the fact that in such a prosperous time there are very few idle men, and it is almost impossible to get workmen when there is no trouble, and even more so to fill the places of those who have walked out.

With best regards to all friends, and especially the members of No. 312, I remain,

Very truly yours, N. S. Rose.

Our president, A. R. Bowman, has left for other parts, and W. E. Thresher was elected last Sunday, November 5, to take his place.

S. J. Sansom.

POCATELLO, IDAHO.

We got ours—eight hours—the first of June, and are willing, nay, anxious, that the others fare likewise.

No. 491 goes on record as voting unanimously for the 50-cent weekly assessment.

Ex-President Lamoreaux has about made up his mind to prove up on his homestead. He was one of the lucky ones from this city who succeeded in drawing a desirable quarter section of land when a part of the Fort Hall Indian reservation was opened for settlement.

Miss Blanche Loughran is more than "making good" on the simplex at the Advance print shop. Miss Loughran is the only lady card "man" in town and is popular with all. During the recent contest inaugurated by the Boise Capital News to determine the most popular young lady in Pocatello, our lady member won out by a handsome majority over twelve candidates. As a prize she was given transportation, with all other expenses paid, to the Portland exposition. Miss Loughran is an elocutionist of marked ability, and is always in demand whenever any "home doings" are given.

Pocatello is the stopping-off place for tourists. It is the first union town north from Salt Lake, south from Butte and east from Boise, and catches all the boys whose peregrinations lead them in either of those directions.

Secretary Purdie is prompt in posting circulars received from headquarters, something greatly appreciated by the members.

Pocatello Union No. 491 will give its first annual dance some time around the 1st of December. As this place is quite well unionized, a good attendance is assured.

Keep up the agitation. We are with you till the end of the dog.

Our slogan has the right sound—make it heard and appreciated.

Work has been very good here this fall, but there is plenty of help to do it all.

C. W. Semmes.

OFFICIAL BATTLE CRY OF THE I. T. U.

We propose to sell to the employer eight hours out of twenty-four, and we will do as we please with the remaining sixteen.

EUROPEAN LETTER.

IMPORTING STRIKEBREAKERS.

Hail to the eight-hour day! May the dawn of the new year see every local branch of the International Typographical Union firmly established on that most important principle. On this side of the Atlantic the struggle is being watched with the keenest interest, and there is scarcely a printer in England who does not know of the strenuous efforts being put forward by the American unions in their endeavor to fully accomplish that for which they had been so long preparing. The matter was given great prominence through efforts of a Canadian typothetæ to secure men in England to replace those on strike in Canada. The Canadian laws do not prohibit the immigration of contract labor, as do those of the United States and Australia. The plan followed by the typothetæ agent sent here was the usual one. Every effort was made to deceive linotype and job men into accepting situations in Canada of fifty-three hours a week, and to make deposits on their fare before the truth of a strike in Winnipeg could be known. Not only were advertisements inserted in the help wanted columns of many daily papers, but reading notices were also published, stating that new papers were being started almost daily in western Canada, and that printers could not be secured in sufficient number to meet the demand. To add respectability to the plot, letterheads and envelopes were used in correspondence bearing in bold black type the words, "Personally Conducted Printers' Tour to Canada, November, 1905." Some of the letters issued by the "personal conductor" were among the choicest fiction of the year. In one case he used two typewritten pages in an endeavor to convince himself and his correspondent that he was not here to secure strikebreakers. In another case he writes over his own signature: "There can be no dispute in Canada until 1907, when the present agreement between the masters and men terminates. That is, unless the men break away. Am I clear?" This choice prevarication was dated October 17. As Bunting, the Piper of Hameln, however, this agent was not a great success, for, although he piped a merry tune, those insects did not follow him in large numbers.

Too much can not be said in praise of Mr. Skinner, secretary of the Typographical Association and treasurer of the National Printing Trades Federation of England, who led the fight against this plot, and great credit is also due to his subordinate officers and to the officers of the Scottish and London societies for the part they took in the fight. It was necessary to devote considerable time and money to the campaign. Advertisements, circulars and letters warning printers from accepting Canadian fifty-three-hour situations were issued in large numbers, and, as sailing day approached, efforts were made to get into personal touch with those who had made deposits. Through these efforts the number of emigrants was greatly reduced, and what promised to be a disaster to the Canadian unions was averted. In one case a British printer who had been deceived into making a deposit on his fare to Canada forfeited the money rather than

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take the place of a man on strike for the eight-hour day.

OTHER TOPICS.

The typographical unions of the United Kingdom are divided into three main bodies—the Scottish, with 30 branches in Scotland and over 4,000 members; the English, with 143 branches in England and Ireland and a membership of about 18,500, and the London Society of Compositors, which has a membership of nearly 12,000 in London and suburbs. In addition there are several local unions not affiliated, but working in harmony with the larger bodies. Of these, the Dublin society is the most important. There is a national federation, which includes the foregoing and other kindred bodies.

At Belfast, Ireland, I first entered the jurisdiction of the English Typographical Association. In the endeavor to make the circuit of the United Kingdom before winter came on, I left London for Edinburgh in September, and after passing through Scotland went over to Belfast, making a pleasant visit in that city, but not stopping long enough to secure work. The people are most hospitable and kindly in their reception of strangers, and the Emerald Isle is very beautiful, even in the autumn. Belfast is a city of about 375,000 inhabitants, and is quite a business center, but is best known, perhaps, for its extensive ship building yards. The printing trade is well represented there, one of the best equipped offices I have seen abroad being that of the Belfast Evening Telegraph, a newspaper and general printing concern which at times employs about 700 hands. There are a great many lithographic and flat-bed presses in the plant, each driven by its own direct-connected motor, and the latest and most improved machinery is used in other departments. A large photo-engraving plant furnishes plates for three-color halftone work, and by a new process of nickel-plating, halftone and other plates are made for outside houses. Seventeen linotypes comprise the news and job room battery. On the News-Letter, a Belfast morning paper, I was surprised to see two of the best-known American straight-line perfecting presses, which have recently been installed, and are giving excellent satisfaction, the use of colored ink being somewhat of a novelty in this country.

In provincial England there are some very large printing houses. One of the best newspaper plants I visited was that of the Morning Dispatch and Evening Chronicle at Manchester, a large publishing house which issues a number of daily and weekly papers, and also does job work. There are forty-four linotypes and three monotypes in the composing department, and eight perfecting presses in the basement. Stereotyping is done on two auto-plate machines, which are now being constructed in England. The Morning Guardian and Evening News plant has thirty-six linotypes, and uses three auto-plates. Of the machines thirty are in the composing room and six in the basement, the latter being used for "fudging" or "jigger" work. Most English papers devote considerable space to horse racing and sports, and the "fudge" is very common for stop-press news. Other morning papers in Manchester are the Courier, with eighteen linotypes, and the Manchester edition of the London Mail, with nineteen machines. The city of Manchester and its suburbs would roughly correspond to Philadelphia in population. Liverpool, about the size of St. Louis, has two morning and two evening papers, the Post and the Mercury having recently consolidated. The Evening Echo and the Morning Post and Mercury are issued from a plant of twenty-nine machines, and the Morning Courier and Evening Express have twenty machines. Sheffield has two morning and one evening paper. The Independent has twenty-two machines and the morning and evening Telegraph twenty-four. It is a city of about 450,000. These cities are all in the central part of the country. I did not stop between Sheffield and Edinburgh, but visited many of the southern cities from Nottingham to Birmingham, and through Oxford to London. The scales of prices for the larger cities will average about $8.50 for fifty-one hours, job work, and perhaps $10 a week for day and $12.50 for night linotype hands, forty-two to forty-eight hours a week. There is also a piece scale in force in some places, and the rate would be from 10 cents to 12 cents per thousand. In fact, many foreign unions have both piece and time scales, and not a little confusion arises therefrom. An operator working by piece will earn $15 to $20, where on time he would be paid about $12.50. In these cases the time rate has been based on the minimum output, and consequently it is not to be expected that competent men will greatly exceed the rate of output on which their wages are based. From experience abroad at both rates, I personally prefer the time rate as being most satisfactory, provided it is based on the average, and not the minimum output.

When one considers the size of the English cities, they do not seem to have their full quota of newspapers, but this is explained by the fact that distances are so short that the larger dailies greatly interfere with the circulation of smaller papers in outlying districts. The London papers are able to cover the major portion of England each morning. Most of the provincial dailies are made up on the same plan. The first two and the last two pages are devoted to advertisements, and the telegraphic news appears in the center, opposite the editorial page. The news-gathering service is good, but not so complete as that in America. England covers so little territory that most reports should come by mail or long-distance telephone. The long-distance 'phone, however, is not yet greatly used, possibly because the telegraph is exceedingly cheap. Newspaper copy is very bad, practically no typewriter copy, either local or telegraph, being furnished. Not only is the manuscript frequently bad, but words are very much abbreviated. The newspapers and the government have not as yet fully grasped the importance of typewriters as applied to the preparation of copy. Heads are generally set by hand, and italics and small caps still inserted by hand on the machine, for, as one foreman explained, "it is quicker."

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Altogether the English newspapers are very different from the American, and while it is true our styles are not popular here, their ways would never do for a minute in the States. Display advertising is being slowly introduced here, but as yet advertisers do not take kindly to the idea.

While there are a few weeklies issued on Sunday mornings, there are no seven-day papers, and, of course, little demand for subs. In vacation season, from June to September, there is some demand for extra men, but the rest of the year work is scarce. Tourists are quite out of place. A man who accepts a situation is expected to stay with that house for the rest of his life. In some offices where I applied for work the question was asked, "How long will you stay?" The modest reply, "Eight months," brought the retort, "Oh, I wouldn't hire a man like you." Those who do stay years in one office are not infrequently rewarded by a pension in their old age, one of the largest London newspapers, it is said, having about 150 men on its pension roll, mainly hand men thrown out by composing machinery. All the typographical unions here also give pensions. As their members grow old, the rate has increased, until 4 cents per week per member no longer furnishes sufficient funds. It is thought that 6 cents a week will be sufficient for all time.

The inhabitants of provincial England are extremely conservative, and do not readily fall in with new ideas. Above all, they seem to have a deep suspicion of America and things American. The following items referring to our president and the Portsmouth peace convention are from the October number of Blackwood's Magazine: "But there was no reason why he should have interfered. The interests of America were not imperiled. He dictated how much this side should grant, how much that side would be wise to accept, and he played the part of Providence with equal courage and assurance. Of course he could only act as he did because his country has not inherited the traditions of diplomacy, because his indiscretion comes from another and a newer world than ours. Now the danger of these international busybodies is that, like the journalists who create them, they are without responsibility. Mr. Roosevelt, for his own glory, wanted nothing but peace, peace bad or good, peace at any price . . . Nevertheless, should the peace be broken, the responsibility will be partly his."

More than once, in giving truthful answers to the simplest questions, I have been interrupted with the exclamation, "Oh, we know all about your Yankee yarns." The idea seems prevalent that in America there are no competent workmen, and that all American machinery is cheap and unreliable. Yet, although wages are much higher in America than in England, American goods are invading even the British markets. In spite of these little business jealousies, however, there seems quite a strong undercurrent of friendliness toward our country. On festive occasions the stars and stripes generally figures quite prominently in street decorations—much more prominently than the British flag does in our streets on similar occasions. I was particularly impressed with this at the recent magnificent volunteer review in Edinburgh, Scotland, where the American flag was everywhere in evidence.

Some years ago, when I was a little lad, chasing centipedes around the D. & R. G. railroad ties, I used to dream of days in the future when I might visit our ancient city of Philadelphia, and see the battlefields of the revolutionary war. In this land every field seems a battlefield, and as to old buildings, I am writing this letter at the Guildhall Library, London, in a building erected in the year 1439. At Manchester there is a gin-mill (they call them public houses, or "pubs," here) which has held a license continuously for 520 years. In the days when Columbus' grandmother wore short dresses, and Gutenberg's father was still a young man, drinks were being served by this saloon. The churches and castles of England rank well with those of Germany, and the country is very beautiful indeed.

Nearly every American who comes here has something to say of the old churchyards and the epitaphs upon some of the tombstones. I can not resist the temptation to send this one, from a headstone in All Saints' churchyard, Hastings:

> Here lies an only darling boy,
> Who was his widowed mother's joy;
> Her grief and sad affliction prove
> How tenderly she did him love.
> In childish play he teased a mule—

but why continue in this sad strain—the boy's death was quick and painless—he never knew what hit him, and the mule doubtless lived to a ripe old age. No, this is not a "Yankee yarn," for I have a photograph of that tombstone. Gentle reader, if you seek a moral in this little poem, let the mule represent the International Typographical Union, and the boy those who endeavor to obstruct progress, as represented by the oncoming eight-hour day. G. I. Brayton.

London, November 4.

DESPOTISM IN AMERICA.

Whereas, By means of injunctions, courts of law have gradually acquired the dangerous power to make and execute laws at will, instead of interpreting and enforcing only those of the proper legislative bodies; therefore, be it

Resolved, That for the preservation of the rights of the people, it has become imperatively necessary that steps should be taken to limit the power of judges, lest by precedents and forms of law every innocent act be made criminal, and be punished as such, at the pleasure of any court which can be so persuaded.—Adopted at an anti-injunction meeting in Chicago November 5.

For some time past organized labor has been menaced with a circle of drawn swords and warned not to stir under penalty of severe injury. And all the while the circle is being made smaller and smaller, with the ultimate intention of having the points of the swords meet in the very center of its heart. This is being done in the name and through the power and majesty of law. At first there was the excuse that members of labor organizations were using physical violence and protection was needed. That some adopted this cowardly and foolish method can not be disputed. Not all

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these wrongful deeds, however, were committed by union men. There are many stories and confessions of such crimes being done by the employers' hired disreputables. The employers gain the most by use of violence, because condemnation obscures the righteousness of labor's cause. Still, had all these unlawful acts been traced to union men, they did not warrant the judges in creating new laws. Violations of law are reasons for courts being themselves especially careful to keep within the law.

In our efforts to gain the eight-hour day, which means a greater opportunity for the toilers, we have been particularly anxious to avoid illegal acts. It is a glorious record we have made all over the country in this struggle—no cowardly acts of physical violence; no striking of blows, then running away and hiding in fear; but quietly and effectively persuasion has been used, and it has been a winning battle we have waged. Therefore, to prohibit these methods is to bring courts into deserved contempt.

We are told we must respect the law; but it must prove the right to command respect ere it can obtain it. What the average man knows of the law he gains by hearing of the way it is construed and by its common application. He reads that one judge renders a decision on a certain point and another decides exactly the contrary. He learns that a case which should be settled upon the question of right and justice is thrown out of court upon technicalities. He follows a case up to the highest court, and there sees the most important questions settled by a majority of one. And finally he learns of judges acting with all the tyranny that modern processes admit and trampling under foot the faintest semblance of liberty, while posing as the highest exponents of freedom and virtue, and while holding prominent positions in the church. And still he is told he must respect the law.

Don't make the mistake, however, of supposing that because you can not respect judge-made law, you are able to defy injunctions with impunity. We may despise the most loathsome creature existing, and yet we would be foolish to heedlessly place ourselves within its power. Don't defy injunctions unless you are willing to go to jail for doing so. But if you believe that duty demands such a sacrifice, there will be no disgrace in doing whatever it is right to do in the absence of an injunction. The disgrace is in making such actions criminal.

The claim that superior wisdom or training justifies judges in so extending their power strikes at the very foundation of the republic. It is related that Franklin in France once took part in a discussion on the right of the majority to rule. Finally it came that all but he agreed that the intelligent minority should be the rulers. Then Franklin said that, according to their own decision, his views should have greater weight than all theirs combined, since he believed they would concede he was an intelligent minority.

The only way that superior intelligence should rule others is by logical persuasion. The privilege of using force beyond existing law should be denied judges the same as other citizens. To declare unlawful the attempt to persuade men they are working against their own interests as well as against those of humanity, is to use the power of the court to degrade. Such destruction of liberty may be upheld by higher courts upon technical grounds, or from too great reliance upon precedents that fit with their personal feelings, but it will remain unlawful force nevertheless. The constitutional guaranty of liberty is above all court decisions, and no precedent can set it aside. Though it is through the abuse of power by individual judges that we have come to realize what may be done by courts, it must be remembered the trouble lies in the possession of such power, and the remedy is in making such changes as will restore to the people the liberty which has been taken from them. It has been pointed out that injunctions do away with trial by jury. Little would be accomplished, however, by the introduction of jury trials, if the judges are not restricted in their power in these procedures. Injunctions must be confined to their legitimate sphere of warning against the commission of unlawful acts, or they are certain to be misused.

Possibly the quickest way to secure a remedy is to push the initiative and referendum, that the people may rule. Making laws to suit one's own feelings and prejudices, regardless of whether honest men are thus made criminals, breeds anarchy? Can there be more dangerous foes to fight than those who thus place this country in peril?

The battle we are engaged in is of far greater importance than bloody wars for the acquisition of foreign territory or for the extension of trade. We are fighting against the mighty forces of organized capital, with its different divisions under the names of employers' associations, manufacturers' associations and citizens' alliances. This army is composed largely of business adventurers, ready to invoke all the powers of evil to force us back to the despotism from which Russia is battling to escape.

Russia is struggling upward toward freedom; America is being pressed backward toward hopeless slavery. Despotism is the same merciless tyrant in every country; it makes its own desires the law, and woe be to the one who rebels! Unless it be completely banished, the words "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" can have no meaning.

Were a foreign foe to threaten this country, how quickly the hosts of labor would rush to its defense. The foe we are facing is far more dangerous, far more powerful.

The struggle is not for ourselves alone. It is for the whole of humanity. All the beneficent genius that tends toward progress demands that the hours of labor shall continue to be reduced until not one idle man can be found, unless he be such from choice. Then, when idleness shall be disgrace, the world will have such prosperity and happiness as it never knew before.

It is a time of sacrifice—a time of trial. These are the days when men show what kind of mettle they possess.

Tyranny has usurped justice and come to the

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aid of our opponents, yet what have they gained? We have only to be loyal and we can never be conquered. Were our antagonists to fully succeed in their object, wages would fall to a dollar a day of ten or twelve hours, and many of us, unable to find work, would have our choice of begging, stealing or starving. That is what the despots call freedom. Even now some employers openly express the wish to reduce wages and to lengthen the day.

Those "whited sepulchres" who belong to churches, where the cry is that it must get in touch with labor, and yet whose touch scorches and shrivels labor instead of comforting and expanding it—those blind individuals who declaim about caring for the young who come to the cities, and then seek to defeat honest labor's aspirations by bringing immature youth into the closest and most intimate contact with the very vilest of beings, often doing so under false pretenses—shall they escape retribution? The voice of Eternal Justice thunders: "No! What they sow they shall reap!"

Let us fight on, then, bravely and cheerfully, knowing that nothing is ever settled until it is settled right, and that to yield would be worse than death. Progress and liberty are ours by right, and shall not be wrested from us forever, no matter if every word of agitation and every vote we cast be contested by injunctions obtained by the forces of degeneracy. Though the war may need all our patience and endurance, our cause is just and must ultimately be victorious.

Chicago, Ill. ALEXANDER SPENCER.

THE EIGHT-HOUR SKIRMISHES.

The careful observer must have noticed that our friend, "the typothetæ," is bound to make the demand of the International Typographical Union for an eight-hour workday on January 1 a contest that shall make history. All along the line skirmishes are on to test the fettle of our army, and methinks we can point with pardonable pride to the showing our clansmen are making. In fact, trying to force the issue in the belief that our people are unprepared for the onslaught will make some of our members realize, what they hitherto have dreaded to admit, that there is a class war, and that our friends, the buyers of labor power—the typothetæ in this instance—will not hesitate to strike the blow which they believe will protect their material interests.

These skirmishes all over the country will enable both factors in this class war to muster their hosts and concentrate their forces to best economic advantage. We of the working class know that as long as we remain true to our pledge, "victory will perch on our banner." Our labor exploiting friends must rely on traitors to working-class interests to man their shops to cause our defeat. Will they be able to find enough of the rodents to wage battle? That's the question, and that depends upon circumstances.

If the International Typographical Union can continue to provide funds enough to support those who may be obliged to quit work on January 1, 1906, and there is every indication that the 50 cents per week assessment will enable the executive council to succor where aid is needed, it is only a question of a few weeks when the buyers of labor power will capitulate. Profits are not forthcoming where there are no wage slaves to exploit, and investments, as a rule, are too large to warrant the running of an establishment unless it is fully manned. With not enough rats in reserve to warrant successful operation, the typothetæ will meet its Waterloo.

Now is the time for action, brothers! With a clear conception of what we are striving for, and unity of action on the part of our members who will be drawn into this contest, the day is ours. No court injunction, no combinations of capital can defeat us if we have the working class and its organized hosts behind us. Treason alone midst our ranks can undo us, and we need have no fear in this respect. Eight hours on January 1, 1906, is our war cry! ROBERT BANDLOW.

Cleveland, Ohio.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

The reports in the November JOURNAL show that over 16,000 members have secured contracts for the eight-hour day, counting those who have secured contracts in cities where strikes are now on. Who could wish for better progress than this, two months before the time set for the shorter day to go into effect? Counting the newspaper men in other cities, fully one-half of the membership have the eight-hour day now, or have made arrangements for it.

Where is a typographical poet who will write us a suitable song of victory? There is yet work to do, and battles must still be fought, but there is not room for doubt as to the result. So give us the song to sing.

Labor creates all wealth. And don't you forget it.

Employers believe in unions—so long as they do nothing but pay sick and death benefits. They are good things—so long as the members don't try to have a voice in the terms of their employment. Employers will give us the glad hand so long as we do nothing for our own interests.

One Bloomington shop has a real dead stone. On the under side runs the legend, "———, died July 4, 1856, aged 82 years, 4 months and 18 days." The presence of such a piece of furniture should insure the regular appearance of the ghost.

When American workingmen attain a consciousness of their class interests such as is displayed by the workers of Russia and Italy, nothing can prevent their securing the shorter day. The solidarity necessary for a general strike has never yet been reached in America. The stronger and clearer the feeling of common interest becomes among all the working class, the easier will it be for them to secure a more just reward for their labor.

W. A. WALKER.

OFFICIAL BATTLE CRY OF THE I. T. U.

We propose to sell to the employer eight hours out of twenty-four, and we will do as we please with the remaining sixteen.

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GREED'S CRAFTY PLAN.

The God of Greed sat on his throne of skulls and bones all crossed
And watched his aids—his courtiers bold—perform their daily tasks.
Oft had he bidden them all of mankind t' enslave,
And now he shrieked, "The labor hosts have grown too strong by far;
The little toll my servants ask brings threats from them of war,
And yet they yield not half the sum I crave!"

The courtiers sped o'er hill and dale, in lusty, frantic haste,
Each fain to grab of plunder most to please his restless god;
No righteous plea their mad career could check.
All tricks and schemes of good or ill repute were tried in vain;
At last they found, through cunning brain, the way their ends to gain:
This cry was raised: "The open shop will wreck!"

They claimed their slaves true freedom lacked because of toilers' bands;
But told not what such freedom meant—to beg or steal or starve;
To sap Toil's strength and naught but blight to give.
This is the aim of would-be saints and sinners rich in guile,
Whose justice could uphold all thieves, and urge this plea the while:
"Let them go free! They have a right to live!"

To make of Toil a helpless slave, with hope all lost or dead,
Is Folly's dream, though judge and saint may strive to prove it true
With all Law's force deformed and bent to suit;
For Labor crushed again shall rise through Wisdom's use of might;
Its day shall dawn with splendor crowned, and clearer shine its light
To upward lift, and baffled Greed stand mute.

Chicago, Ill. ALEXANDER SPENCER.

WANTED—A COLONY SITE.

"As improvident as a printer" may not be a just comparison to—the printer. But nevertheless the prominent fact is ever in the foreground that many in their days of plenty do not provide for the future. To some the Home at Colorado Springs offers a haven when their usefulness is over or when sickness or disease prevents further work. But many are not in a position to enjoy the benefits the Home offers, on account of home ties. It is for these that I write.

To provide for this class I would establish a colony in some good, healthy location in the South, where early vegetables and fruits can be raised. The reason for selecting the South is that it offers so many more advantages that there is no comparison. It is a well-known fact that a very comfortable living can be made on from five to ten acres of land, which can be purchased for from $5 to $25 an acre. My idea would be to have some land company that has a good colony site open it up in from five to fifteen-acre tracts, the same to be paid for on the installment plan of either weekly or monthly payments. The payments could be so graded that the amount would not be missed. From what I have heard, I firmly believe that a colony of from 750 to 2,000 people could be easily obtained. The business of raising garden vegetables and fruit is readily learned, and yields a good, comfortable living.

I have been conducting a correspondence with several land companies, and some valuable suggestions have been offered. One is that the land company build a hothouse or greenhouse and place an experienced market gardener in charge, so all members could get their plants, seeds, etc., at a convenient time and at a reasonable price.

Then, with the profits of early fruit and vegetables, a cow and pig and some chickens, the time which many of us dread—when we are displaced by younger men—will be faced with a feeling of security not unmixed with joy, for the future has been provided for.

To establish such a colony, I would like to hear from those interested, and especially from land companies having colony sites, or from any railroads who would aid in the matter. Members knowing of a good site will kindly bring the same to notice of those who may be interested.

Clinton, Ill. RAYMOND BOWDEN.

NEW LONDON, CONN.

No. 159 is finishing the third month of its strike, and conditions are very satisfactory. There are only two "rats" in town, not including the three Judases who betrayed us on September 5. None of the struck shops are doing the usual amount of work. In the Utley shop there is one "rat," whom the proprietor would not have allowed in the shop prior to the strike. He is Henry M. King, of New York, grossly incompetent by his own confession to me. At the U. L. Printing Company there is one "rat," who is greatly deficient in ability as a printer. In that shop the windows have been painted, excluding light and a view of the Scotch rodent from the public. At the Bingham shop they are unable to turn out their work. One of the deserters had a severe attack of "eight-hour fever." From remorse and worry he was taken sick, which nearly resulted fatally. Two of the Bingham deserters are interested in a local orchestra and dance hall, and they have suffered a loss of considerably over $600 in patronage during this strike, and the end is not yet.

We see no cause to complain locally or nationally. All we need is firmness and a determination to "stand pat." We have right, justice, money and men on our side, and the "teapot" can never get anything to break that combination.

I wish to make a protest against a certain class of tourists who are going about "holding up" the striking cities. A short time ago one landed here with a Chicago card. He was given a meal at a restaurant. Then he tried to get $2 from a member of the executive committee. Not being successful, he tried to convince our president that he was a striker from Chicago, and wanted us to pay him several weeks' benefits. Such cases are frequent, and this is only one of several that have happened here.

We are paying an assessment here of 5 per cent, to be used as the strike committee may see fit. A canvass has been made among the merchants and other unions, and much good work has been done

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in the way of having the label on printing. The assessment is being used to aid that canvass in the way of printed matter, and to further assist the men who are on strike.

We are making a fight on the Westerly Times, a weekly paper printed in a "rat" shop here for distribution in Westerly, a town eighteen miles from here. Its circulation has been cut from 700 to less than 300, and the sheet is running more than eight "dead" ads. Many thanks are due the granite cutters' union of Westerly for its assistance. As the granite cutters have a membership of over 500 in the town, their efforts in our behalf are bound to count.

It gives me great pleasure to know that the 50-cent assessment won by such a large majority. It shows the spirit that animates the members of the International Typographical Union, and will give the "teapot" a jar in the solar plexus. Such a show of loyalty to our organization is unprecedented, and will have a tendency to weld us together more solidly than ever. When they come to realize what we will gain by this fight, and what it means to all our members, those who voted against the assessment will be sorry. This strike is for something more than the hour. It is for health, happiness, comfort, more home life, and many other things, and we can not afford to lose it, and will not. Let us all stick and work. We all know that, in the words of the poet, "Behind the clouds the sun is still shining," and it will shine for the International Typographical Union with increased splendor and brightness when this fight is won.

ROBERT TARRING.

In making my initial bow to other correspondents and the thousands of brother members who (like myself) would sooner have their week's pay confiscated than be robbed of their TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL, I humbly beg of the "talent" not to "read proof" too closely on my first attempt to "butt in" and add a few words in connection with our able secretary's report from New London, Conn. In last month's JOURNAL the Sioux City (Iowa) correspondent submitted in full a letter from my old "college chum," Hugh Saxon, who is now assistant city editor of the Los Angeles Express. Hugh's letter is particularly interesting to yours truly, as it mentions not a few of my old acquaintances of halcyon days. Some of them have passed over to the silent majority—others are still with us. It is some twelve or fourteen years ago that Hugh Saxon, Johnny Burke, Kid Nealon, Hart Hood and myself worked together in Trenton, N. J., and a few items from the capital of Jersey will perhaps be of some interest at this time.

There are few of the "old school" of traveling comps who do not remember Mrs. Phillips' boarding house on Perry street, under whose table were often stretched the pedal extremities of many distinguished members of our craft, among whom were James T. McGingan, Samuel Irving, Artie (Speck) White, Tommy Turner, Tommy Strathers, John Gibbons, Johnny Burke, Billy Bland, and others too numerous to mention. The girl who waited on the table became as well versed in "printerology" as the printers whom she served, and when one would call for "about half a stickful of coffee," a "galley full of baked beans," "pica slugs" (ginger snaps), etc., she never made an error.

One member of the "old guard" in Trenton is now at the Home—Eugene O'Hallaran.

Charles Phillips, Edward Fletcher, Robert E. Gottshalk and Capt. Matthew Austin have all passed away since my friend Hugh Saxon departed from the East.

I hope that Hugh will write to me after he sees this little story of mine, and a letter to P. O. Box 248, New London, Conn., will reach me O. K.

HARRY TIDGWELL.

NOTES FROM THE UNION PRINTERS' HOME.

William Austin Davis, manager of the Telegraph job department, has discovered the whereabouts of his father, whom he had not seen for seventeen years. The elder Davis was supposed to have died in the yellow fever quarantine at Jacksonville, Fla., in the epidemic of 1888, and his family was informed of his death. But, instead of dying, he secretly escaped, went to Fresno, Cal., and entered the newspaper business, and, with a brother-in-law, has been searching for his son several years. The father finally advertised in THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL last September under "Addresscs Wanted," and, the notice being read by W. A. Davis here, father and son were happily reunited. The elder Davis is seventy years old, and the son is a young man and an active member of No. 82.

John L. Kennedy, former president of Columbia Union No. 101, was a recent visitor to the Springs, and afterwards left for Washington, D. C. Mr. Kennedy is interested in the oil business, his brother having discovered a valuable "strike" on their ranch, sixteen miles east of the city.

Efforts are being made by Colorado "boosters" to secure from the railroads at least one fare for the round trip from all points to the International Typographical Union convention here next August, as well as to the Elks' national gathering in Denver about the same time.

Our friends are reminded that Christmas and New Year's are close by. May both be happy ones to everybody.

Thomas Conklin, from New York No. 6, died of consumption in the hospital annex October 22, aged fifty years. He was admitted to the Home about one week before his death. He was a native of Ireland, and had no relatives in this country. The funeral services were held at St. Mary's Church, and interment was in Evergreen. There ought to be some way to prevent sending a poor, afflicted fellow on an exhausting two-thousand-mile journey in such a weakened condition, thus hastening the end. But they keep on doing it.

The Martinette brothers, famous acrobats, who had a week's engagement at the Empire Theater, recently visited the Home and were entertained by Charley Loughlin.

Miss Laura W. Edinger, the Home's popular bookkeeper, who was employed first in this capacity in the first week in March, 1902, and who tendered her resignation early in October, terminated her

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services at the institution on Saturday, November 11. On the evening previous (Friday) she was invited to visit the assembly room and meet with the members, on which occasion she was made the recipient of a handsome hunting-case watch and fleur-de-lis pin, the gift of Home members exclusively. The lady left on Sunday, November 12, for Columbus, Ohio, which will be her place of residence in the future.

The Western Laborer of November 4 contained an able article entitled "The Great White Plague, Tuberculosis." The article is a commendable one; but the writer makes the unqualified assertion that at this Home "experienced medical skill is in charge and does what it can for the patients, but has not cured any of them." The October TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL contains the annual report of Superintendent Deacon, which states that seventeen tuberculosis patients left here able to work. As to whether they were permanently cured can not be determined, unless they relapse into their former condition. Without qualification (and the Laborer makes a positive assertion), it might be inferred that the Home treatment and climatic conditions are of no benefit, and thus do them an injustice. Suffice it to say that members have come here afflicted with tuberculosis, and have recovered sufficiently to go to work, and are still working, at the printing or other business.

The following are some of the typographical visitors recently registered on our book: Ernst Ebel, of German-American Union No. 9, of Chicago (and wife); Ralph Cleppenger, of Norris City, Ill.; Stanley Koeber, of Philadelphia No. 2; W. M. Leath, ex-secretary of Birmingham (Ala.) No. 104; Henry Meyer, of Colorado Springs No. 82; Curtis B. Haley, of Nashville, Tenn., proofreader (and wife); Frank Jacobs, of Philadelphia No. 2; Mrs. S. G. Hardin, of Ames, Iowa, editress; H. J. Reed, of Denver No. 49; G. S. Foxworthy, of Omaha, honorary member of Lincoln No. 209; H. G. Johnston, of New Orleans No. 17; C. W. Tyree, of Indianapolis No. 1; O. K. Judd, of Little Rock No. 92; John J. Hatch and Daniel McDevitt, of Philadelphia No. 2.

As the official list of arrivals and departures will be reported by Superintendent Deacon, we will merely state that Edward Blair, lately admitted from No. 3, was one of the Cincinnati strikers for the eight-hour day, and that William Mirick, of Minneapolis No. 42, whose case was appealed to the Toronto convention, was admitted October 29.

A letter from George J. Tucker, an old member of Chicago No. 16, who is spending a season at Los Angeles, says that fifty printers deposited cards with No. 174 during October, which has a membership of 336. There are many visiting typos there from towns where eight-hour strikes are unsettled.

Mrs. Nellie V. Wilson, admitted last March from Columbia Union No. 101, and the only lady resident of the Home, vacated November 4 and returned to Washington, improved somewhat, but not convalescent. The trouble is tuberculosis. She made hosts of friends while here, and all hope for her complete restoration to health.

Jim Williams, a former tuberculosis resident of the Home, but who learned the tonsorial art from a barber employed here, and ably filled that position for some years, is back again, working at his new trade at A. L. Patton's barber shop. He has been barbering in Arizona for some two years, but spent the past summer in Columbus, Ohio, his home city.

George Taylor, a former resident of the Home from Omaha, where he has been in business for some time past, called on us recently, en route for Los Angeles to spend the winter. He is totally blind, but travels and does business without a guide.

There were 3,057 visitors registered at the Home from May 1 to November 1, 1905. As many neglected to register, the number of visitors approximated 3,500. This is ahead of all previous records for six months.

Colorado Springs Union No. 82, at its November meeting, voted to donate the whole of the eight-hour assessment to the parent body, and also to pay from the local funds the 50-cent weekly assessment to the eight-hour fund for members who earned less than $10 per week. Great enthusiasm prevailed for the success of the movement, and it is evident that money will not be lacking here to make the eight-hour fight a victorious one throughout our jurisdiction.

Captain H. P. Macloon, of the Twenty-fifth Missouri volunteers, and an old resident of the Home from Denver Union No. 49, has received a medal from the National Association of the Battle of Shiloh Survivors, of which he is a member. The medal is a work of art, worthy to be worn by a survivor of the notable engagement of April 6-7, 1862, and Captain Macloon is naturally extremely proud of it. It is a composition pendant suspended from a log, on which is the word "Shiloh." In a circle around the face is the inscription: "The National Association of the Battle of Shiloh Survivors," and on the back the words: "We Now Drink from the Same Canteen." The front also shows the famous battlefield, a great wooded stretch of country, and the rear the arms of the order. A tiny coffee cup hangs from the bar immediately above the main portion of the medal. The association was formed at the recent encampment of the G. A. R. at Denver. A number of the 900 survivors of the battle live in Denver, but so far as is known Captain Macloon is the only survivor in Colorado Springs.

Don Davidson, a veteran printer of Colorado Springs, has discovered a new hair restorer. He "had no hair on top of his head" for several years, but since he has been working on a morning paper under electric light, it (the hair) is beginning to grow again.

"Deacon's All-Star Minstrels," supported by Fink's full orchestra, made their second annual appearance at the Home, November 9, in an elaborate program and gorgeous costumes. The first part included the time-honored minstrel features, with David Kenneth, jr., as interlocutor, A. D. Carrie and Mrs. C. M. Carter, "bones," and Charles M. Carter and Miss Laura Edinger, "tambos." The vocalists were William Irvine, John Maycock, Charles M. Loughlin, Ernest Webb,

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Frank Guiterez, Proctor Deacon, Miss Helene Vanderflute, Miss Ella Duff, Miss Helen Houghton, Miss Anna Knapp, Miss Helen Galbraith and Miss Henrietta Deacon, with Clarence D. Sears as director. New songs and "new" jokes were given. In the second part George P. Mesick gave a calisthenic stunt, demonstrating the poetry of motion; Charles M. Carter made his "farewell" appearance on the American stage; Master Proctor Deacon and little Miss Alma Carrie performed a sketch entitled "Strolling," and the show closed with a saxophone quartet. All but three of the performers were residents of the Home, and proved that we have stage talent equal to the best professionals.

Albert L. Stagg died in the hospital annex, of tuberculosis, November 12, 1905, aged forty-five years. He was admitted from New York Union No. 6 about five weeks before his demise. Funeral services were held at the Home the following Tuesday by Rev. E. Evans Carrington, and interment was in Evergreen. O. LANGFORD.

Colorado Springs, Colo.

DAYTON, OHIO.

It is doubtful if there is in the United States a city in which organized labor has had to battle so strenuously for existence as in Dayton. Here was started what is now the manufacturers' association, from which has grown, like barnacles on a ship's side, the other organizations of the employers, sailing under the names of citizens' alliances, employers' associations, etc., all over the United States.

The mouthpiece of the Dayton association, known here as the "riding delegate," frequently belches forth his tirades against labor unions, and has several times publicly asserted he would, inside of three years, destroy every vestige of unionism in Dayton, and in order to hold his job as secretary of the employers' association he has his monthly, sometimes weekly, proclamation issued that the unions are annihilated.

At the present time there are in Dayton fifty-four unions, whose members compose the very essentials of trade organizations, and are of more actual force at the present time than when the same unions, several years ago, represented a much larger membership. But today they represent the very foundation of the movement in Dayton, and are again carefully and steadily increasing in membership and influence.

Typographical Union No. 57 has paid scarcely any attention to this blatant "dickey bird," and has gone forward in her efforts to establish the eight-hour day. But when the committee, in June, submitted the first eight-hour agreement to our employers in the book and job trade, this "Meddlesome Mattie" tried to frighten the committee by publishing a "notice," on May 31, 1905, headed, "To Law-Abiding and Financially Responsible Members of the Union," in which the threat was made that if any employer incurred loss through action of the union in causing strike and consequent damage to the firms involved, damage suits would be instituted against property-owning members of the union. It was signed by the "Dayton Employers' Association," and meant to intimidate our membership through the probable entry of suits against some of our thrifty and home-owning members.

The eight-hour committee persisted in its laudable efforts to secure the eight-hour day, and after repeated rebuffs and a policy in vogue here of not holding any conference with labor unions or committees, they succeeded in getting the signatures of sixteen firms, which employ the majority of our members. The firms which have agreed to establish the eight-hour day January 1, 1906, are as follows: The Pirstle Press, Lander Printing Company, Karl Karstaedt, Stevens & Stevens, Cooper Medicine Company, Herman Rau, O'Donnell Bros. Sweetman Printing Company, Bernard Hill, Kinnard Manufacturing Company, Dayton Paper Novelty Company, William Tucker, Wagner Printing Company, John C. Ely, Ohio Printing Company and Henry F. Colby. All the newspaper offices have been working the eight-hour day for the past four years, and employ nearly sixty of our members.

Those who refused to sign the agreement are members of the local typothetæ, associated with the Employers' Association, and are determined to "make an example of No. 57, as a warning to other unions." These typothetæ shops employed forty-two of our members, and on Saturday, November 4, the men, by action of the union, were ordered out.

On November 2 six true blues walked out of the Reynolds & Reynolds Company plant (who posted an open shop notice), and since that time the firm has been scattering its work all over the commonwealth in hopes of keeping up appearances. They have secured so far only two automatons, who make motions like printers, and are helped by the pressmen in the factory.

On October 2 the typothetæ published its declaration of an open shop, but the union instructed all members to remain at work until any of them started to employ non-union men, to reduce the wages, increase the hours, or violate any of the other trade regulations.

On Tuesday, October 31, the U. B. Publishing House, the representative of the United Brethren Church, whose local manager is W. R. Funk, put to work a non-union Christian soldier from Chambersburg, Pa., and fourteen men and the apprentices called time. This convinced No. 57 that the time was ripe for decisive action, and on Saturday following the committee was instructed to visit all offices which had refused our request, and call the men out. They called the card men from the Bartel Printing Company and the Dayton Blank Book and Printing Company. Brelsford's and Johnson's men also walked out promptly.

The situation today is that about thirty men are out and the typothetæ is scouring the woods and hill tops in futile attempts to secure competent workmen. The bluff has been rung on us in phonographic repetition style that they could immediately fill all situations vacated by our members, but they can not make good.

Now that the contest is on, No. 57 is deter-

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mined to secure the eight-hour banner, and will wage the battle until hades freezes over before crying enough. We have never yet surrendered in a contest, and the spirit among our members now is that nothing short of victory for the eight-hour day shall cause us to cease our efforts for an instant. Card men are urged to avoid Dayton until the typothetæ is persuaded to deal intelligently with our committee.

There are but two other shops, employing five men, that are under the typothetæ's domination, but will not affect the situation materially. The National Cash Register is not included in the present call.

The energetic eight-hour committee is using headquarters room in the Central Block, and guarding closely the union's interests. There can be but one outcome, and that is the eight-hour day by January 1, 1906. WILLIAM HUDOFF.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Nearly sixty members of the union were present at the October meeting, their interest in the proposition to substitute a weekly 50-cent assessment for the one-half of one per cent collected since last January undoubtedly causing the large attendance. The vote on that question, fifty-two to six, is indicative of the sentiment of the members as a whole, for it is proper to presume that nearly all those members who were opposed to the assessment were present and voted against it. A motion was adopted unanimously to pay the assessment of members out of work from the union's treasury. Notice of the adoption of the 50-cent proposition by the entire membership of the International Typographical Union was received on October 9, and the first collection was made on the 10th.

The committee on newspaper scale reported and the matter was referred to the November meeting with order of notice in the call.

Mr. Richardson, delegate to the Boston conference of New England printers, reported the result of that meeting.

The union voted to hold a special meeting on some evening in November for the exclusive consideration of proposed changes in the constitution.

The financial secretary's report for the month showed the largest collections in the history of No. 33, and the membership is also at high-water mark.

John A. Belcher has purchased the interest of the late John J. Minchin in the John F. Greene Company.

Three members of No. 33 were candidates for office at the November election—William Palmer for representative to the general assembly in East Providence, George B. Sullivan for alderman in the Sixth ward of Pawtucket, and Eugene T. Dion for councilman in the Second ward of Central Falls. Dion alone was elected.

In appointing delegates from Rhode Island to the immigration commission, to be held in New York city in December under the auspices of the National Civic Federation, Governor Utter recognized organized labor by naming George B. Sullivan, of No. 33, and Thomas F. Kearney, president of the Providence Building Trades Council.

Fire did serious injury in the press room of the Evening Telegram at about 5 A. M. on October 17, and also did slight injury in the composing room and other portions of the establishment. Work was only interrupted in the press room. The Pawtucket Evening Times placed its plant at the disposal of the Telegram management, and four automobiles were used to transfer the forms from one office to the other, a distance of about four miles. The Evening News also proffered assistance. The loss was fully covered by insurance. One of the presses was repaired and in commission four days after the fire.

A. D. Scougal, of Sioux City, in the November JOURNAL, recalls the names and whereabouts of many of the oldtimers, among them that of Franklin Heimbach, now located in Jackson, Miss. In connection with the work of the souvenir committee of No. 33, Heimbach recently sent the following reminiscences of a visit he made to Providence twenty years ago:

I worked in Providence in the spring of 1885. Charles P. Stiles, Charley Ayres, Daniel Wilson and William A. Orahood (killed by cars) were there together. We all worked on the Evening Telegram. They were a fine lot of gentlemen caseholders. Richard Faulkner was chairman, and in handing out copy mornings, if the regular was not there when time was called, he would hand the take to the nearest sub. This beat anything I had ever seen. If the regular came up the stairs at that moment he was lost and had to go back again, and the chances were he would go right across the street to the old Englishman's and get himself a glass of ale to drown his bad luck. We were all western printers, and it was some time before we got used to drinking ale with scarcely a six-point foam to it.

Another thing that was very agreeable to us was four times to draw money during the week. Three times a week the foreman (James Russell) would come around, after the paper had gone to press, and ask subs and all how much they wanted to draw.

Charley P. Stiles and I had the cheapest room there I ever had in my life. It only cost $1.25 a week for two, and, whether we had in a day or not, we could borrow that much from the first man we met.

They used to play policy there then, and have the numbers telegraphed from Louisville, Ky. Well, one morning we were in the old Englishman's retreat, and I suggested that three of us subs put in 10 cents apiece and each play the number of the slugholder he worked for the day previous, as we all had worked. I worked on five, Stiles on nineteen, and a gentleman whose name I forgot on twenty-six. That evening we were all sitting in the aforesaid Englishman's, when another printer came and wanted to look at our ticket, saying that he thought we had won, as he had been there in the morning and heard us making up the "gig." I had the ticket, and hurried around there (as we were about out of change then), and what do you think? Our three numbers were in the first five numbers on the blackboard. We got a dollar for every cent invested, so I came back to the saloon with $30. The third party to the investment was asleep in a chair, and we could not wake him up. So we had several rounds of drinks immediately, and I told the old Englishman that the sleeper had won $5 (instead of $10), and when he woke up to give it to him. We had use for the money, and I did not see how a man asleep could appreciate more than $5, because he could not buy fast enough.

The answer to the notification of the union that it would demand an eight-hour day on the 1st of

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next January, the date when the present agreement with the local typothetæ expires, was received on November 15 by President O'Conner. Following is the letter:

Providence Typographical Union No. 33, Providence, R. I.:

GENTLEMEN—I beg to inform you that at a meeting of the Master Printers' Association of Rhode Island, held this afternoon, the following vote was unanimously passed:

That the secretary be instructed to inform Providence Typographical Union No. 33, that it is not within the province of the Master Printers' Association of Rhode Island to discuss the eight-hour day, that being a matter which is entirely under control of the United Typothetæ of America.

Respectfully yours,
BENJAMIN P. MOULTON, Secretary.

The union held a special meeting on that evening for the purpose of considering the report of the committee on constitution, and the communication from the master printers was received during the meeting and read to the members by President O'Conner. WILLIAM CARROLL.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

Nashville Union No. 20 did the proper thing when it decided to send all of its eight-hour fund to the International headquarters, and also to send in advance to headquarters a sum equivalent to four weeks' assessment under the newly adopted 50-cent plan. The action was taken at a special meeting by a unanimous vote. No. 20 favored the 50-cent assessment proposition by a vote of 149 to 6, which is nearly twenty-five to one—not a bad vote by any means, although it should have been unanimous. The credit for this good showing is very largely due to John A. Aul, Claude H. Gill and Albert E. Hill, who worked unceasingly to create interest in and carry the proposition to a successful conclusion when the time for voting arrived. At the same time they were heartily seconded by a large portion of our members, who are anxious that eight hours shall be an accomplished fact when January 1, 1906, rolls around. Our members fully appreciate the valuable assistance from other sources, and especially the action of the unions which have sent in their entire eight-hour funds, and also that of the American Federation of Labor. The outlook to us looms brightly.

Frank A. Wood, who was one of No. 20's representatives in the St. Louis convention, last year, has departed for the Printers' Home to reside until good health returns, and his many friends hope that may not be long.

Financial Secretary H. J. Loser is rapidly recovering from a long siege of serious illness.

The state federation of labor meets in January in Memphis. No. 20 is entitled to one delegate.

At this writing A. E. Hill, president of No. 20, is in Pittsburg, representing the trades and labor council in the American Federation of Labor convention.

We printers are quick to demand that the politicians use the label on their printing. Do we demand it when we make purchases? Don't all say "yes" at the same time. But be consistent.

B. A. RATTERREE.

HARTFORD, CONN.

One hundred book and job printers are out in Hartford, the city of great insurance companies and world-famous industries; the city which boasts of the greatest wealth and the greatest beauty of any city of its size in America; the city known far and near among the printing craft for the immenseness of the printer's product, the high standard of efficiency required, and the permanency of the business interests which support so well our printing establishments. Just think of it, brothers, how ludicrous it is, coming from Hartford: only 100 job compositors—employed by concerns all of which are known to be in a prosperous condition, and about one-half employed by one large corporation which almost daily boasts, publicly, that the individual wealth of its stockholders is so vast that they can easily forget all about the printing business—a mere handful of men, having difficulty in securing fair conditions in fair Hartford! So it is we have had nothing to do for nine weeks. But who has been idle? Not this 100! The typothetæ have made strenuous efforts to fill our places, trying their level best to break the back of No. 127, that our situation in all New England may be weakened; but somehow the few strikebreakers who have been imported "do not like the town." In spite of the support of the various associations which has been pledged to our employers, we are still masters of the situation, for here we stand, as nine weeks ago, without one desertion, and here we will stand until we receive a square deal. Not one of us would desire to return to work until the whole body returns, and with our heads up. Not more than fifteen strikebreakers (male and female) are employed in our places, and by the time this letter is before you it is safe to say there will be less. Turkeys are not distributed in Hartford printing offices on Thanksgiving, therefore we will not forfeit ours if we are still "pressing bricks" on November 30, or even December 25. We expect to eat turkey just the same. In spite of our long rest no member appears to feel badly about it; all are now well acquainted with each other, and every one is cheerful. The only long faces in town are those behind roll tops. The problem before them has become serious. Many reports of their intentions have come to us, but just how they are to obtain substitutes for the 100 union men they have turned down is not yet clear. Some declare their intention to suspend business, some to retire from business, and some to "run their own business." This last idea is the most popular one, I believe, but there are those among them who still maintain that scabs had rather live in Hartford than anywhere under the sun. Then, too, comes the "trade school," but that is too slow, you know. Last, but not to be lost sight of, is a plan to introduce "good Christian girls" into one plant at least, and learn them the business; raise them, so to speak. This seems to me the most attractive proposition of all. Just think what a model print shop would develop: no swearing, no spitting on the floor, no whistling (but there would be talking), no fresh-air fiend cooling his aching head on a zero morning with another's win-

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dow, no politics, no chapel, no prize-fight talk; the windows would be washed every six months at the most, new clean sinks would be installed, plenty of clean towels, toilet soap, etc., electric lights would be placed in the most convenient positions, every one would have a whole frame to herself (the girls won't stand for crowding); delicate natures would necessitate perfect ventilation, and steam would be on before Thanksgiving; stools with cushions would be introduced, new frames would be installed of uniform height, with a space underneath to extend the knees, the floor would be swept carefully by experienced hands, lockers would be provided, palm leaf fans would be furnished in summer, and the proprietor would have a smile for every one when he entered the room. So let them come, boys, and we'll look for a chance to sub.

No. 127 has not a woman's auxiliary, but we have women in our families nevertheless: women true-blue and constant, as they have recently demonstrated in a novel and most creditable manner. A paragraph was published in one of the Hartford dailies intimating that the wives of the striking job printers were not thoroughly in accord with our contention for the eight-hour day, and that the daily questioning we received at home would be apt to cause some of us to weaken.

The pot boiled!

A letter vigorously denying the attitude implied was at once circulated among them and signed by thirty-nine, which was practically unanimous; a few could not be readily found. Their committee secured the immediate publication of this letter in the offending paper. They lauded our efforts and determination in the cause for which we are contending, and announced their allegiance in no unmistakable terms. It goes without saying that they were favored with "scare heads" in morning and evening papers, and their names wound up the letter. We will quote you a part of what they said, that you may see how our wives really stand after these many weeks, which firmness and steadfastness only reflects our own, and further than that we know is universal:

A strike in the printing craft is bound to obtain publicity, so great is the demand for the product, and hence the importance of the event; therefore, we assume all readers of this paper to be familiar with the printers' situation. In the above paragraph it appears to us that our position is misunderstood. It is hardly conceivable that the wives of the Hartford printers could thus enter any protest against the advancement of such a reform as the adoption of an eight-hour workday means for us all. We firmly believe the adoption of the eight-hour workday a purely reform measure. To prolong life, to promote mental advancement, and to create happiness among the mechanical class, it seems to us to be a measure absolutely necessary, and we hopefully look forward to the time when eight hours will become a universal standard as a day's work among all mechanics and working people.

It is true that a strike to attain, is not regarded by part of the public as a dignified measure to resort to, but an achievement justifies this means when no other method is accessible. We regret that the employing printers of Hartford could not "see their way clear" to grant what seems to be so reasonable a demand without recourse to a strike by their employes, but we, the undersigned wives of job printers in Hartford, most earnestly deny any such attitude as that ascribed to us, and herein affirm our allegiance to the cause for which our husbands and other members of the Hartford Typographical Union are contending.

Will you kindly publish this with our signatures that our real sentiments will be known?

The strike headquarters of No. 127 is central labor union hall, large, light, well ventilated and warm, carpeted and most comfortably furnished with upholstered settees, chairs, etc., equipped with electric lights and gas, has three large anterooms containing plenty of card tables and comforts, and overlooks City Hall square, the most central point in Hartford's business section. It is, in fact, a very agreeable place to pass our time when not "busy." While waiting for the curtain to rise on something better we are amused in part by Frank's phonograph, Shorty's songs, Barnard's stories, Saunders' jokes, McCreary's information, Gray's experiences, McQuade's dilemma, Geer's latest hit, the sympathy of the Hartford Courant, Joseph's smile, and an occasional "smile" from some unexpected quarter, so you see we are not so bad off in some respects.

This attempt of the typothetæ to demoralize our union forces is doomed to failure. Every day we remain unrecognized only serves to cement us the stronger together, and were I an employer I would never invite a union to demonstrate to me its entire strength—rather would I yield early, and thus leave the union in doubts as to my own inability to resist their request or demand. If I feared the union I would keep it in the dark as to its own power as long as possible. I would not regard an endurance test with my employes as good business policy when it would be the means of wiping out my dividends. The financial support of combined business interests would not suffice to make my labors in life profitable, and the moral support I might receive from such combinations I would not expect to strengthen my position in social life. But I am not an employer. S. N. BARTLETT.

SCRANTON, PA.

For the second time this year the grim reaper, Death, has laid its hand heavily on our beloved union, and this time has taken from our midst Edward Frothingham. Having been here but a short time, he was beloved by all who knew him, and when I think of the pleasant disposition he was endowed with I recall to memory the following:

The thing that goes the farthest
  Toward making life worth while,
That costs the least and does the most,
  Is just a pleasant smile;
It's full of worth and goodness, too,
  With manly kindness blent,
It's worth a million dollars,
  And it doesn't cost a cent.

One applicant was admitted to membership at our last meeting. Membership is growing steadily.

Now doth the eager candidate
  Begin to fret and wonder,
And ask himself where he is at,
  And if so, why, by thunder!

William Neuber, for a number of years a foreman in the International Correspondence School printery, severed his connection with that firm re-

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cently and left immediately for Deposit, N. Y., where he has accepted a position similar to the one he held while here, with the Outing Publishing Company. A few tokens of esteem were tendered him before he took his departure.

A joint celebration and banquet on Benjamin Franklin's birthday, January 17, is under consideration by the various bodies connected with the printing trade. No. 112 will be represented by the following committee: William Corless, M. W. Walton, C. A. Keller, M. H. Millard and G. L. Newbold.

Quite a number of our flock journeyed to Wilkes Barre, Sunday, November 5, and convened in extraordinary session with the prints of that "hamlet" by the Susquehanna. After spending the afternoon and evening pleasantly, the boys left for home, feeling that some good had been accomplished.

The 50-cent assessment went through "a-hummin'." That's good unionism.

Each report coming from headquarters shows increased gains for the eight-hour issue.

Wonder what has become of the ex-delegates' association? Is it still in existence.

"Mickey" Flynn, ex-Toronto, 1905, was in town recently displaying a Princeton (N. J.) card.

Our union had the honor of entertaining a committee from Wilkes Barre Union at the last meeting.

'Tis yours to stand outside the gate.
There in the cold to watch and wait
Upon the pavements cold and hard,
If you forget to bring your card.

It is did. W. C. LAMPING.

ALBANY, N. Y.

There were only thirty-seven votes against the 50-cent assessment in No. 4's vote. Not so bad as it might have been, but it would have graced No. 4 better to have voted unanimously for it.

The State Printers' Benefit Society has decided to admit to its benefits any member of No. 4 who is not physically incapacitated by old age or chronic disease. Applications may be made to the officers or any member in good standing. The fee to join is 25 cents, and the dues are 10 cents per week, payable in advance. The benefits are $8 per week for sickness, limited to seven weeks in any one year, and a burial benefit of $35.

While No. 4 will have to pay to the International Union 50 cents on each and every member we carry on our roll each week, whether the same are working or not, yet the burden has been arranged by vote at the November meeting so as to permit partial or complete exemption from the assessment of such members as may be wholly or partially unemployed, the deficit to be paid from the treasury of the union. All members earning $10 or more pay the 50 cents; those earning $7.50 and less than $10 will pay 25 cents, and those earning less than $7.50 are exempt.

The Argus Company has made application to enter into the newspaper publishers' agreement with the International Typographical Union.

We beg to differ with Mr. Chinn, of Toronto, in his assertion in the last issue of THE JOURNAL that Toronto Union No. 91, in proportion to population, is the largest union in the world. Toronto has an estimated population of 225,000 and No. 91 claims 800 members, or about 3½ members to each one thousand population. Albany, N. Y., has about 100,000 population, and No. 4 a membership that ranges from 425 to 450, or from 4¼ to 4½ to the thousand. Toronto, on the same basis, would have over 1,000 members. We believe No. 4 easily holds the banner for size in proportion to population.

Fred Blanck had a long letter recently from Herbert H. Steele. Herbert is back among his old friends in San Francisco, but likes to keep green his memories of old Albany events and faces.

Uncle "Bill" Mahan takes a lively interest in the new ladies' auxiliary of the label league. His aid and advice in advancing the purposes of this organization are duly appreciated by the ladies.

Timothy J. Sheehy, ex-delegate to the Washington convention, in 1903, is now the editor of the labor department of the Times-Union.

Charlie Bauer is another member of the Brandon chapel to take unto himself a wife. The happy event occurred in October.

We stated last month that Ed Winne was reading proof on the Argus. He took the job during the recent strike, but on the settlement of the trouble and the signing of the Weed-Parsons Company he went back to them and resumed his old position in the proofroom.

At this writing work is getting lively with the Argus Company. Several machine operators (among them being James Fraser, Charles A. Fry and R. J. Bowers, of the old Hamilton street chapel) have lately been added. William S. Mahan has also joined the proofroom contingent.

James Lane, an erstwhile Albany "print," but now a member of "Big 6," was in town for a short time early in November.

James H. Cahill and William J. Carmody, two members of No. 4, and respectively democratic candidates for supervisor of the fifth ward and alderman of the sixth ward, went down to defeat in the general landslide in favor of the republican city ticket on election day. They want to get on to a municipal ownership ticket next time.

Ex-President M. J. Sullivan is back again as secretary of the central federation, and also being secretary of No. 4 keeps him on the jump. He is a good man in the right place.

Every printer voted for the eight-hour amendment to the state constitution.

Occasionally we meet a member of the union who declares that he seldom if ever looks into his copy of THE JOURNAL when it comes into his home each month. It hardly seems possible that there can be any one who, being a member of an organization into which he pays more or less of his earnings each week, month after month and year after year, but what would be somewhat interested in what is going on within the field of its usefulness, and if so, where they could find that interest better represented than in our TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL. Some appear to have been piqued because, in the first place, they were "forced" to give up an extra nickel a month for it, "forcing it upon them," they say, "whether they wanted it or

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not," and for that reason refusing to read it or look into it even—cutting off their nose to spite their face, as it were. These are the same members who are the greatest kickers on whatever the union does, though they will never attend a meeting in the endeavor to have the work done right. We are glad to say that we haven't many of this class in No. 4, and so far as the reading of THE JOURNAL goes, once let them get into the habit of reading all the good things in it each month, they find it can not come often enough to suit them. There are others of our members who complain of not getting their JOURNALS as they should; for instance, one member of the Brandon chapel said to me the other day that he hadn't received his JOURNAL for several months, although he had notified the chairman of the fact and given his address several times. To all such I say, while our officers and chairmen are always ready to aid in this matter, yet what we leave to other people to do sometimes goes undone, and that the best thing for a member to do when he makes any change necessitating a change in the address of his JOURNAL is to take a postal card himself, write on it his old address and the new one to which he wishes it sent, sign it with his name, and address it to J. W. Bramwood, Newton Claypool building, Indianapolis, Ind., and the trick will be done with one-quarter the fuss and bother of the other way. For a union printer to be without his JOURNAL, or to leave it unread when it comes to him, would be exhibiting as much folly as for a merchant to never look into the account books in which his accountants have kept the record of his business transactions.

The 50-cent assessment adds quite a little to the routine work of our various officers and chapel chairmen. However, it is all in a good cause, and none complain.

Samuel H. Clark, for many years a proofreader at the Hamilton street branch of the J. B. Lyon Company, died very suddenly early Wednesday morning, November 1. Mr. Clark was sixty-four years old, and while he had not been feeling in the best of health for the few weeks previous thereto, yet he was at work right up to the day of his death.

Alexander Diack was admitted a member of No. 4 at the November meeting. Mr. Diack runs a small job office in Rensselaer, just across the Hudson river from Albany.

The label league is preparing for a monster anniversary meeting for February next. A joint committee consisting of twenty members, five from the central federation, five ladies from the woman's auxiliary and ten from the label league, is making the arrangements.

In mentioning our newly or lately wedded printers this fall, I believe I overlooked the fact that Martin A. Cox, of the Beaver street office of the J. B. Lyons Company, was happily married the day after our late strike was amicably settled.

"Eddie" Jones, for many years a linotype operator at the Hamilton street office, is now operating for the Weed-Parsons Company. Ed held a "sit" some years ago in the government printing office at Washington. CHARLES H. WHITTEMORE.

CHARLESTON, W. VA.

No. 146 continues to move along in the right direction. Almost all the membership are at work, although business in the various offices is hardly so good as last month.

We most cheerfully sent our little mite for the continuance of the eight-hour movement, and are preparing to send the 50 cents per week when it is called for.

Everything here continues lovely for the inauguration of eight hours on January 1.

Let's keep hustling and eight hours is bound to come all right. The sentiment of the convention at Toronto seemed to voice the sentiments of all union people of the jurisdiction, and this is no time to "lay down." The well-disciplined action of all union men in this strike must appeal to all union well wishers and must command the respect of all, even the typothetæ.

Let's keep on and we'll win out.

D. C. LOVETT, JR.

INSTANCES OF "MONEY MADNESS."

The following is from the Philadelphia Ledger of November 5:

SONS LOCK OUT FATHER IN LABOR UNION DISPUTE—REFUSAL TO SIGN AGREEMENT COSTS THE ELDER INNES HIS JOB AT THE INNES PRINTING COMPANY.

William T. Innes, sr., a union printer, has been locked out by his sons, W. T. Innes, jr., and Edward K. Innes, printers and publishers, of 1311 Sansom street.

Innes, sr., has for many years been a member of Typographical Union No. 2. The union is fighting for eight hours, and Innes, sr., stands by the union.

The two sons are members of the typothetæ, the master printers' association, which last week decided to discharge any man who will not give up the eight-hour demand and sign a three-year agreement to work nine hours a day. The Innes brothers went to their father, who was foreman in their composing room, and asked him, as well as the other employes, to sign the master printers' agreement.

"Well, I don't believe any of the boys here will sign your agreement. I know I will not," said Innes, sr. "I am a union man, and a union man I will be whether I can work here or not."

"Well, if you don't sign you can not work here," said one of the sons to his journeyman father.

"All right, boys, here I go," answered Innes, sr. "I will not give up my card for ten jobs."

Innes, sr., went immediately to the headquarters of the printers' union, in Odd Fellows' temple, and reported himself locked out.

The above item recalls to the mind of the writer a similar incident which illustrates the symptoms of "money madness" that seize some people of the Parry class.

During the winter of the Pittsburg newspaper strike I was in that city one day, and called at the headquarters of the union to learn how things were progressing. During my visit there some one pointed out to me Charley Barr, a member of No. 7, brother of A. J. Barr, publisher of the Post, and at that time the dominant spirit in the conspiracy that had been organized to fight No. 7.

Some time after leaving the union rooms I passed Charley on the street and spoke to him. During our brief talk he said: "Albert was after

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me to go to work, and said he would give me $30 a week for every week I am able to work and $20 for every week I am not able to work. I said, 'No, Albert, I know I have a family of ten at home, but I have held a card from the union for thirty years, and I can not give it up and go back on the boys now. I can not go back on the union now. I am willing to work, but not under present conditions, nor until this trouble is settled. I suppose I'll have to hunt for another job, Albert, to keep my family from want.'"

Charley Barr, old and gray-haired and insufficiently clad, shambled across the street to a restaurant, which the union patronized, as a bitter cold gale blew up the avenue.

I have often been amazed at the heartless inhumanity of man to man and kindred to its kind, and equally so at the unswerving loyalty of men to principle.

If employers could only realize that their employes are not their enemies, and are equally interested in the prosperity of their business, but are forced to organize to obtain a just share of the products of labor, how soon would the "labor problem" solve itself and there be peace and happiness where now is discontent and suspicion!

Carlisle, Pa. J. MEDE LININGER.

FRESNO, CAL.

The label committee is up and doing all the time. The latest to its credit is one of the largest department stores in the San Joaquin valley (having branches all through the valley), which has given notice to all printers that hereafter all work done for them must bear the union label.

Now that the wintry winds are blowing (but not here), the trend of the tourist print is California-ward. Seldom a day passes but what one or more "tours" drop in, say "hello," and pass on to the next station.

William (Windy) Taylor, aged eighty-one years, died on the 5th of November. He was a charter member of San Francisco Union.

The Fresno Tribune, which began its existence about the first of September, 1905, has already begun to make additional improvements. A web press is the latest, the old one being inadequate to print the papers necessary for the growing circulation.

Major Demmett, a member of Fresno Union, a veteran of the Mexican war, has applied for admission to the Home at Colorado Springs.

Two more machines in town, making a total of ten. The latest additions are a double-decker for the Republican and one for the Democrat.

At the last meeting of No. 144 the proposed assessment of 50 cents per week was voted on, and after the count of the ballots the president announced that the vote was unanimous. Are there any more at home like us?

Leroy Hastings and Harry G. Butler, recent arrivals from Columbus, Ohio, became homesick a few weeks ago, and the boys were up against it as to what the outcome would be. The latter part of October we were next, as the girls arrived from the east and a double-decker wedding took place, and from all appearances the siege of "homesickness" has disappeared.

A few days after the double-decker had been installed in the Democrat the larger part of a page in the paper was devoted to the description of the machine, and the closing lines read: "That Harry Conner, our expert machinist, assembled the 4,000 parts in record-breaking time." A few days later an old farmer came in and, after watching the machine for a few moments, turned to the operator and said: "Be you the feller that put her up?" Conner replied "Yes." After a short pause the farmer said: "I've got a new hay rake out home. Do you think you be able to get five kinds of hay out of that?" After the visitor had departed Conner turned to one of the operators and inquiringly asked: "Do you think the old man was jollying me?'

HARRY BLUMENTHAL.

COFFEYVILLE, KAN.

John Reeds, our secretary, is mourning the loss of his old-time friend, Jim Walker, who died at Fort Scott, Saturday, November 11. Mr. Walker was president of the Fort Scott Union at the time of his death.

The Record has changed from a morning to an afternoon paper. No kick has been heard from any of the printers on the change.

G. F. Fancher, who served his time in the Free Press office, Detroit, Mich., is now foreman of the Journal office. He hails from the Iola Register.

Grace Thompson and Frank Rector are married. They kept the marriage a secret to their "typo" friends for a long time.

Only two votes were cast against the eight-hour assessment here.

No. 578 held an adjourned meeting Sunday, November 12, and adopted a new constitution and by-laws and scale of prices.

Well, our eight hours are up, and we refuse to send in another line, so "thirty" is in from No. 578.

MYLO G. KARR.

NORFOLK, VA.

The committee from the central labor union of this city and the board of governors of the Jamestown exposition, after conferences lasting for many months, have come to an agreement. All skilled labor on the exposition buildings shall be done by union mechanics, as also all printing must show the label. This is a big victory for organized labor, as great pressure was brought to bear against such an agreement.

The structural trades alliance has taken initiatory steps toward the building of a labor temple in this city. Committees are at work, and much of the capital for same has been subscribed. Such a building has been long needed here, and will be welcomed.

The Virginian-Pilot will have by this time moved into their new building. The building was constructed solely for a printing plant, and is a model. The sheet will print a colored supplement in the future.

A large number of offices here have signed for

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the eight-hour day, though no demands will be made on the typothetæ until the existing contracts expire on March 26, 1906.

The Food and Drink Publishing Company, of New York city, will, after the 1st of January, 1906, publish their paper in this city. It is not known at the present time to what extent their appearance here will affect the trade. The entire plant will be brought to this city, and no doubt afford employment to quite a few comps.

We welcome a new addition to the industry in this city in the firm of the Commercial Printing Company. The promoters are Norfolk people. They have a model shop, have signed the eight-hour agreement, and, though a small shop now, have shown unmistakable signs that they intend to grow.

Just at this time there are a good many globe-trotters passing through this city on the way to their winter quarters in the south.

Well, here's hoping that we may see you at the Jamestown exposition and the International Typographical Union convention here in 1907.

ELWOOD F. MOORE.

TYPOTHETÆ TACTICS.

As a member of No. 11, Memphis, it is right amusing to me to observe the clumsy tactics being practiced by the big rat shops in trying to induce the "country printer" to come to the cities, "where everything is sunshine and bliss," and work for a "big salary" ONLY nine hours a day. It was only today I was over to see my banker, and he had a very pathetic circular letter from the Dorsey Printing Company, Dallas (that good friend of the unions), in which they had the nerve to say the printers wanted them to sign a contract that would be in direct violation of the federal laws; and that they wanted them to raise their wages, which they could not do. They closed the "spiel" by asking him to kindly notify some deserving young printer that there was a job waiting for him in Dallas at good wages. Well, if they get any results from that method it will be more than they got from this town.

A few days ago an agent for Buxton & Skinner, St. Louis, called one of my men up by 'phone and "spit" out a long story (it sounded just like a street fair spiel) about what a fine job he had for him in St. Louis, $19.50 per and only nine hours; would refund his railroad fare. He said it was not a "scab" shop, but an open one, and that both union and non-union worked together. Of course, he did not think my man was a union man in this little country town, but he knows it now, and we believe the reply he got will cause him to remember Cotton Plant many years after we have won the eight-hour strike.

A circular letter from a Cleveland (Ohio) house, addressed to a prominent business man here, found its way to our desk (having missed his waste basket, we presume) a few days ago, and it was along the same lines as the Dorsey letter. I can not remember the name.

The country printers of Arkansas are an intelligent set of men, and those who do not carry an International Typographical Union card next to their heart are willing to join as soon as they get to a town where there is a union, and if the offices in the big cities that are fighting the union are depending on getting non-union country printers from this state they had just as well give up.

I am a member of No. 11 and take this method of informing my many union friends that I am editor and publisher of The Hustler at this place, and that we are pretty small, but everything is union from cellar to garret.

We must, we will, we shall win.

Cotton Plant, Ark. JAMES I. HAWK.

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

This is the first time, to my recollection, of any correspondence in THE JOURNAL from No. 137. Our new scale went into effect on November 1, and we will begin the new year as an eight-hour town. When the new eight-hour scale was presented to the proprietors it certainly struck a snag. An open shop was asked, but the members of No. 137 would have none of that, and demanded the signing of the scale strictly on the eight-hour basis. After many meetings and much parleying the two morning newspapers, the Democrat and Journal, signed. Then but one newspaper office was left, the Evening Tribune. The management of that paper absolutely refused to sign and submitted a proposition to their employes which advanced the wages of ad-men $1.50 per week, and the machine men, in some instances, $3. Organizer T. H. Dolan, of Pittsburg, was sent here to adjust matters, and I am glad to say that now everything is in good running order, and the glad new year will see Johnstown No. 137 flying the eight-hour banner.

Work has been good in this city, and with the holidays approaching the ad rooms of the newspapers will have about all they can handle.

It is like getting a letter from home to read F. A. (Petey) Ward's Syracuse letters. It is a good many years since I have seen his beaming countenance. But in the good old handset days Fred and I have had many a full-mast schooner in Port Murphy & Farley. JOHN H. BLAKE.

WILMINGTON, DEL.

The initial move of the employing printers occurred on November 8 with the discharge of the chairman of the local eight-hour committee, D. H. Russell. His discharge was demanded by Elmer T. Bye, of the Mercantile Printing Company, notwithstanding the protests of the foreman of the shop. The reason alleged was incompetency and because he was detrimental to the welfare of the office. The strange part of it was that for fifteen months he has been with the company, and they had just discovered he was incompetent. The actual reason was because of his connection with the eight-hour committee of No. 123. The other men refused to accede to the demand of the office for the discharge of Russell, and when a contract was demanded for a three-year, nine-hour term, the men promptly quit work. The usual work of the eight-hour committee has been increased, and the chair-

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man now has a chance to do work which was denied him before. Both sides of the question have been explained in our local papers, and we think the opinion in general is in favor of the men.

At the last meeting of the central labor union the matter of the typographical branch's fight for eight hours was discussed at length, and a resolution adopted endorsing the movement and pledging moral support in the contest.

The employers do not seem to understand that it is a rule that when the hours of work are cut down wages should advance in proportion.

We are working for eight hours, a closed shop and union conditions. Are you doing the same? If not, you should be.

Wilmington No. 123 donated, at its last meeting, the sum of $5 toward building winter quarters at the new free zoo.

Don't forget, we are alive. You will find us in line for January 1.

Eight hours or nothing! D. H. RUSSELL.

TOPEKA, KAN.

Cards to the number of fourteen were withdrawn from No. 121 last month, but as many more were deposited, thus balancing accounts in membership.

A. C. Green, formerly of Chicago and several other villages of the same kind, is again in Topeka toying with the invention that drove Mergenthaler crazy.

All tourists, and especially operators, have been meeting with great luck in the "catching-on" line. "Everybody works but father."

Paul Murray, I am told, is now in the capital city of Texas. Here's hopin' he's doin' well.

Since the settlement of the strike in this city the Capitol (morning) and the Journal (evening) have been publishing the seventh edition per week. This puts Topeka in a class by herself for Kansas, as there are no other seven-day papers published in the state. This has a tendency to make business good. The extra printers of the town were pressed into service, and some of them have days to give out on account of no subs.

The vote for the 50-cent assessment carried here by a large majority. At the last meeting of No. 121 it was decided to levy an assessment of 3 per cent instead of the flat rate of 50 cents per member. It amounts to the same thing in the long run, so far as the amount of money collected is concerned, but it presses a little bit heavier on the high-salaried men than on the subster, and that, by the way, is the best thing about it.

A story from the Associated Press is to the effect that a million men and women are out of employment in London and the United Kingdom. Those are the people who will endanger the success of the eight-hour movement—they can speak English, and might be able to print it. Italians drive teams, Mexicans work on the levee, Chinese and Japs pick the fruit—none of them set English type. England's unemployed may have a sprinkling of printers and the typothetæ may "git 'em."

E. B. MURPHY.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

"We propose to sell to the employer eight hours out of twenty-four, and we will do as we please with the remaining sixteen."

The eight-hour contest in Syracuse remains about the same as it was in the last report from here. The unfair offices are doing little work, while the union jobbers are rushed with orders. Among the dozen or so strikebreakers there are only three or four who are entitled to the name of printer, and the quality of their work is of the poorest description. It is the general impression here that the citizens' alliance, composed of scab employers, is behind the typothetæ, both in regard to giving the unfair shops their printing and rendering financial assistance. The employers have scoured this state and adjoining states very thoroughly, but have not succeeded in securing many men. They pulled one ex-printer out of an iron foundry in a nearby village and induced him to go to work, but he came out when informed of the strike and returned to molding. He worked only a short while, and did very little. Another strikebreaker was taken from the penitentiary and put to work in Lyman Brothers at the munificent stipend of $6 per week. He can set quads, and that's about all, but he can make a noise like a printer, and that encourages the boss. The less said about the other strikebreakers the better, for every one of them has proven untruthful and has broken his promises made to the officers of the union.

Eight hours for work, eight hours for sleep, eight hours to do as we will.

There are now thirty-three members out, and some of these are doing more or less subbing.

President James Taylor, of No. 55, attended the eight-hour conference at Indianapolis, November 12, and returned much encouraged at the enthusiasm displayed there and a determination to carry on the fight here with renewed vigor.

At the last regular meeting of the union the eight-hour committee made a report covering the strike situation, and the executive committee recommended the closing of J. P. Fralick's law-case office. This man put up an open-shop notice and refused to sign for eight hours. He has only one employe at present.

During the meeting T. F. Gafney offered the Industrial Weekly free to all members during the course of the strike.

Matt Hayes, who asks no odds of Baron Munchausen, left for Ithaca, N. Y., the first of the month in response to a telegram from there for a first-class printer. Matt is getting pretty old now, but keeps just as gay and loquacious as ever.

"Sport" Howard has left for the east, and Jimmy Corcoran, of the Post-Standard, is inconsolable at the departure of his old sidekicker.

Robert ("Reddy") Grant, of Newark, N. J., is in town.

Stuart Lynch, of Newport News, Va., lingered here for a couple of days the first part of the month, and then went west.

Eddie Hummell, of Newark, N. J., dropped into town from Springfield, Mass., the first of the month, but stayed only a few days, and left for Buffalo. The ex-chairman of the Post-Standard

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says Eddie should be given a vote of thanks for taking "Bas" Hanlon out of town with him after a star engagement here.

"Shorty" Porter was here from old New England, worked a night, and left for Binghamton.

The Post-Standard employes will be tendered a banquet by the management on December 2, and a great time is anticipated.

Your correspondent received a great letter from Tommy ("Kid") Dougherty, November 17, who is now on the day side of the New York American. He writes that he believes there will be no trouble in New York about securing the eight-hour day. The members of "Big Six" are paying a 10 per cent assessment, and gave a big majority for the 50-cent assessment. Tommy writes as follows concerning the eight-hour contest: "The International Typographical Union 50-cent assessment was carried in No. 6 by a big majority, as it should have been. Indeed, it is surprising that any member who has a correct realization of the struggle and wishes to better his own and fellow members' conditions should vote against the assessment. We must have the means to carry on our fight to a successful conclusion. If we stick together the fight is won and victory is ours. Let us stick." Ringing words these, and worthy of the sterling unionism of the man who wrote them.

The many friends of Jerry R. Haley, a former member of No. 55, and one of the old Morning Post operators, will be surprised to hear that he left Brooklyn, where he was running a "mill" on the Citizen, for Denver, Colo., November 15, for the benefit of his health, which has not been of the best of late. His friends here are unanimous in wishing him a complete recovery from his indisposition.

Billy Montgomery, one of the old Post boys, is now holding down a "sit" on the New York Tribune.

Frank Emslie, an oldtime member of the New York Times chapel, has moved his family here, and is now catching the elevator on the Post-Standard.

F. A. WARD.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

The twelfth week of the eight-hour-day fight in San Antonio finds No. 172 more determined and feeling more satisfied than at any other time since the beginning of the trouble on the 15th of August last.

The crucial period of the lockout has passed, as the typothetæ was waiting with a forlorn hope that after the eighth week the benefits to the locked-out printers would be discontinued and the rank and file would fall over each other to save what few situations were still available. With the exception of the two we lost (neither of whom was ever trusted), there has been no defection from the ranks, and none is anticipated, as the weeds have been eradicated, and nothing but the good, strong wheat remains.

The typothetæ is asking when the local union is going to open the "teapot" shops for union men to work in. It is needless to reply, Never!

T. D. Fennessey departed for Los Angeles, after having spent five weeks in the Texas field. His coming has been prolific in solidifying the different state unions on a plan of co-operation, and he did everything in his power to bring forth an amicable settlement.

No. 172's committee was successful in diverting considerable work from the unfair offices, and one big job of $475 was too much for them to bear, so they took it to their last resort—the courts—and prayed for and were granted an injunction to restrain us from in any manner interfering or restraining them from doing business.

No. 172 is to have the first ball in its history, and a committee consisting of R. E. Le Brown, M. C. Vance, E. Nordhaus, H. H. Boone and H. Schumacher are using their utmost endeavors to make it a howling success.

The two afternoon papers are forging ahead, and are closely crowding the Express in the number of pages that they print at the week end.

The farmers' union has taken up the printers' fight in the counties, and two of their organizers are explaining to the county clerks and commissioners the methods and doings of the "big four trust."

At the regular meeting held Sunday, November 5, the reports of the committees handling the strike were read and approved, and undivided support was guaranteed the committee in its handling of the trouble. The members realize that "you can't saw wood with a hammer."

Ere this appears in print the injunction issued on San Antonio Union may have been dissolved, and the members enjoined may be counting the damage money that they will collect from the restrainers.

Yours for eight hours! E. NORDHAUS.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

You may call it a "stone wall," but I think a "solid front" sounds better, and such is what the men from the struck shops in Cleveland represent. It is pleasing to note the earnest manner in which the pickets fulfill the duties that are assigned to them. The 125 men, women and boys stand together today just as solid as they stood when they answered the summons on October 28. Not one desertion, and the composing rooms present a lonesome appearance. Much credit is due to the fine generalship of the executive committee, under the leadership of our president, Max S. Hayes, whose wise counsel is always bringing results. A large number of shops granted our demands before the call came, and up to November 15 two of the struck shops sent for their old men and signed up. In three weeks the "teapot" was not able to import over six men to fill the places of 125. Large shops are refusing limit contracts, and several have had to lay off their feeders. No. 53 is in this fight to win, and with such determination as the men from the struck shops show they must and shall win. The "solid front" is backed up by refusal of the men of flattering offers of large salaries, life jobs and stock in the company. I have a good one on Tim Ward, of Ward & Shaw, an open shop, from which every man, including a lady proofreader not a member of the union,

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walked out. When Jim got down in the morning he found his composing room deserted, nobody left but the lady bookkeeper; he got so excited over his plight that he discharged her. After he had cooled down he sent for her to come back.

Our secretary, George Lee, is also doing good work in helping to make this fight a winning one. The rulers, binders, feeders, pressmen and all of the allied trades stand ready to go out at a moment's notice to assist us in this surely victorious fight, and perhaps by the time THE JOURNAL goes to press Cleveland struck shops will be dark and deserted and compelled to sign up or close up shop. There is no limit to the resources of No. 53, and we can fight as long as the "teapot" people can.

The papers are full of ads, "Job Printers Wanted," but no takers; also windows display the same sign, and still no takers. This shows a "solid front."

Demand the label on your printing, and in that way you can help the good cause.

"Pike's Peak or bust!" the slogan for next August.

They say a Cart(er) is no Snide(r) with Colorado "springs" attached.

Eight hours for work, eight hours for sleep, eight hours to do as we will.

Have you a book to contribute to the Home library?

We are still taking in new members at every meeting.

Signed-up shops are busy. JOSEPH WEINER.

LONDON, ONT.

"We propose to sell to the employer eight hours out of twenty-four, and we will do as we please with the remaining sixteen."

All interest here is now centered in the eight-hour question, and the circulars which have been issued by the International eight-hour committee, which were either posted in chapel or have circulated among the members, are eagerly read. They are a source of wonderful inspiration and encouragement to our local.

Active steps have been taken by No. 133 to enforce the eight-hour law, and one office has already been struck.

The London Printing and Lithograph Company has been opposed to the union for years, and through its influence has brought on most of the trouble that ever occurred between the union and employers in this city. The union has at last taken a firm stand against the concern, and has decided that if it takes one year or five it will bring it into line. We fully realize that we have a big job on hand. but we will keep persistently at it from this on. "Little drops of water, etc.," will be our motto till the stone is worn away.

We have now a well-organized woman's auxiliary through the energetic efforts of Mrs. Ryan, wife of the president of No. 133, and it will not be long before all of our wives and daughters will be enrolled. Mrs. Ed Efner is also an energetic member of the auxiliary, and is doing much to make it popular. Not long since she gave a matinee party at the vaudeville, to which all members of the union, their wives and sweethearts, were invited, but unfortunately the weather conditions were very unfavorable. Mrs. Holiday and Mrs. Flowers are also very active workers in the auxiliary, and good results will soon follow. There is one especially nice feature in connection with the auxiliary, in that it brings the printers and their wives together and will have a tendency to weld our friendships and make us more sympathetic with each other.

No. 133 has an executive committee that it can well be proud of. I don't think there ever was a better; they have the full confidence of all, and they deserve it, for they are working hard, and if the eight-hour movement is not a success in this city it will not be their fault.

At the last regular meeting of No. 133 it was decided to put on a 5 per cent assessment, which was unanimously carried at a well attended meeting. JOHN MCLEAN.

HAMILTON, ONT.

Hamilton printers enjoy the eight-hour day.

It went into effect October 1.

The members of No. 129 are delighted with the change, and the employers don't appear to worry very much.

A scale committee was appointed at our September meeting, and has been busy ever since. It has served the new proposition on the employers, and is now patiently waiting to be called hence to state the "whys" and "wherefores" of the demand.

The wages of printers in this city have been too low for a long time, and as the necessities of life keep soaring upward, we can't see how the bosses can make too vigorous a kick.

Business is fair, but no boom on.

Some Cleveland firms are advertising for non-union men in the local papers, offering $15 to $18 per week of fifty-three hours. What a splendid opportunity to improve one's situation—leave a forty-eight-hour job in Hamilton for fifty-three hours in Cleveland! The postman has not had much trouble delivering the applications from this jurisdiction.

The Hamilton membership realizes the many blessings to be derived from the shorter workday. The vote on the 50-cent assessment was ample proof of this. The vote in its favor was decidedly large.

Oh, yes. We'll help the other fellow.

No. 129 at its last meeting voted $25 to the new Hamilton consumptive sanatorium. The members appreciate how good a thing the Colorado Springs Home is, and hope the local institution will prove as great a boon to sufferers from the great white plague.

We have voted all our eight-hour fund to the International eight-hour committee. Wish it had been doubly as large.

John Bleakin, who returned last summer from South Africa, and has been working on the Herald, has gone west. His boy is not very healthy, and it is hoped the western air may benefit him.

Thomas Holden, a member of No. 129, was elect-

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ed secretary of the local trades and labor council's label committee at its last meeting. This insures that part of the work being well done.

Every little helps.

Not a man has been secured from this jurisdiction to partake of the "glorious" benefits offered to strikebreakers in American cities.

At the last meeting it was decided that the Springfield paper would not be a suitable Home Companion for our wives and daughters.

Here's to O'Sullivan's rubber heels.

THE JOURNAL'S the thing.

HUGH H. BORTHWICK.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

As the members of No. 40 enter upon the ninth week of their struggle for the eight-hour workday the same feeling of victory still remains with those who walked out. There were fifty-seven on the pay roll the first week of the strike, and over half that number have secured employment in other eight-hour cities. Work is still being sent to Kansas City, but the executive committee of No. 80 will keep a sharp lookout to see that it is not "farmed out" to any more union shops. If Kansas City were 1,000 miles away St. Joseph would now be classed among the honorary list of eight-hour towns.

The new paper I mentioned in last month's JOURNAL is an assured fact. Frank A. Pettit, of the Kansas City World, is in the city erecting the machines. Mr. Pettit recently invented a linotype knifewiper and is meeting with great success. Harry Crotty, late foreman of the Kansas City World, will be in charge. The name of the paper will be the St. Joseph Star, and it will be a six-day afternoon sheet, and will also carry the label.

The book scheme recommended by J. Monroe Kreiter, of Washington, D. C., is a good suggestion, and if every delegate, ex and visitor would take along some good book when they attend the next and largest convention at Colorado Springs, the Cummings library, soon to be erected at the Home, will start out with a good supply of interesting reading. So let every one attending the convention have room in their grip for a book, even if you have to carry the other "articles" in your pocket.

S. J. Richardson, linotype operator of the Gazette, was quietly married November 16. The Gazette the next morning contained a nice writeup of the "accident," with a photo of the happy couple side by side.

Commissioner Ben Hill, who is always up to fun, had the following joke perpetrated on him recently: Mr. Crotty, who was in the city making arrangements to start the new paper, and not being acquainted with Mr. Hill, one of the boys introduced him as "the new foreman of the Combe Printing Company, who had come here from Beatrice, Neb., not knowing that any trouble existed, and was willing to resign provided the union would reimburse him for the expense he had incurred in moving his family to the city." Mr. Hill commenced to look wise, and was so overjoyed in getting such big game as the foreman to resign his position that he took his pencil and figured every detail of expense, even cigars and Pullman.

Another true story is that of an errand boy who delivered some job work from a struck shop to a leading manufactory in the city. The manager opened the package in the boy's presence and remarked: "Say, boy, you don't call that printing, do you? Why, it is full of mistakes and very badly arranged." The boy answered: "Well, you don't need to jump on me, for I didn't set it, but jump on the d—n scabs who everybody is finding fault with." The manager was so amused with the boy's answer that he telephoned the job shop what the boy said, and when he returned the proprietor called him down, and he answered: "Well, he had no right to call me down for the mistakes your scabs are making."

Ed Crotty, of Kansas City, arrived this week to take a situation on the St. Joseph Star. His brother, who is foreman, says he will have to frost the front windows on account of the shirt factory opposite the composing room.

New Year's greeting: Eight hours victory!

J. E. MURPHY.

ELIZABETH, N. J.

Should the labor unions go into politics? Well, they went into politics in this city at the November election, and sent two obnoxious councilmanic candidates to humiliating defeat. The union men have had a practical demonstration of the power of concerted action. Great chunks of food for thought were handed out to the politicians. Now, let's all profit by the result.

The Evening Times has added two more Mergs. to its plant, making a total of six. Several presses have been added to the equipment, and other provisions made for a largely increased output.

We were all there when the vote was counted for the 50-cent assessment—well, nearly all.

"We have the men and we have the money"—together will bring the eight-hour day.

It is encouraging to note that the churches are beginning to sit up and take notice of the workingman's struggle for betterment, socially and politically. As yet the religious phase of the question isn't promising.

He wandered into town one day recently. You all know him, or have heard of him. His flitting brought to mind a story. It was in Boston and he was "hard up," which was not unusual. He had an idea, and proceeded to realize on it. With a bandage over one eye, a few blood stains on his face, and a fish's eye (procured at the wharf) in his hand, he proceeded to work the sympathetic public with the story of a "lost" eye. The s. p. responded kindly, and "Speck" had netted a neat little sum before his trick was exposed. Know him? Of course you know "Speck" White. Yes, he drifted into town recently, hit the boys for a few cents, and then drifted out again.

Now, all together for eight hours.

Lest we forget—the label is on everything worth buying.

T. H. BLAKENY.

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TAMPA, FLA.

By the way, I believe this is the most southern branch of the International Typographical Union in the United States, isn't it? The membership here is small (some twenty-four), but the spirit and material are present, and things are steadily swinging around into the right channels. Considering that the majority of the boys "grew up" here with the city and business, the progress is indeed commendable.

The eight-hour question and an increase in scale was presented to the various employers the early part of the month, and it was finally accepted by the majority after the following things had transpired: The Morning Tribune news and job office refused to sign, and two job men and an apprentice, two admen and an apprentice and three machine men quit work. Just one "issue" of the paper—in which it attempted to belittle the entire typographical union (with results a la boomerang)—and then the proprietor announced his willingness to sign for the news office, declaring that he had disposed of the job department to the former superintendent (Hewitt Hill, who was published in last month's JOURNAL for membership), and that he would give proof of such transfer. His contract was accepted and the ad and machine force put back to work. The new proprietor of the job office turned his back on the union boys and scoured the country for rats—digging up three weak-minded and mellow ones, who had, doubtless, been accustomed to "performing" on the "G. Washington" ten to 'steen hours per day at the rate of fully $2.50 per week and board—and started "him" a "first-class" print shop. Of the job men thrown out there the writer was one, but, I am glad to say, the increase of business in some of the other offices necessitated an increase in force, and I have been kept so busy that I haven't found it necessary to draw upon the typographical union's fund as yet, and I'm hoping I will not have to at all. I am a new print here, and the other two boys were more fortunate and immediately caught "steadys." So it looks as if Tampa will not have to ask outside aid. The other three papers (small job offices in connection) signed up very properly, as did two job offices. With the Tribune job department, two other offices "crawfished," and about three scabs materialized.

The labor paper here came out manfully in defense of the union and "soaked" 'em right and left. The concluding paragraph of an editorial was as follows:

> The Tribune, or any other printshop in Tampa, may close its doors to union printers, turn a deaf ear to every requisition of labor, close its eyes to the picture of "progress and prosperity," and grovel within the four walls of its unhappy domicile, but the union printers, whose request no sane man can say is unreasonable or unjust, will march on to the goal of victory and unfurl at its topmost height a banner on which is inscribed in letters indelible: "Labor Omnia Vincit."

While another article ends:

> The moral of this incipient struggle between the union printers and their employers is patent to every thinking man in Tampa. Good help can not be obtained outside of the unions, and the employer who thinks for an instant that he can "buck" the combined weight of 6,500 "tried and true" exponents of trades unionism, makes a mistake that he will rue in his after consideration.

While some of you old prints are sloshing along through snow or blowing your fingers before you pick up the next type, we are harkening to the twittering of the mocking bird and cautioning the "devil" to not let the ice man miss us. I haven't seen so much as a frost since leaving Missouri. How's that?

CHARLES BARDIN.

THE UNION BUTTON.

I have read with a great deal of interest the articles appearing from time to time in THE JOURNAL, and I believe the "button-hole" campaign is doing much good for our organization. It seems to me every union printer should be proud to wear the neat little button adopted by the International Typographical Union. It is an emblem of purity in trade unionism; it is an emblem of liberty for the oppressed; it is an emblem of truth and sincerity of heart; it is an emblem of justice to all mankind; it is an emblem of fairness to male and female members; it is an emblem of self-respect and honor to all who wear it, and as an emblem it shows respect for others.

The member who takes sufficient interest in his organization to wear its button, thereby proclaiming to the world that above all else he is a union man, is the member within whose heart the best affections for all mankind cluster and dwell, cheering by his honest convictions all with whom he comes in contact. In such a man is found high aspirations for the bettering of existing conditions, and strong energies come forth to help them on to realization. The very fact of such a sentiment in the majority of our members at the present time is doing much to elevate our noble brotherhood, and the inspiration is making them ready and willing to fight a common foe to the bitter end.

The moral influence of the union button is all-powerful for good, and of itself is worth a host of indifferent members. The coat that contains a union button on its lapel is the coat that covers the back of the true American citizen.

"Why don't you wear the union button?" Earnestly, honestly and diligently let us propound this question to the negligent member. These words are as enduring as adamant, as powerful as the human will, as tender as a brother's love for a brother, and an assurance of success in all our undertakings.

As to the mode of getting the button circulated throughout the entire membership, I would suggest a very simple method that has already been adopted by two local unions I know of. One of these locals has a "union button fund," consisting always of $5. The secretary must always have a sufficient number of buttons on hand in order to present one to every new member of the organization immediately after taking the obligation. This gives the president an opportunity to "spread" himself in a neat little presentation speech on the benefits to be derived in always wearing the button. It goes without saying that the new member has become a strong union man from the very outset, and money could not buy that little button

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from him. The "speech" every month will surely be of material benefit to the other members, while the new brother at once becomes a walking delegate for the union button. Those on whom the monthly "speech" has no effect, the junior members soon shame into purchasing a button either from the local or International secretary. The new member in this instance is always a hard worker, and, by the way, if every union would follow in the footsteps of this one, the typographical union button would soon be as well known as the American flag; besides, it would help the International treasury a little, and "every little bit helps."

Indianapolis, Ind. WILL P. CLOONAN.

SIOUX CITY, IOWA.

J. H. Bahne, for nearly twenty years proofreader, city editor, editorial writer, walking encyclopedia and prodigious bureau of general information of the Sioux City Journal office, last month purchased the Osceola County Tribune at Sibley, Iowa, the county seat of Osceola county, one of the northern-tier counties. On November 1 Mr. Bahne moved to Sibley, and is now engaged in putting forth one of the snappiest, newsiest, glintiest, virile and most scintillant weekly newspapers in northwestern Iowa, with 210 inches of ads and a tax list to boot, b'gosh! And a short epistle to one of his former coworkers informs us that things are just "bully," and that he is so busy he almost feels like apologizing for squeezing out the time to write at all. Really, it is easy for any of "Uncle" Jake's friends—and they are innumerable—to figure out how he hasn't had so much fun since he took a ninety-day horseback trip across the country to California in 1863, in company with seven others, six years before the Union Pacific railroad was completed, nor since he used to pass galleys to Henry George, borrow a chew of tobacco of him and enlist his benevolent sympathy in his then frantic endeavors to decipher Mark Twain's rugged and uncertain chirography at Virginia City, Nevada; nor since when later he meandered to 'Frisco and encountered the literary efforts of Bret Harte; nor even since the year 1870, when he paid $126 in gold of the vintage of California for the munificent, magnificent, grandiloquent and never-to-be-forgotten privilege of riding on the Union Pacific railroad at the astonishingly rapid speed of 17½ miles per hour, all the way from San Francisco to Chicago, in the near vicinage of Mr. Bahne's nativity. All this happening four years before a navel orange was planted in California's latent bosom wherewith to give impetus to the annual departure of 17½ miles (2,300) of cars bound for eastern markets. Just think of it! And "Uncle" Jake only sixty-one, and good for thirty more! And the good and prosperous people of Osceola county are to have the benefit of all his experience, wisdom and learning for the mere bagatelle of $1.50 per annum, to say nothing of his delightful, frank and generous companionship, which in itself communicates health, mirth and joy, which in themselves mean to all who come in contact therewith all that this government was founded for the pursuit of—happiness. Verily, there is a vacant chair in Sioux City printerdom; the dean of the newspaper fraternity has departed.

W. P. Webster, an oldtime International Typographical Union man, who worked in Des Moines, Omaha and St. Paul in 1876 and later, founded the Osceola County (Iowa) Tribune twenty-one years ago, a property which sold for $3,000 to J. H. Bahne. In those twenty-one years Mr. Webster has acquired a competence which will give him comfort and ease the rest of his life, and he is a young man yet. His roommate and itinerant companion in those years so far agone was a man named Parker, who is well remembered in Des Moines and Omaha.

C. H. Van Wie, one of the Omaha strikers for eight hours' labor and the glorious privilege of exercising his own discretion as to the disposition of the remaining sixteen, paid Sioux City a visit last week in the interest of the Western Eagle, a midwest spokesman for the Fraternal Order of Eagles. He accepted no "wooden nickels" in payment therefor, emitted a goodly quantity of the oleaginous fluid of optimism, and wended his way homeward more prosperous, happier and wiser for his sojourn in the only eight-hour town on the Missouri river at present.

Des Moines Typographical Union is at last to be really and truly congratulated. She has negotiated a scale of wages that not only approximates, but surpasses Sioux City—or will after November 10, 1907. This is the most joyful news Sioux City has heard in oh, ever so long. It speaks eloquently for the statesmen of No. 118, too.

H. F. Huling, of Fort Smith, Ark., is the new foreman on the night side of the Journal, and supersedes Joe Morrison, who for nearly three years has held that position. Mr. Morrison goes back to the machine sadder, wiser and just as good an operator as of yore. Mr. Huling has made a favorable impression with the men. A. M. Tilley, of Davenport, is Mr. Huling's new assistant foreman. W. H. Mulhall is the new night machinist by reason of Houghton Herrick's departure for Seattle. James O'Connor, of the Journal adroom, has gone to Seattle to help swell the Sioux City colony. Both Mr. Herrick and Mr. O'Connor are popular young men and competent in their respective lines of business. Others who have recently arrived in Sioux City and assimilated with the various printing offices here are: W. C. Hardy and Charles Belle, New Orleans; C. H. Cosgrove, Omaha; H. S. Curtis, Council Bluffs; Charles Hartsough, Leavenworth; Walter Peach, Des Moines.

Pat Devlin, an itinerant operator, who came to Sioux City six weeks ago, recently fell down the elevator shaft in the Journal office, a distance of thirty feet, and sustained only slight injury. That he was not killed was a miracle. Two weeks in a hospital found him so far recovered as to be able to go to work.

A letter from Hugh C. Colley, ex-delegate to Washington, who is now in Houston, Texas, tells his friends he is fortunately circumstanced. But he still longs for good old Sioux.

A. D. SCOUGAL.

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REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL CANVASSING BOARD.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., November 13, 1905.

TO THE MEMBERS OF SUBORDINATE UNIONS—The committee appointed to canvass the vote on the 50-cents-per-week assessment proposition, submitted to the membership by the executive council under date of October 17, 1905, begs leave to present the following as a true exhibit of the returns received within the time prescribed by law:

	For	Against
1, Indianapolis, Ind.	470	....
2, Philadelphia, Pa.	589	44
3, Cincinnati, Ohio	287	35
4, Albany, N. Y.	228	37
5, Columbus, Ohio	61	1
6, New York, N. Y.	3,248	834
7, Pittsburg, Pa.	194	115
8, St. Louis, Mo.	659	64
9, Buffalo, N. Y.	240	14
10, Louisville, Ky.	137	25
11, Memphis, Tenn.	132	13
12, Baltimore, Md.	296	35
13, Boston, Mass.	800	164
14, Harrisburg, Pa.	38	19
15, Rochester, N. Y.	128	2
16, Chicago, Ill.	1,827	41
17, New Orleans, La.	138	58
18, Detroit, Mich.	255	8
19, Elmira, N. Y.	38	7
20, Nashville, Tenn.	149	6
21, San Francisco, Cal.	431	91
22, Dubuque, Iowa	44	3
23, Milwaukee, Wis.	171	84
24, Jackson, Tenn.	6	1
25, Baton Rouge, La.	8	....
27, Mobile, Ala.	39	11
28, Galveston, Texas	67	2
29, Peoria, Ill.	75	1
30, St. Paul, Minn.	371	1
31, Fond du Lac, Wis.	7	4
33, Providence, R. I.	52	6
34, Columbia, S. C.	24	7
35, Evansville, Ind.	51	....
36, Oakland, Cal.	73	21
38, Haverhill, Mass.	2	13
39, Grand Rapids, Mich.	128	....
40, St. Joseph, Mo.	59	....
41, Augusta, Ga.	32	....
42, Minneapolis, Minn.	369	4
43, Charleston, S. C.	21	4
44, Rome, N. Y.	12	2
45, Leavenworth, Kan.	19	3
46, Sacramento, Cal.	54	7
47, New Haven, Conn.	110	....
48, Atlanta, Ga.	95	23
49, Denver, Colo.	260	46
50, Saginaw, Mich.	40	8
51, Lawrence, Mass.	22	26
52, Troy, N. Y.	119	5
53, Cleveland, Ohio	273	136
54, Raleigh, N. C.	50	9
55, Syracuse, N. Y.	169	....
56, Stockton, Cal.	27	1
57, Dayton, Ohio	84	41
58, Portland, Ore.	152	4
59, Quincy, Ill.	47	....
60, Roanoke, Va.	18	....
61, Cambridge, Mass.	36	22
62, Utica, N. Y.	130	9
63, Toledo, Ohio	162	....
64, Lafayette, Ind.	27	1
65, Virginia City, Nev.	14	1
66, Portland, Me.	50	12
67, Lockport, N. Y.	14	12
68, Keokuk, Iowa	13	3
69, Newark, Ohio	16	6
70, Lancaster, Pa.	4	46
71, Trenton, N. J.	55	20
72, Lansing, Mich.	31	17
73, Ottumwa, Iowa	14	1
75, Burlington, Iowa	13	19
76, Terre Haute, Ind.	61	6
77, Erie, Pa.	50	4
78, Fort Wayne, Ind.	58	4
79, Wheeling, W. Va.	49	19
80, Kansas City, Mo.	180	50
81, Bay City, Mich.	22	8
82, Colorado Springs, Colo.	57	7
83, New York Hebrew-American	46	6
84, San Bernardino, Cal.	9	13
85, St. John, N. B.	32	8
86, Reading, Pa.	23	44
87, Houston, Texas	85	8
88, Hannibal, Mo.	12	....
89, Chattanooga, Tenn.	52	7
90, Richmond, Va.	107	....
91, Toronto, Ont.	473	117
92, Little Rock, Ark.	62	14
93, Macon, Ga.	26	8
94, Jersey City, N. J.	82	....
95, Helena, Mont.	27	1
96, Glens Falls, N. Y.	14	28
97, Peru, Ind.	3	11
98, Bedford, Ind.	4	6
99, Jackson, Mich.	14	9
100, Norwich, Conn.	23	2
101, Washington, D. C.	1,179	352
102, Ottawa, Ont.	221	75
103, Newark, N. J.	219	14
104, Birmingham, Ala.	80	5
105, Goldfield, Nev.	4	6
106, Madison, Wis.	8	3
107, Rock Island, Ill.	81	36
108, Hagerstown, Md.	5	6
111, Knoxville, Tenn.	31	1
112, Scranton, Pa.	115	19
113, Atchison, Kan.	6	6
114, Annapolis, Md.	7	....
115, Salt Lake, Utah	56	17
116, Kenosha, Wis.	9	3
117, Springfield, Ohio	90	1
118, Des Moines, Iowa	109	5
119, Jefferson City, Mo.	19	5
121, Topeka, Kan.	79	27
122, Kalamazoo, Mich.	31	1
123, Wilmington, Del.	15	27
124, Bloomington, Ill.	34	13
125, Durham, N. C.	10	....
126, Butte, Mont.	63	....
127, Hartford, Conn.	175	1
128, South Bend, Ind.	32	17
129, Hamilton, Ont.	67	21
130, Halifax, N. S.	46	13
131, New York Bohemian	2	16
132, Camden, N. J.	10	20
133, London, Ont.	43	....
134, Paducah, Ky.	13	5
135, Oneonta, N. Y.	6	6
136, Duluth, Minn.	44	3
137, Johnstown, Pa.	21	14
138, Austin, Texas	49	4
139, Stratford, Ont.	5	5
140, Bismarck, N. D.	15	....
141, Williamsport, Pa.	30	18
142, Olympia, Wash.	11	....
143, Danbury, Conn.	8	5
144, Fresno, Cal.	29	....
145, Montreal, Que. (French)	109	8
146, Charleston, W. Va.	35	7
148, Wichita, Kan.	24	2
149, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	19	2
150, Elizabeth, N. J.	52	9
151, Oil City, Pa.	18	2
152, Manchester, N. H.	36	17
154, Ann Arbor, Mich.	25	1
155, Shreveport, La.	21	....
156, Bowling Green, Ohio	....	14
158, Springfield, Mo.	25	4
159, New London, Conn.	23	5
160, Columbia, Mo.	10	3
161, Fall River, Mass.	19	32
162, Jacksonville, Fla.	42	1
163, Superior, Wis.	14	4
164, Kewanee, Ill.	7	....
165, Worcester, Mass.	52	29
166, Adrian, Mich.	5	9
167, Schenectady, N. Y.	30	15
168, Muskegon, Mich.	10	8
169, New Albany, Ind.	1	11
170, Tacoma, Wash.	42	6
171, Elgin, Ill.	20	6
172, San Antonio, Texas	54	4
173, Dallas, Texas	149	....
174, Los Angeles, Cal.	196	34
175, Pueblo, Colo.	43	7
176, Montreal, Que.	43	9
177, Springfield, Ill.	65	23
179, Leadville, Colo.	13	....
180, Sioux City, Iowa	52	5
181, Meadville, Pa.	12	8
182, Akron, Ohio	68	12
183, Savannah, Ga.	24	....
184, Cheyenne, Wyo.	9	....
185, Bradford, Pa.	18	3
186, Fargo, N. D.	30	....
188, Waco, Texas	22	....
189, Lexington, Ky.	29	2
190, Omaha, Neb.	160	12

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	For	Against
191, Winnipeg, Man.	159	7
192, Cedar Rapids, Iowa	61	9
193, Spokane, Wash.	73	21
194, Joliet, Ill.	37	22
195, Paterson, N. J.	46	19
196, Logansport, Ind.	7	26
197, Janesville, Wis.	5	10
198, Fort Worth, Texas	55	5
199, Zanesville, Ohio	30	15
200, Youngstown, Ohio	46	....
201, Victoria, B. C.	19	16
202, Seattle, Wash.	151	11
203, Council Bluffs, Iowa	20	....
205, Jamestown, N. Y.	28	4
206, Sedalia, Mo.	17	2
207, Eureka, Cal.	10	7
208, Cambridge, Ohio	....	22
209, Lincoln, Neb.	59	21
210, Salem, Ore.	30	....
211, Oshkosh, Wis.	15	9
212, Pawtucket, R. I.	24	30
213, Rockford, Ill.	25	6
214, Pendleton, Ore.	13	....
215, Decatur, Ill.	21	15
216, Springfield, Mass.	91	14
217, Murphysboro, Ill.	8	1
218, Sioux Falls, S. D.	38	1
219, Canton, Ohio	36	3
220, Columbus, Ga.	17	....
221, San Diego, Cal.	17	....
222, Montgomery, Ala	5	5
224, Brockton, Mass.	14	18
226, Vancouver, B. C.	63	2
227, Cripple Creek, Colo.	8	....
228, Norwood, Mass.	34	8
229, Crawfordsville, Ind.	8	4
230, Danville, Ill.	50	....
231, San Jose, Cal.	30	6
232, Binghamton, N. Y.	82	4
233, Niagara Falls, N. Y.	24	1
234, Corsicana, Texas	10	3
235, Rahway, N. J.	18	2
236, Ogden, Utah	13	8
237, Sandusky, Ohio	6	11
238, Steubenville, Ohio	16	3
239, Carbondale, Pa.	8	2
240, Altoona, Pa.	17	2
241, Hanover, Pa.	1	9
242, York, Pa.	....	39
243, Hutchinson, Kan.	15	4
244, Cumberland, Md.	1	10
245, Woonsocket, R. I.	19	7
246, Winona, Minn.	18	2
247, Chicago Swedish	25	2
248, Peterboro, Ont.	24	6
249, Fort Smith, Ark.	21	3
250, Beaver Falls, Pa.	25	7
251, Muscatine, Iowa	9	12
252, Bridgeport, Conn.	40	3
253, Holyoke, Mass.	31	11
254, Riverside, Cal.	7	2
255, Anaconda, Mont.	30	....
256, Great Falls, Mont.	20	1
257, Lisbon, Ohio	3	10
258, Easton, Pa.	33	4
259, Waltham, Mass.	10	....
260, Findlay, Ohio	6	16
261, New York Italian	13	4
262, Uniontown, Pa.	8	12
263, Asheville, N. C.	12	....
265, Ottawa, Ill.	10	4
267, Frankfort, Ky.	4	4
268, Gloversville, N. Y.	19	7
269, Peekskill, N. Y.	9	8
270, Newcastle, Pa.	6	16
271, Boise City, Idaho	30	3
272, Chicago Norwegian-Danish	8	11
276, New Bedford, Mass.	17	5
277, Missoula, Mont.	15	2
280, Marietta, Ohio	2	11
281, Marlboro and Hudson, Mass.	8	5
282, Sterling, Ill.	5	4
283, Oklahoma City, O. T.	34	10
284, Anderson, Ind.	6	16
285, Ansonia, Conn.	14	4
286, Marion, Ind.	30	2
287, Frankfort, Ind.	8	8
288, Galesburg, Ill.	16	5
289, Titusville, Pa.	10	....
290, Hamilton, Ohio	12	4
291, Aurora, Ill.	30	2
292, Grand Junction, Colo.	7	....
293, Pensacola, Fla.	13	....
294, Waukegan, Ill.	....	15
295, Newport, R. I.	6	5
297, Concord, N. H.	8	....
299, Tampa, Fla.	11	9
300, Port Huron, Mich.	29	4
301, Richmond, Ind.	15	7
302, Quebec, Can.	19	16
303, Cleburne, Texas	12	....
304, Albuquerque, N. M.	12	4
305, Newburgh, N. Y.	9	31
306, Alton, Ill.	11	10
307, New Brunswick, N. J.	21	2
308, Watertown, N. Y.	43	....
310, Lowell, Mass.	78	....
311, Grand Forks, N. D.	14	2
313, Texarkana, Ark.	4	3
314, Meriden, Conn.	20	3
315, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	20	11
316, North Adams, Mass.	8	13
318, East Liverpool, Ohio	14	8
319, Taunton, Mass.	5	3
320, Pottsville, Pa.	22	5
321, Connellsville, Pa.	14	1
322, Kingston, N. Y.	4	8
323, Hoboken, N. J.	31	11
324, Racine, Wis.	22	2
325, Cohoes, N. Y.	17	5
326, Rutland, Vt.	16	1
327, Lincoln, Ill.	9	3
328, Streator, Ill.	9	4
329, Waterbury, Conn.	25	2
330, Chicago Bohemian	35	24
331, Elwood, Ind.	10	....
332, Muncie, Ind.	33	14
333, Denison, Texas	10	3
334, Clinton, Iowa	13	1
335, Rossland, B. C.	6	....
339, Beaumont, Texas	19	1
340, Nelson, B. C.	9	....
342, Canton, Ill.	9	....
344, Green Bay, Wis.	15	1
345, Olean, N. Y.	10	3
346, Burlington, Vt.	13	12
347, Wabash, Ind.	2	8
348, Girard, Kan.	9	....
349, Waterloo, Iowa	9	11
350, Joplin, Mo.	14	....
351, Sharon, Pa.	10	....
352, Phœnix, Ariz.	21	....
353, Newport News, Va.	11	3
354, Edwardsville, Ill.	5	4
355, Bellingham, Wash.	23	6
356, Jacksonville, Ill.	9	....
358, Greenwood, B. C.	1	5
359, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	9	....
360, Menominee, Mich.	6	6
362, Traverse City, Mich.	16	1
364, Coshocton, Ohio	46	1
365, Nashua, N. H.	2	11
368, Litchfield, Ill.	4	6
370, El Paso, Texas	15	5
371, Rome, Ga.	9	....
372, Clarksburg, W. Va.	9	3
373, Durango, Colo.	7	1
376, Minot, N. D.	13	....
377, Atlantic City, N. J.	11	8
378, Brantford, Ont.	20	....
379, Ithaca, N. Y.	13	31
380, Augusta, Me.	4	19
381, Boone, Iowa	10	....
384, Montpelier, Vt.	8	2
385, Greenville, S. C.	13	5
386, Little Falls, N. Y.	7	8
387, Mount Vernon, N. Y.	7	1
388, Walla Walla, Wash.	14	2
390, Pontiac, Ill.	3	6
391, Guelph, Ont.	13	16
392, Pittston, Pa.	8	3
393, Brockville, Ont.	....	7
394, Santa Barbara, Cal.	7	....
395, Vincennes, Ind.	6	5
396, Canandaigua, N. Y.	7	11
397, Greensboro, N. C.	22	1
398, Billings, Mont.	9	1
399, Plainfield, N. J.	11	....
400, Sunbury, Pa.	5	3
402, Barre, Vt.	7	2
403, Tulsa, I. T.	10	2
405, Santa Fe, N. M.	10	2
406, Mason City, Iowa	11	7
407, Linton, Ind.	....	10
410, Everett, Wash.	19	....
411, Galt, Ont.	10	....
412, Kokomo, Ind.	18	4
413, Sayre, Pa.	3	5
414, Marshalltown, Iowa	10	....
416, St. Catharines, Ont.	3	17
417, Fort William, Ont.	8	1
419, Anniston, Ala.	9	2
420, Mansfield, Ohio	7	12
424, Orange, N. J.	31	3

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	For	Against
425, Canon City, Colo	....	12
426, Bristol, Tenn	13	....
427, Vicksburg, Miss	5	9
428, Warren, Pa	13	3
429, Battle Creek, Mich	14	9
430, Baker City, Ore	8	....
431, Manitowoc, Wis	2	8
432, Stillwater, Minn	8	....
33, Dover, N. J	11	....
434, Trinidad, Colo	10	....
435, Bluffton, Ind	2	7
437, Franklin, Pa	20	2
439, Bakersfield, Cal	14	2
441, Salem, Ohio	4	15
442, LaSalle and Peru, Ill	4	5
443, Mascoutah, Ill	....	13
444, Champaign and Urbana, Ill	16	14
445, Oswego, N. Y	4	8
446, Bangor, Me	20	1
447, Pine Bluff, Ark	13	3
448, La Crosse, Wis	21	3
449, Calgary, Alberta, N. W. T	19	8
450, Columbus, Ind	2	11
452, New Kensington, Pa	....	8
453, Norwich, N. Y	13	4
455, Owosso and Corunna, Mich	6	4
456, Washington, Pa	14	....
458, Carlinville, Ill	4	5
459, St. Thomas, Ont	15	12
460, Chatham, Ont	....	12
461, Cairo, Ill	3	15
463, Middletown, N. Y	16	9
465, Tucson, Ariz	8	1
466, West Chester, Pa	1	14
468, Yonkers, N. Y	25	18
469, Greenfield, Ind	....	8
470, Pittsburg, Kan	3	10
471, Sherman, Texas	17	6
472, Palestine, Texas	9	....
474, Ashtabula, Ohio	3	8
475, Redding, Cal	8	....
477, Niles, Ohio	6	....
479, Centralia, Ill	2	6
480, Tiffin, Ohio	6	9
481, Iola, Kan	16	....
483, Portsmouth, N. H	2	21
484, Muskogee, I. T	18	....
487, Middletown, Ohio	9	....
488, Princeton, Ind	7	2
489, Livingston, Mont	4	1
491, Pocatello, Idaho	9	....
492, Bellaire, Ohio	7	....
493, Henderson, Ky	15	2
494, Abeline, Texas	7	3
496, Albany, Ore	3	3
498, Lead, Deadwood and Central City	8	....
499, Deposit, N. Y	20	3
503, Stamford, Conn	12	....
505, Clinton, Ill	4	3
507, Princeton, N. J	9	....
509, Greenville, Texas	13	1
511, Batavia, N. Y	12	8
512, Pontiac, Mich	14	1
514, Niles, Mich	8	....
515, Iowa City, Iowa	11	7
516, Norwalk, Ohio	14	2
518, Marion, Ill	5	2
520, Mattoon, Ill	11	2
521, Palo Alto, Cal	9	....
522, Morristown, N. Y	....	14
523, Tarrytown-Ossining, N. Y	6	10
524, Freeport, Ill	32	3
525, Benton Harbor and St. Joseph, Mich.	11	3
526, Oskaloosa, Iowa	12	....
533, Huntington, W. Va	16	....
534, Allentown, Pa	4	4
536, Auburn, N. Y	20	25
538, Washington, Ind	5	3
539, Port Arthur, Ont	4	3
541, Oregon City, Ore	5	....
542, Shelbyville, Ind	9	2
543, Watsonville and Salinas, Cal	16	4
544, Douglas, Ariz	7	....
545, Waukesha, Wis	6	3
547, Greenfield, Mass	6	4
548, Lancaster, Ohio	17	....
549, Corning, N. Y	5	5
550, Windsor, Ont	4	13
552, Long Branch-Asbury Park, N. J	2	6
556, Wilmington, N. C	16	....
559, San Angelo, Texas	8	....
563, Harrisburg, Ill	6	1
565, South McAlester, I. T	8	2
566, Salida, Colo	6	1
568, Lake Charles, La	16	4
569, Painesville Ohio	....	8
573, Aberdeen, Wash	10	3
574, Hot Springs, Ark	6	12
576, San Luis Obispo, Cal	6	....
577, Santa Rosa, Cal	10	....
579, St. Hyacinthe, Que	1	7
581, Fort Madison, Iowa	5	4
583, Pasadena, Cal	18	2
585, Wausau, Wis	1	9
588, St. Augustine, Fla	10	....
589, Santa Cruz, Cal	14	2
590, Park City, Utah	....	7
591, Pekin, Ill	8	7
592, Fort Collins, Colo	8	....
593, Brainerd Minn	7	....
595, Athens, Ga	9	....
596, Houghton, Mich	10	....
599, Herrin, Ill	4	1
601, Grass Valley, Cal	5	5
602, Greenville, Pa	2	7
603, Fort Dodge, Iowa	2	16
605, Mitchell, S. D	10	....
609, Winston-Salem, N. C	1	12
610, Columbia, Pa	....	11
612, Appleton, Neenah and Menasha, Wis.	3	13
614, North Yakima, Wash	7	....
615, Manistee, Mich	2	6
616, Tonapah, Nev	12	....
617, Wallace, Idaho	5	....
618, Watertown, Wis	....	5
619, Fremont, Ohio	9	1
623, Fitchburg and Leominster, Mass	7	....
625, Salisbury, N. C	7	5
628, Somerville, N. J	14	....
629, Bowling Green, Ky	6	....
630, St. Cloud, Minn	11	....
631, Idaho Falls, Idaho	7	....
632, Cheboygan, Mich	8	....
634, Lewiston, Idaho	9	5
635, Poplar Bluff, Mo	8	....
636, Deadwood, S. D	7	1
640, Berlin, N. H	4	2
641, Ennis, Texas	5	1
642, Hackensack, N. J	7	7
643, Waterville, Me	10	....
644, Bluefield, W. Va	7	....
645, Elyria, Ohio	8	....
646, Denton, Texas	11	1
649, Ardmore, I. T	11	2
651, LeMars, Iowa	4	2
652, Independence, Iowa	5	3
653, Jamestown, N. D	7	1
655, Redfield, S. D	1	6
656, Brandon, Minn	16	1
657, Regina, Saskatchewan, Can	15	....
658, Perth Amboy, N. J	15	....
659, Brunswick, Ga	6	....
661, Jonesboro, Ark	14	....
662, Phenix and Arctic, R. I	3	5
663, Washington, Iowa	2	7
666, Moncton, N. B	7	5

German-American

1, Philadelphia, Pa	16	23
2, Cincinnati, Ohio	9	28
3, St. Louis, Mo	28	27
4, Buffalo, N. Y	8	17
5, Rochester, N. Y	3	5
6, Cleveland, Ohio	8	15
7, New York, N. Y	100	58
8, Newark, N. J	14	1
9, Chicago, Ill	46	25
10, Milwaukee, Wis	29	43
11, Baltimore, Md	....	28
12, Louisville, Ky	7	3
13, St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn	15	6
14, Indianapolis, Ind	9	7
15, Evansville, Ind	6	7
16, Pittsburg, Pa	5	15
18, Belleville, Ill	4	4
19, Columbus, Ohio	7	4
21, Detroit, Mich	15	7
24, Toledo, Ohio	7	....
25, Wheeling, W. Va	....	6

Typefounders

3, Chicago, Ill	10	1
7, San Francisco, Cal	5	4

Mailers

1, Boston, Mass	17	47
2, Chicago, Ill	98	21
3, St. Louis, Mo	19	49
5, Toronto, Can	11	15
6, New York, N. Y	112	204
8, Denver, Col	5	10

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	For	Against
12, Cleveland, Ohio	13	....
15, St. Joseph, Mo	....	7
16, Louisville, Ky	2	18
17, Cincinnati, Ohio	43	15
18, San Francisco, Cal	14	35
24, Buffalo, N. Y	....	7
25, Butte, Mont	6	2
27, Winnipeg, Man	2	6
NEWSPAPER WRITERS		
1, Boston, Mass	22	11
2, Columbus, Ohio	11	1
9, Milwaukee, Wis	6	....
12, Butte, Mont	7	3
Totals	25,949	6,333
Majority	19,616	

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES M. LYNCH,
J. W. BRAMWOOD,
EARL MCKEE,
Canvassing Board.

TOO LATE FOR OFFICIAL COUNT.

The following unions sent in result of vote too late to be included in the official count:

	For	Against
389, Vallejo, Cal	9	3
613, Bellefontaine, Ohio	3	10
11, Elmira (N. Y.) Mailers	9	....

In Memoriam

THOMAS J. CONATY.

The following resolutions of respect and condolence were adopted by Taunton (Mass.) Typographical Union No. 319, on the death of Thomas J. Conaty:

Whereas, In view of the loss we have sustained by the death of our friend and associate, Thomas J. Conaty, and of the still heavier loss sustained by those who were nearest and dearest to him; therefore be it

Resolved, That it is but a just tribute to the memory of the departed to say that in regretting his removal from our union we mourn for one who was, in every way, worthy of our respect and regard.

Resolved, That in our natural sorrow for the loss of a faithful and beloved member, we find consolation in the belief that it is well with him for whom we mourn.

Resolved, That the heartfelt sympathy of this union be extended to his family in their affliction.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the daily papers of Taunton, Mass., THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL, and spread upon the records of this union.

H. J. DONOVAN.

Batavia (N. Y.) Typographical Union No. 511, in special session on Saturday evening, October 21, 1905, adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, It has pleased the Heavenly Father in His infinite wisdom to call unto Himself our beloved brother and co-worker, Herbert James Donovan; and,

Whereas, In his demise Typographical Union No. 511 loses a true and faithful friend and a charter member of the organization; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we keenly feel the loss we have sustained and express to the bereaved relatives our heartfelt sympathy; and, be it further

Resolved, That in respect to the memory of Brother Donovan the charter be draped thirty days, that these resolutions be spread on the minutes of this meeting and that a copy be published in the News, Times, Labor Leader and TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

CHARLES MAIHOT.

At a meeting of Montreal Typographical Union No. 176 the following resolution was passed on the death of Charles Maihot, a respected member of No. 176, and ordered to be inserted in THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL:

That it has pleased Almighty God to remove from among us one of our most respected and active members, Charles Maihot, who passed away after a brief illness, and,

Whereas, The members of No. 176 have lost a good friend and a worthy and popular member, liked by all and loved for his good qualities through his many years' connection with the craft;

Resolved, That No. 176 do hereby extend to the bereaved family our sincere and heartfelt sympathy at the loss they have sustained.

WILLIAM H. WILSON.

William H. Wilson, one of the oldtime printers of Jackson, Mich., died in Boyne City, Mich., on November 9. A local paper says of Mr. Wilson:

Mr. Wilson entered the employ of the Jackson Daily Citizen in 1865, and set type for the first issue of that paper which was the first daily published in Jackson. He took slug one at that time, and remained slug one until he left the paper five years since, a period of thirty-five years. Mr. Wilson was a man of very kindly nature. His purse was always open to those of the fraternity in distress, and his many acts of kindness to those with whom he came in contact in a business way will always be remembered with feelings of gratitude. He was a friend to the apprentice, and in his long years of service at the case taught many the mysteries of the "art preservative." "Billy" has received "30." The copy hook is clear, and the dear old man has gone to his reward.

ALBERT A. THOMAS.

The following resolutions were adopted by Memphis Typographical Union No. 11 on the death of Albert A. Thomas, a native of Trenton, Tenn., who died October 7, 1905:

Whereas, It has pleased an All-Wise God to remove from earthly life our esteemed brother member, Albert A. Thomas; and

Whereas, By his death our said union has lost a true and faithful member and good citizen; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we sincerely feel the loss sustained, and hereby extend to the family of deceased our heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement.

Resolved, That as a further mark of our respect a page of the minute book be inscribed to his memory; that a copy of the foregoing be furnished THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL for publication, and a copy of same be furnished deceased's family.

THE constant drip of water
Wears away the hardest stone,
And the lover who keeps asking
May secure her as his own;
But a man who boasts forever
Of the things he means to do
Will, unless he acts, be only
A might-have-been when through.

—Chicago Record-Herald.

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Official Budget

THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL

ISSUED ON THE FIFTH OF EACH MONTH.

AT ROOMS 640-650 NEWTON CLAYPOOL BUILDING, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

J. W. BRAMWOOD, Editor and Publisher

Entered at the postoffice, Indianapolis, Ind., as second-class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.—One dollar per annum to any part of the United States or Canada; foreign, $1.50 per annum; single copies, 10 cents each.

To insure prompt insertion, all official matter, communications and advertisements should reach this office BEFORE the TWENTIETH OF THE MONTH PRECEDING PUBLICATION.

Advertising rates made known on application. All letters and remittances should be addressed to the editor and publisher.

OFFICIAL BATTLE CRY OF THE I. T. U.

We propose to sell to the employer eight hours out of twenty-four, and we will do as we please with the remaining sixteen.

NOTICE TO SECRETARIES.

Items for the official columns of THE JOURNAL should be prepared on a separate sheet, and the style of the paper followed as closely as possible. Such items should not be made a part of a letter dealing with other subjects, for if this is done the items are likely to be overlooked, even though the greatest care be exercised. Write as plainly as possible—especially proper names—using one side of the sheet only. Communications must in all instances be accompanied by the author's name and address. All official matter must be in the hands of the editor BEFORE THE TWENTIETH OF EACH MONTH, to insure insertion in the issue immediately following. The observance of the foregoing will tend to insure what is desired by all—promptness and accuracy in the publication of official matter.

THE JOURNAL MAILING LIST.

When a member requests a change in his JOURNAL address, he should give the name and number of the union with which he is affiliated, together with his present and former address.

Additions to the mailing list can only be made when received through the local secretary. Members not receiving the magazine should furnish the local secretary with their addresses.

Additions, corrections or alterations reported by local secretaries should be kept separate from other correspondence. When a member deposits his card, and his name is reported for the subscription list, the secretary should state where the member previously received THE JOURNAL, and give the name and number of the union with which he was affiliated. When a member draws his card, is suspended or expelled, or in any manner ceases to be an active member of the local, the secretary should request that his name be dropped from the mailing list.

A large number of those who take cards and remove to unorganized towns fail to renew their cards. To prevent loss in such instances, it has been decided that members holding cards, and located outside of the jurisdiction of a local union, must either deposit their cards with the nearest union and pay dues each month, or pay International dues in advance, in order to get THE JOURNAL. Where a card-holder pays his dues to the local in advance, a specific report should be made by the secretary upon the case, in order that the name can be placed on the list and the magazine sent to the member for the time for which dues have been paid.

The 25th of each month is the latest date upon which changes for the succeeding issue can be made on our mailing list.

Upon request, secretaries will be furnished with a copy of the list of their members to whom THE JOURNAL is being sent.

All correspondence regarding THE JOURNAL should be addressed to J. W. BRAMWOOD, Newton Claypool building, Indianapolis, Ind.

ADDRESSES WANTED.

Frank E. Hall, communicate with J. J. Henry, box 546, Knoxville, Tenn.

Fred N. Lacey, send address to S. L. Deming, 84 Elizabeth street, Utica, N. Y.

Dell Angell, please send address to R. F. Martell, 139 Lord avenue, Bayonne, N. J.

Jack Tracy, send address to your old friend, who has returned to the Tulsa World office.

Charles Desmond or Carroll, send address to Ella Desmond, 1626 Rowan street, Louisville, Ky.

G. J. Wayne, please communicate with E. P. McDevitt, 46 V street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Any one knowing the whereabouts of George J. Ford is requested to write to A. G. Overton, Mason City, Iowa.

M. J. Silk, or any one knowing his whereabouts, communicate with C. C. Fiske, care Searchlight, Redding, Cal.

Earl L. Appleby, or any one knowing his whereabouts, communicate with A. F. Appleby, 419 Pierce street, Dallas, Texas.

Any one knowing the address of Charles E. Gibbs is requested to communicate with Walter H. Grant, box 266, Atlanta, Ga.

Ellis Rhyne, formerly of Wadesboro, N. C., is requested to communicate with Carl H. Gardner, general delivery, Ritzville, Wash.

Joseph F. Church, or any one knowing his whereabouts, communicate with Mrs. J. F. Church, 618 South 26th street, Birmingham, Ala.

C. K. Couse, or any one knowing his whereabouts, communicate with Mrs. H. K. Couse, 309 East Division street, Dowagiac, Mich.

George Truogg, or any one knowing his address is requested to communicate with Fred E. Ross, 505 Madison avenue, Indianapolis, Ind.

A. R. Parsons, last heard from in St. Louis, is requested to send his address to his wife, Mrs. A. R. Parsons, 426 West 5th street, Kansas City, Mo.

Joseph Louis, who worked in Scranton and Plymouth, Pa., some years ago, is requested to write his parents at 19 South Water street, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

Twenty-five dollars reward for address or information that will find Charles Topf, a deaf mute printer, last heard of in Topeka, Kansas, five and a half years ago. Address is wanted for division of property, one-third of which is his. Write Mrs.

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Amanda Kutzleb, R. F. D. 4, box 44, Leavenworth, Kansas.

Ernest Montgomery, last heard of at Deposit, N. Y., please communicate at once with Charles D. Montgomery, 2516 North Hermitage avenue, Chicago, Ill.

C. C. Bishop, last heard from at Redding, Cal., on August 15, or any one knowing his whereabouts, communicate with his brother, R. H. Bishop, Ardmore, Mo.

Will Marshal Fonda, or any one knowing his address, correspond with Samuel Ofen, 91 Bank street, New London, Conn. Was last heard of in Albany, N. Y.

John S. Daveler, last heard of in Salt Lake City, or any one knowing his whereabouts, communicate with his mother, Mrs. Margaret Graeff, 721 Marietta avenue, Lancaster, Pa.

The secretary receiving the card of M. M. Danford, formerly of Springfield, Ill., or any one knowing his whereabouts, is requested to immediately notify Mrs. M. M. Danford, 123 East Reynolds street, Springfield, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Any secretary receiving card No. 104016, issued to William Ward by Jersey City Union No. 94, is requested to hold same and notify K. M. Forbes, 91 Belmont avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

Card No. 102003, issued to H. G. Heidelburg by Grass Valley (Cal.) Union, has been lost and a duplicate issued. If found or presented for deposit, return to G. H. Minifie, Nevada City, Cal.

Card No. 79745, issued to J. W. Connor by Dayton Union No. 57, has been lost and a duplicate issued. If found or presented for deposit, return to William Hudoff, 434 Forest avenue, Dayton, Ohio.

Card No. 77760, issued to Charles Larson by Superior Union No. 163, has been lost and a duplicate issued. If found or presented for deposit, return to O. A. Digle, care Telegram, Superior, Wis.

Card No. 100789, issued to Ed Thayer by South McAlester Union No. 565, has been lost and a duplicate issued. If found or presented for deposit, return to D. C. Lester, box 73 South McAlester, I. T.

Honorable withdrawal card, issued to C. H. Packard by Everett (Wash.) Union No. 410, has been lost and a duplicate issued. If found, please return to E. Marcuson, 1418 Pacific avenue, Everett, Wash.

Card No. 99339, issued to W. J. Dickson by Toronto Union No. 91, September 2, 1905, has been lost and a duplicate issued. If found or presented for deposit, return to Thomas C. Vodden, box 211, Toronto, Ont.

Card No. 99354, issued to Robert Grant by Toronto Union No. 91, October 18, 1905, has been lost and a duplicate issued. If found or presented for deposit, return to Thomas C. Vodden, box 211, Toronto, Ont.

Card No. 93095, issued to Robert Sterling by Pawtucket Union No. 212, has been lost and a duplicate issued. If found or presented for deposit, return to Willis H. Bussey, 106 West avenue, Pawtucket, R. I.

Card No. 103644, issued to John Brackenridge by Atlantic City Union No. 377, has been lost and a duplicate issued. If found, this card should be returned to Frank Kay, 26 Mt. Vernon avenue, Atlantic City, N. J.

Any local within one hundred miles of New York City, having issued a traveling card o Charles Oakley since last March, or any local having his name on its membership list, please notify Peekskill Union No. 269.

Card No. 86390, issued to B. A. Smith (known as Ben Ali) by Vincennes Union No. 395, has been lost, presumably, and a duplicate issued. Smith worked in St. Paul in September, immediately after leaving Vincennes, and President T. F. Thomas wrote that he had card deposited by Smith. If the above card can be located, together with complete facts hinging upon affairs in St. Paul, please communicate with J. C. Mayes, 314 South Third street, Vincennes, Ind., under seal.

Card No. 98474, issued to D. Ferguson, on October 16, 1905, by Portland (Ore.) Union, has been lost and a duplicate issued. If found or presented for deposit, return to Lon DeYarmond, care Oregonian, Portland, Ore.

Card No. 88398, issued to C. G. Norris by Terre Haute Union No. 76, July 18, 1905, has been lost and a duplicate issued. If found or presented for deposit, return to John S. Edmunds, 1132 South Third street, Terre Haute, Ind.

Secretaries are requested to look out for card No. 101990, issued October 21, 1905, to A. H. Blackwood by Greensboro No. 397. If presented, this card should be taken up and returned to W. P. Turner, box 432, Greensboro, N. C.

Card No. 99601, issued to J. F. Aughinbaugh June 29, 1905, by Columbia Union No. 101, has been lost and a duplicate issued. If found or presented for deposit, return to G. G. Seibold, 423-425 G street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Card No. 102699, issued to Guy S. Honeywell by Topeka Union No. 121, has been lost and a duplicate issued. The original card, if presented for deposit, or found, should be returned to Albert Griffin, 321 Kansas avenue, Topeka, Kansas.

Card No. 102263, issued to J. C. Daw on November 6, 1905, by Worcester No. 165, has been lost and a duplicate issued. The original card, if found or presented for deposit, should be returned to M. F. Crotty, box 176, Worcester, Mass.

Card No. 102697, issued to Otis Weaver by Topeka No. 121, has been lost and a duplicate issued. The original card, if found or presented for deposit, should be taken up and returned to Albert Griffin, 321 Kansas avenue, Topeka, Kansas.

Card No. 84926, issued to F. W. McIntyre by Seattle (Wash.) Union No. 202, on September 21, 1905, has been lost and a duplicate issued. The original card, if found or presented for deposit, should be returned to H. W. Peak, box 556, Seattle, Wash.

THE DEATH ROLL.

ALDEN, ALBERT E.—At Gloversville, N. Y., November 11, 1905, of bowel trouble. Age 35 years.

AYCOCK, J. H.—At Fort Worth, Texas, April 13, 1905, of paralysis. Age 46 years.

BARLOW, JOHN—At Roxbury, Mass., October 17, 1905, of blood poisoning. Age 50 years.

BEYERLE, WILLIAM G.—At Newark, N. J., November 9, 1905, of concussion of the brain. Age 41 years.

BOOTH, CHARLES H.—At Boston, Mass., October 19, 1905, of heart disease. Age 75 years.

BREEN, EDWARD P.—At New York, N. Y., November 4, 1905, of phthisis. Age 40 years.

BRYAN, ROBERT B.—At Chickasha, I. T., November 10, 1905, of consumption. Age 24 years.

CANNON, THOMAS B.—At Yonkers, N. Y., September 9, 1905, of tuberculosis. Age 56 years.

CARROLL, JAMES P.—At Sacramento, Cal., November 5, 1905, of phthisis. Age 34 years.

CHAMBERS, JOE—At Williamsport, Pa., October 18, 1905, of diabetes. Age 35 years.

CLARK, SAMUEL H.—At Albany, N. Y., November 1, 1905, of heart failure. Age 62 years.

COEN, FRED E.—At Rochester, N. Y., October 23, 1905, of pulmonary hemorrhage. Age 37 years.

CONATY, THOMAS J.—At Taunton, Mass., October 12, 1905, of nephritis. Age 33 years.

COUCH, JOHN B.—At New York, N. Y., November 11, 1905, of tuberculosis. Age 51 years.

CRUMRIN, ARTHUR—At Chicago, Ill., September 27, 1905, of consumption. Age 48 years.

DALTON, OSCAR—At Dallas, Texas, October 31, 1905, of paralysis. Age 59 years.

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D'Elia, E. H.—At Chicago, Ill., October 17, 1905, of heart disease. Age 35 years.

Dison, John T.—At Atlanta, Ga., October 30, 1905, of dropsy. Age 45 years.

Donovan, H. J.—At Batavia, N. Y., October 21, 1905, of typhoid fever. Age 22 years.

Dryden, D. P.—At Portland, Ore., October 30, 1905, of apoplexy. Age 55 years.

Foltz, Louis—At New York, N. Y., October 31, 1905, of phthisis. Age 33 years.

Frothingham, Edward—At Scranton, Pa., November 8, 1905, accidental. Age 36 years.

Garrick, William—At Chicago, Ill., October 13, 1905, of paralysis. Age 41 years.

Lincoln, A. S.—At Salinas, Cal., November 10, 1905, of tuberculosis. Age 22 years.

Maihot, Charles—At Montreal, P. Q., September 22, 1905, of diabetes. Age 57 years.

Mara, William—At New York, N. Y., November 5, 1905, of fracture of skull. Age 37 years.

McEwen, J.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., October 19, 1905, of pneumonia. Age 64 years.

McGovern, T. J.—At Chicago, Ill., September 21, 1905, of consumption. Age 48 years.

Morris, Thomas M.—At Seattle, Wash., October 16, 1905, of heart failure. Age 38 years.

Painchaud, Henry—At Toledo, Ohio, November 5, 1905, of tuberculosis. Age 29 years.

Potter, John—At Bellevue, Ohio, October 28, 1905, of paralysis. Age 62 years.

Rasch, F. C.—At New York, N. Y., October 22, 1905, of nephritis. Age 34 years.

Schuele, Theodore—At Columbus, Ohio, October 13, 1905, of atrophy of liver. Age 55 years.

Stindle, Alois B.—At Atchison, Kan., November 12, 1905, of tuberculosis. Age 40 years.

Valdez, F. B.—At El Paso, Texas, October 15, 1905; accidental. Age 28 years.

DONATIONS TO THE CUMMINGS MEMORIAL FUND.

The following is a list of the contributions to the Cummings memorial fund from October 21 to November 21, 1905:

October 21, 1905—Amount in fund	$12,206	35
27, Mobile, Ala.		50
228, Norwood, Mass.	24	00
364, Coshocton, Ohio	21	00
2, Chicago (Ill.) Mailers	5	00
Total	$12,256	85

Respectfully submitted,

J. W. Bramwood, Secretary-Treasurer.

All contributions should be sent to J. W. Bramwood, secretary-treasurer, Newton Claypool building, Indianapolis, Ind., who has been designated as custodian of the fund.

CHARTERS ISSUED AND SURRENDERED.

ISSUED.

Charles City (Iowa) No. 667—Lillian M. Henry, Carrie B. McCloud, Dora E. Ames, Charles J. Frenske, O. W. Lange, A. C. Fitkin, C. D. Torrence.

SURRENDERED.

Elkhart (Ind.) No. 266, Newburyport (Mass.) No. 423, Selma (Ala.) No. 440, Nebraska City (Neb.) No. 462, Greensburg (Pa.) No. 575, Mitchell (S. D.) No. 605, Dover (N. H.) No. 627, Berwick and Bloomsburg (Pa.) N. 639, Sault Ste. Marie (Ont.) No. 647.

UNIONS IN ARREARS NOVEMBER 25.

Section 1, article ix, of the constitution, requires that: "International dues for each month shall be collected by subordinate unions and transmitted to the secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union before the twentieth of the succeeding month." Under this law the October per capita of all unions was due at headquarters not later than November 20. The following unions were delinquent on November 25, having failed to make their returns.

In this connection attention is directed to section 7, article vi, of the by-laws, which is as follows:

"Section 7. No funeral-benefit claim shall be allowed unless the deceased was possessed of a current working card at the time of his death, nor shall a funeral-benefit claim be allowed if, at the time of death, the union of which deceased was a member is in arrears for per capita tax to the International Union."

3, Cincinnati.
21, San Francisco.
26, Petersburg.
80, Kansas City.
96, Glens Falls.
97, Peru.
105, Goldfield.
109, Pittsfield.
110, Union Hill.
131, New York Bohemian.
133, London.
147, Ashland.
153, Meridian.
178, Geneva.
190, Omaha.
221, San Diego.
222, Montgomery.
225, McKeesport.
226, Vancouver.
257, Lisbon.
279, Alexandria.
293, Pensacola.
294, Waukegan.
296, Lindsay.
297, Concord.
307, New Brunswick.
309, Columbus.
313, Texarkana.
317, Woodstock.
343, Fort Scott.
345, Olean.
357, Parkersburg.
360, Menominee.
366, Berlin.
367, Globe.
373, Durango.
383, Martin's Ferry.
404, Tyler.
414, Marshalltown.
422, Mayaquez.
430, Baker City.
431, Manitowoc.
436, Clarksville.
437, Franklin.
445, Oswego.
460, Chatham.
478, San Juan.
480, Tiffin.
485, Fitzgerald.
486, Gloucester.
489, Livingston.
490, Shawnee.
491, Pocatello.
497, Alliance.
501, Moscow.
502, Crookston.
504, Astoria.
505, Clinton.
513, De Soto.
517, Gadsden.
519, Winchester.
520, Mattoon.
527, Oelwein.
528, Eugene.
529, Norwalk.
530, Eau Claire.
534, Allentown.
535, Bessemer.
537, Creston.
550, Windsor.
554, Hinton.
563, Harrisburg.
564, Mankato.
571, Chickasha.
572, Marshall.
579, St. Hyacinthe.
580, Marion.
591, Pekin.
592, Fort Collins.
594, Morris.
600, Petaluma.
604, Edmonton.
607, Millville.
611, Reno.
614, North Yakima.
617, Wallace.
621, Mayfield
622, Millinocket.
636, Manila.
631, Idaho Falls.
637, Portsmouth.
640, Berlin.
646, Denton.
650, Long Beach-San Pedro.
654, Aberdeen.

MAILERS.

7, Kansas City.
11, Elmira.
13, Pittsburg.
14, Detroit.
15, St. Joseph.
22, Providence.
24, Buffalo.
26, Albany.

NEWSPAPER WRITERS.

10, Montreal.

Said the boarder: "Dear Madam, I wish
You would put some health food on my dish.
I am happy to say
That I always eat hay—
I was born up in Battle Creek, Mich."
—Saturday Evening Post.

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UNION PRINTERS' HOME.

The following is a record of the admissions and departures for the month of October:

ADMITTED.

947—E. G. Fisbeck, Cincinnati, No. 3; age 26 years; admitted October 6, 1905.

946—Ed Blair, Cincinnati No. 3; age 57 years; admitted October 6, 1905.

950—A. L. Stagg, New York No. 6; age 45 years; admitted October 7, 1905.

943—W. L. Scott, Kansas City No. 80; age 47 years; admitted October 9, 1905.

934—A. Herman, New Orleans No. 17; age 34 years; admitted October 10, 1905.

948—Arthur J. Lane, Toronto No. 91; age 36 years; admitted October 11, 1905.

945—E. O'Halloran, Trenton No. 71; age 52 years; admitted October 14, 1905.

953—John A. Moore, New York No. 6; age 28 years; admitted October 14, 1905.

954—Thomas Conklin, New York No. 6; age 31 years; admitted October 14, 1905.

951—John T. Leddy, New York No. 6; age 39 years; admitted October 14, 1905.

952—Richard Collins, New York No. 6; age 43 years; admitted October 14, 1905.

955—W. H. Massengill, Palestine No. 472; age 34 years; admitted October 22, 1905.

956—C. F. Dygert, Little Falls No. 386; age 26 years; admitted October 27, 1905.

882—William T. Mirick, Minneapolis No. 42; age 56 years; admitted October 29, 1905.

VACATED.

907—Raymond Sommer, Newark No. 103; age 30 years; admitted June 6, 1905; vacated October 11, 1905; improved.

943—W. L. Scott, Kansas City No. 80; age 47 years; admitted October 9, 1905; vacated October 13, 1905; wanted to go home.

921—C. J. Wilson, Denver No. 49; age 30 years; admitted July 21, 1905; vacated October 17, 1905; able to work.

DIED.

954—Thomas Conklin, New York No. 6; age 31 years; admitted October 14, 1905; died October 22, 1905.

Number of inmates October 1..... 140
Number of inmates October 31..... 150
Average number for the month..... 145

CHARLES DEACON, Superintendent.

APPLICATIONS FROM UNORGANIZED TOWNS.

Artesian, S. D.—Fred E. Dowdell, age 22 years; at trade five years; learned trade in Artesian, S. D.; worked in Los Angeles and Catalina Island, Cal.

Moultrie, Ga.—J. H. Bailey, jr., age 23 years; at trade seven years; learned trade in Camilla, Ga.; worked in Vienna and Thomasville, Ga.

Pana, Ill.—J. Sim Hodges, age 21 years; at trade six years; learned trade in Vincennes, Ind.

Silverton, Colo.—J. Elmer Guy, age 33 years; at trade twenty-two years; learned trade in Denver, Colo.; worked in Denver, Telluride and Silverton, Colo.

Walkerton, Ont.—William A. Schnurr, age 23 years; at trade seven years; learned trade in Walkerton, Ont.

Waverly, Iowa.—J. B. Quimby, age 39 years; at trade twenty-two years; learned trade in Waverly.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

12, Butte, Mont. (Newspaper Writers)—R. G. Lineberger, worked in Pueblo and Denver, Colo. F. Rooney, worked in Brooklyn, N. Y. Don O. Noel, worked in Des Moines, Iowa and Chicago, Ill. Arthur Wonsetler, worked in Kansas City, Mo., Omaha, Neb., St. Paul., Minn., and Denver, Colo.

17, New Orleans, La.—J. Q. Folks, age 36 years; at trade ten years; learned trade at Nunnemaker's, Louisville, Ky. George P. Krupp, age 22 years; at trade eight years; learned trade in New Orleans, La. V. T. Lowrie, age 28 years; at trade eight years; learned trade in Kansas City, Mo. D. C. Silve, age 22 years; at trade five years; learned trade in New Orleans. J. M. Werner, age 22 years; at trade seven years; learned trade in New Orleans.

20, Nashville, Tenn.—D. K. Young, age 23 years; at trade eight years; worked in Sparta, Tenn. W. J. Boylin, age 55 years; at trade thirty years; formerly a member of Nashville Union. Carroll R. Skinner, age 24 years; at trade five years; worked in Madison, Wis.

23, Milwaukee, Wis.—Sam Zacharwitz, age 20 years; at trade four years; learned trade in Russia.

32, Norfolk, Va.—B. J. Curtis, served time in Franklin, Va.

54, Raleigh, N. C.—H. I. McDuffie, formerly a member of Raleigh Union.

82, Colorado Springs, Colo.—Ed C. Starrett, age 24 years; at trade four and a half years; worked in Lancaster and Shelbyville, Mo.

84, San Bernardino, Cal.—Dexter Brown, age 37 years; at trade twenty years; formerly a member of Dubuque (Ia.) Union; worked in Americus, Ga., Ventura, Glendora and Huntington Park, Cal.

87, Houston, Texas—O. G. Gilbert, age 24 years; at trade seven years; learned trade in Morgan Printing Company office, Austin, Texas. Wayne B. Davis, age 19 years; at trade five years; learned trade in Goliad, Texas; always worked in Texas.

91, Toronto, Ont.—W. E. Hunter, age 22 years; at trade six years; learned trade in Brampton. George Boone, age 33 years; at trade twenty-two years; learned trade in England. R. H. Pearse, age 20 years; at trade five and a half years; learned trade in Campbellford, Ont.; worked in Stratford, Ont. W. S. Harris, age 26 years; at trade twelve years; learned trade in England. William Thompson, age 39 years; at trade twenty-two years; learned trade in England.

101, Washington, D. C.—J. T. Cowen, age 27 years; member of the London Society of Compositors up to 1900; claims to have been out of the business since. Bernard Schwartz, age 38 years; worked in Germany and England and New York, N. Y.; never made application before.

115, Salt Lake City, Utah—John Olsen, jr., age 26 years; at trade fourteen years; learned trade in Willows, Cal.; worked in Davisville, Cal., and Evanston, Wyo.; never worked in a union town.

118, Des Moines, Iowa—William A Hutton, age 45 years; at trade twenty years; learned trade in Webster City, Iowa; worked in Minneapolis, Minn. Eugene H. Grafton, age 22 years; at trade eight years; learned trade in Cambridge, Iowa; worked in Butte and Missoula, Mont., and Story City, Iowa; never belonged to union. Earl Gaylord, age 25 years; at trade five years; learned trade in Atlantic, Iowa; never belonged to union.

130, Halifax, N. S.—George Levy, age 21 years; at trade five years; learned trade in Halifax, N. S., and Winnipeg, Man. Donald McKenzie, age 32 years; at trade fourteen years; learned trade in Charlottetown, P. E. I.; worked in Amherst and New Glasgow, N. S.; never worked in an organized town. J. Edgar Mason, age 22 years; at trade six years; learned trade in Halifax. Gordon Colter, age 20 years; at trade six years; learned trade in Halifax. R. N. Gammon, age 26 years; at trade nine years; learned trade in Halifax.

134, Paducah, Ky.—R. L. Burnett, of Mayfield,

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Ky.; at trade ten years; worked in Fulton and Mayfield, Ky., and Charleston, Mo. A. T. Barnes, of Metropolis, Ill.; at trade eighteen years; never worked in a union town. Scott McCarty; at trade four and a half years; worked in Chicago, Ill.

137, Johnstown, Pa.—H. J. Champion, at trade four years in England.

138, Austin, Texas—Sam McCulloch, age 26 years; at trade three years; learned trade in Austin; for apprentice membership. J. H. Sasse, age 19 years; at trade three years; learned trade in Taylor, Texas; for apprentice membership.

148, Wichita, Kan.—Estella Barnes, age 26 years; at trade seven years; learned trade in Wichita.

175, Pueblo, Colo.—James S. Martin, age 31 years; learned trade in Muscotah, Kan.; worked in Wellington, Kan., and Hennessey, Okla. F. A. Disbrow, formerly a member of Pueblo Union, but allowed card to lapse while working in country towns. Joseph Francisco, age 30 years; learned trade in San Veta, Cal.; worked in Durango and Saguache, Colo.

179, Leadville, Colo.—Edward Lunny, age 25 years; at trade six years; learned trade in Leadville.

180, Sioux City, Iowa—William E. Richardson, age 29 years; at trade nine years; learned trade in country towns in Iowa; worked three weeks in an open shop in Louisville, Ky., several years ago.

202, Seattle, Wash.—J. E. McDonald, age 27 years; learned trade in Peabody, Kan.; worked in Lawrence, Kan.

206, Sedalia. Mo.—D. A. Rochford, age 36 years; at trade fourteen years; worked in Sedgwick and Osage City, Kan.; has not been working at the business for the past five years.

207, Eureka, Cal.—Miss Minnie Bahr, also known as Minnie Roper, age 30 years; at trade five years; learned trade in Los Angeles, Cal.; worked in Dawson City and Nome, Alaska.

211, Oshkosh, Wis.—W. W. Cook, age 25 years; at trade ten years; learned trade in Lansing, Mich.; worked in Fond du Lac and Berlin, Wis. Mrs. A. L. Brown, age 38 years; at trade five years; learned trade in Neenah, Wis.; worked in Menasha, Wis.

222, Montgomery, Ala.—D. O. Secrest, age 27 years; formerly a member of Atlanta (Ga.) Union, but allowed card to lapse while not working at the business.

231, San Jose, Cal.—B. F. Stead, age 24 years; at trade six years; learned trade in Canton, Minn.; worked in Granite, Okla., and Jackson, Cal.

243. Hutchinson, Kan.—T. E. Palmer, age 32 years; at trade fifteen years; learned trade in Kingman, Kan.; always worked in country towns. Fred D. Rosenquest, age 46 years; at trade twenty-nine years. Has worked in Mankato and Heron Lake, Minn., Webster City, Iowa, Decatur, Mich., and Kingman, Kansas.

249, Fort Smith, Ark.—Allan M. Schaumloffel, has worked in Rockville, Mo., and Tulsa, I. T.

271, Boise, Idaho—John F. Baird, age 34 years; at trade nine years; learned trade in Cedar Rapids, Neb. Avery C. Moore, age 30 years; at trade four years; learned trade in Missoula, Mont. F. M. Judson, age 23 years; at trade seven years; learned trade in Xenia, Ohio. F. N. Judson, age 23 years; at trade seven years.

280, Marietta, Ohio—D. W. Custer, age 40 years; at trade twenty years; learned trade in Fairview, W. Va. C. W. Beach, age 34 years; at trade eleven years; learned trade in Jeffersonville, Ind.

303, Cleburne, Texas—George P. Richardson, at trade fifteen years; learned trade in Texas towns; formerly a member of Waco Union.

312, Las Vegas, N. M.—H. E. Blake, age 36 years; worked in New Mexico; formerly a member of Las Vegas Union.

329, Waterbury, Conn.—Henry Gerrard, age 33 years; at trade twenty years; learned business in Torrington, Conn.; worked in Hartford, Conn., and Los Angeles, Cal. Howell J. Griffiths, age 30 years; learned trade in Ansonia, Conn.; has worked in Derby, Conn., and New York, N. Y.

333, Denison, Texas—E. J. Gaines, age 21 years; learned trade in Paris, Texas; worked in Nashville, Tenn.; never applied for admission before.

339, Beaumont, Texas—Charles M. Church, age 24 years; at trade twelve years; learned trade in Weatherford, Texas; made application to Dallas Union, but petition was not presented, because unaccompanied by proper fee.

363, Jackson, Miss.—Louis H. Zehnder, age 40 years; at trade twenty-five years; learned trade in Jackson, Miss.; formerly a member of Memphis and St. Louis Unions. D. L. Newman, age 30 years; at trade twelve years; learned trade in Magnolia, Miss.; never worked in a union town.

372, Clarksburg, W. Va.—Floyd Sample, age 30 years; at trade ten years; learned business in the office of the Index, at Fairmount, W. Va.

377, Atlantic City, N. J.—J. W. Schraedley, age 24 years; learned trade in Middletown, Pa.; has worked in Hagerstown, Md.

398, Billings, Mont.—Fred H. Averill, age 21 years; at trade six years; learned trale in Lewiston, Mont.

403, Tulsa, I. T.—Ralph L. Wood, age 25 years; at trade eight years; learned trade in Morrillton, Ark.; worked in Warrensburg, Mo., and Okmulgee, Okla.

408, Ottawa, Kan.—Harry Hedrick, age 43 years; at trade twenty-six years; learned trade in Leavenworth, Kan.; worked in Leavenworth, Kan., and Colorado Springs, Colo. Ed C. Gilliatt, age 21 years; at trade four years; learned trade in Fort Scott, Kan.; worked in Iola, Kan.

412, Kokomo, Ind.—John Heinsen, age 23 years; at trade nine years; learned trade in Michigan City; has worked in Chicago.

424, Orange, N. J.—William Baxter; learned trade on Evening News, Newark, N. J.; left business when machines were introduced in that office, and was suspended by No. 103 for non-payment of dues; has not worked at trade since.

425, Canon City, Colo.—H. M. Mason, age 21 years; at trade eight years; learned business at Cambridge, Iowa; has worked in Nevada, Ames and Story City, Iowa.

426, Bristol, Tenn.—G. E. Taylor, age 27 years; at trade ten years; learned trade in Big Stone Gap, Va.; worked in Scranton, Pa.

432, Stillwater, Minn.—Margaret J. Foley, age 22 years; at trade three years; learned trade in Stillwater; for apprentice membership.

435, Bluffton, Ind.—Lawrence Fair, age 22 years; at trade three and a half years; learned trade in Bluffton.

448, La Crosse, Wis.—Stephen S. Cycmanick, age 23 years; at trade three years; learned trade in La Crosse.

449, Calgary, Alberta, N. W. T.—Mary Irvine, age 36 years; at trade thirteen years; learned business in St. John, N. B.; has worked in Sussex, N. B. G. G. Meikle, age 50 years; at trade thirty-four years; formerly a member of Winnipeg Union. A. J. Buckley, age 29 years; at trade seven years; learned business in Park Hill, Ont.; has worked in Fermie, B. C. Fred Kirkpatrick, age 20 years; at trade four years; learned business in Forest and Fermie, B. C.

455, Owosso-Corunna, Mich.—Ray V. R. Birdsall, age 24 years; at trade five years; learned trade in Chesaning, Mich.

461, Cairo, Ill.—Frank Kirkpatrick, age 20 years; at trade four years; learned business in Coulterville, Ill.; has worked in Newton and Sparta, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo.

467, Dawson, Y. T.—Thomas P. Dudley, age thirty-eight years; at trade twenty-two years; formerly a member of the union, depositing San Francisco traveling card with Honolulu No. 37, in 1903.

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471, Sherman, Texas—H. Frank Miller, age 38 years; at trade twenty-seven years; learned trade in Paris, Texas; worked in Pawnee, Okla.; formerly a member, but allowed card to lapse.

481, Iola, Kan.—J. S. Burnham, learned trade in Wymore, Neb.; worked in Potsdam, N. Y., and Beatrice, Neb. Henry F. Broadbent, learned trade in Corydon, Iowa; worked in Elsmore and Anthony, Kan.

507, Princeton, N. J.—W. A. S. Housel, age 29 years; at trade fourteen years; learned trade in Belmar, N. J.; worked in Spring Lake and Asbury Park, N. J. Clara L. Maire, age 27 years; at trade ten years; learned trade in Asbury Park, N. J.; worked in Belmar, Princeton and Spring Lake, N. J.

518, Marion, Ill.—Frank W. Bahr, age 32 years; at trade fourteen years; learned trade in Chester, Ill.

522, Morristown, N. J.—George L. Morrell, age 56 years; at trade forty years; learned trade in Newark, N. J.; worked in Newton, Washington, Rockaway and Bernardsville, N. J.; formerly a member of Newark (N. J.) Union.

525, Benton Harbor, Mich.—S. A. Ritchie, age 41 years; at trade twenty-five years; formerly a member of Chicago Union, but allowed card to lapse.

531, Hudson, N. Y.—Charles T. Richstien, formerly a member of Albany (N. Y.) Union.

533, Huntington, W. Va.—H. A. Evans, at trade five years; learned trade in Williamson, W. Va.; worked in towns in West Virginia and Kentucky. Nelle Hagaman, served apprenticeship in local offices.

543, Watsonville, Cal.—C. E. Fisk, age 26 years; at trade six years; learned trade in Summerland, Cal.; worked in Arroys Grande and Monterey, Cal.; made application to Los Angeles Union as a two-thirder, but was unable to be present to be initiated.

550, Windsor, Ont.—M. Elizabeth Dickinson, age 25 years; at trade ten years; learned trade in Port Arthur, Ont.; worked in North Bay, Ont.

559, San Antonio, Texas—J. E. Lords, age 25 years; at trade seven years; learned trade in Bay City, Texas; has worked in Brenham and Taylor, Texas.

599, Herrin, Ill.—Lulu Scott Corbett, age 20 years; at trade four and a half years; learned trade in Dawson, Ky.; worked in Princeton, Ky.

603, Fort Dodge, Iowa—C. D. Whitney, at trade eleven years; learned trade in Portland, Mich.; worked in Ionia, Mich., and Cherokee, Iowa.

617, Wallace, Idaho—J. O. Denham, age 33 years; at trade twelve years; learned trade in Princeton, Ill.; worked in Elgin and Belvidere, Ill.

618, Watertown, Wis.—John H. Perkins, age 20 years; learned trade in Lake Mills, Wis.

628, Somerville, N. J.—Leander F. Stryker, age 29 years; at trade fourteen years; learned trade in High Bridge, N. J.; worked in Mt. Kisko, N. Y., Flemington, N. J., and Ware, Mass.

641, Ennis, Texas—Byron Rooker, for apprenticeship membership.

653, Jamestown, N. D.—O. T. Mattison, age 38 years; at trade fourteen years; worked in Omaha, Neb., St. Paul, Minn., Bismarck and Jamestown, N. D.

660, Sac City and Storm Lake, Iowa—J. Lester North, age 28 years; at trade eighteen years; learned trade in Storm Lake. Inex Cory, age 22 years; at trade eight years; learned trade in Early and Sac City, Iowa. C. V. Nelson, age 22 years; at trade nine years in Storm Lake, Iowa. Orville Peterson, age 20 years; at trade four years in Storm Lake, Iowa.

661, Jonesboro, Ark.—C. A. Boessel, age 28 years; learned trade in West Union, Iowa; worked in Deer Creek, Okla., and Arkansas City, Kan.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Charleston, S. C.—President, R. B. Britton; first vice-president, J. J. Morris; second vice-president, W. H. Miller; recording secretary, J. L. Kiley; financial secretary, A. D. Sassard; conductor, J. H. Wincey; auditing committee, W. H. Miller, M. Frank, C. P. Mims.

Cleburne, Texas—President, F. N. Graves; vice-president, Clyde Buchanan; secretary-treasurer, Lonnie Adams; sergeant-at-arms, E. Sharpe; executive committee, E. Sharpe, U. A. Anderson, W. L. Howell; relief committee, A. D. Wells, W. F. Black, R. C. McKie.

Eureka, Cal.—President, C. A. Burtnett; vice-president, E. B. Kain; secretary, R. H. Conklin; treasurer, W. L. Lambert; executive committee, W. H. Jewett, H. D. Zook, J. L. Reed.

Frankfort, Ky.—President, F. J. Freckman; vice-president, F. A. Smith; secretary-treasurer, J. D. O'Connor; sergeant-at-arms, T. A. Watts.

Grand Junction, Colo.—President, R. M. Horn; recording secretary, Ben Rea; secretary-treasurer, Rodney Jay.

Hagerstown, Md.—President, J. Frank Futterer; vice-president, J. C. O'Neal; corresponding and financial secretary, W. S. Boward; auditing committee, Fred Thomas, Clyde Snyder, J. C. O'Neal; delegates to central labor council, C. E. Gray, J. F. Futterer, J. C. O'Neal, Dudley Brewer, A. J. Zinkand.

Knoxville, Tenn.—President, J. J. Henry; vice-president, H. C. Collins; financial secretary, Robert Smith; recording secretary, D. L. Million; sergeant-at-arms, J. T. Barnett; delegates to central labor union, W. M. Pryse, Robert Smith, H. B. Price, T. J. Smith, J. J. Henry.

New Castle, Pa.—President, W. R. English; vice-president, Frank S. Cripps; secretary-treasurer, Elmer S. Mills; recording secretary, P. S. Evans; trustees, John Quinn, C. C. Fulkerson, A. R. Kingsbury.

Niagara Falls, N. Y.—President, Arthur C. Hanson; vice-president, W. R. Green; recording secretary, George E. Loch; financial-corresponding secretary, J. J. Dwyer; treasurer, W. H. Myers; sergeant-at-arms, H. Moshier.

Princeton, N. J.—President, John H. Stillwell; vice-president, William P. Cox; secretary-treasurer, Adam C. Peters; recording secretary, Elmer W. Rousseau; sergeant-at-arms, Frank H. Leach.

Quebec, Can.—President, Eugene J. Cote; vice-president, Joseph Dempsey; financial secretary, Alfred Larose; secretary, William Garns; treasurer, Ed Little.

Sac City and Storm Lake, Iowa.—President, C. W. Dowden; vice-president, E. W. Bethards; secretary-treasurer, G. M. Green; recording secretary, E. P. Ward; sergeant-at-arms, D. H. Roush.

San Jose, Cal.—President, J. J. Craig; vice-president, L. B. Littlefield; secretary-treasurer, J. W. Bowman; sergeant-at-arms, M. J. O'Brien; executive committee, L. B. Littlefield, J. G. Miller, James Ballantyne; eight-hour committee, William Groom, R. A. Fry, F. C. Porter; label committee, James Marr, C. F. Hoke, E. R. Botsford; delegates to federated trades, R. L. Telfer, F. C. Porter, M. J. O'Brien, J. W. Bowman.

Stockton, Cal.—President, W. H. Stanley; vice-president, C. H. Bronaugh; secretary-treasurer, H. S. Hornage; sergeant-at-arms, H. J. Von Detten; executive committee, J. D. Woodbridge, W. C. Mayne, T. W. Lowe; auditing committee, D. J. Matthews, W. H. Atkins, F. M. Gum; delegates to allied trades council, W. H. Atkins, H. J. Von Detten, Harry Bray; delegates to central labor council, W. W. Ellis, J. H. Haskins.

St. Thomas, Ont.—President, F. E. Walker; vice-president, J. Smith; financial secretary, R. Stewart; recording secretary, R. N. Fowler; treasurer, W. Stewart; sergeant-at-arms, T. Evans.

Warren, Pa.—President, R. Forbs; vice-president, R. O. Brigham; secretary, W. S. Pittman; treasurer, W. L. Askin; executive committee, George Langdale, Elof Nelson, Ralph Woodruff.

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Financial Statement

REPORT OF SECRETARY-TREASURER.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., November 20, 1905.

To Subordinate Unions:

The following is a report of the receipts from per capita tax, supplies, etc., from October 22 to date, and the accounts herewith presented should correspond with the books of the respective unions to which they are credited. Secretaries are requested to compare the accounts printed herein with their books, and should error or omission be found, notice of same should be promptly forwarded to this office.

RECEIPTS.

1, Indianapolis—For Sept. and Oct.	$348	40
For supplies	1	80
For eight-hour assessment	228	50
2, Philadelphia—For October	400	00
For supplies	3	00
4, Albany—For October	162	00
For supplies	4	50
5, Columbus—For October	100	00
For eight-hour assessment	177	19
6, New York—For October	2,440	00
For eight-hour assessment	3,100	00
7, Pittsburg—For October	192	00
For supplies	1	50
For eight-hour assessment	108	00
8, St. Louis—For October	418	00
For supplies	6	00
9, Buffalo—For October	130	00
For supplies	6	00
10, Louisville—For October	96	40
For supplies	1	50
For Journal subscriptions	3	75
For eight-hour assessment	110	50
11, Memphis—For October	68	00
For eight-hour assessment	324	00
12, Baltimore—For October	212	00
For supplies	2	80
13, Boston—For October	560	00
14, Harrisburg—For October	30	40
For supplies		35
For 46 copies Journal	4	60
15, Rochester—For October	144	00
For supplies	1	50
17, New Orleans—For October	121	60
For eight-hour assessment	149	50
18, Detroit—For October	173	60
For supplies	2	50
19, Elmira—For October	15	60
For eight-hour assessment	24	00
20, Nashville—For October	76	00
For eight-hour assessment	895	85
21, San Francisco—For September	341	60
For eight-hour assessment	2,695	53
22, Dubuque—For October	18	80
For eight-hour assessment	24	00
23, Milwaukee—For October	150	00
For supplies	2	35
For eight-hour assessment	1,328	19
24, Jackson—For October	4	80
For eight-hour assessment	3	00
25, Baton Rouge—For October	6	80
For eight-hour assessment	40	70
26, Petersburg—From June to Sept.	11	20
For supplies		15
27, Mobile—For September and October	50	00
For supplies		70
For Cummings memorial		50
For eight-hour assessment	26	50
28, Galveston—For October	33	20
For eight-hour assessment	209	63
29, Peoria—For October	37	60
For supplies		35
30, St. Paul—For October	128	00
31, Fond du Lac—For October	7	20
For supplies		50
32, Norfolk—For eight-hour assessment	37	50
33, Providence—For October	76	80
For supplies		65
For eight-hour assessment	67	00
34, Columbia—For October	$20	00
For eight-hour assessment	20	00
35, Evansville—For October	24	40
For eight-hour assessment	27	00
36, Oakland—For eight-hour assessment	328	60
38, Haverhill—For October	8	00
For eight-hour assessment	5	50
39, Grand Rapids—For October	58	00
For supplies	3	50
40, St. Joseph—For October	32	00
For supplies	2	00
41, Augusta—For October	13	60
42, Minneapolis—For October	115	60
For supplies	1	20
43, Charleston—For October	16	80
For eight-hour assessment	7	50
44, Rome—For October	9	60
For eight-hour assessment	8	50
45, Leavenworth—For October	8	80
For eight-hour assessment	12	50
46, Sacramento—For October	43	60
For supplies		35
For eight-hour assessment	53	50
48, Atlanta—For October	78	80
49, Denver—For October	178	40
50, Valley City—For October	35	20
For supplies		35
For eight-hour assessment	29	00
51, Lawrence—For September	20	00
For eight-hour assessment	43	66
52, Troy—For October	54	00
For eight-hour assessment	69	00
53, Cleveland—For October	234	00
For supplies	8	40
54, Raleigh—For October	23	20
For supplies		15
For eight-hour assessment	102	50
55, Syracuse—For October	101	60
For supplies		90
56, Stockton—For October	14	00
For supplies		15
57, Dayton—For October	71	60
58, Multnomah—For October	97	60
For supplies		75
For eight-hour assessment	451	30
59, Quincy—For October	24	40
60, Roanoke—For October	10	00
61, Cambridge—For October	43	60
For supplies	1	85
62, Utica—For October	59	20
For supplies		50
64, Lafayette—For October	16	40
For eight-hour assessment	23	48
65, Washoe—For Sept. and October	16	80
For eight-hour assessment	40	56
66, Portland—For October	36	00
For eight-hour assessment	32	00
68, Keokuk—For October	9	60
For supplies		20
For eight-hour assessment	10	50
69, Newark—For eight-hour assessment	50	37
70, Lancaster—For November	20	80
For eight-hour assessment	4	00
For supplies	1	50
71, Trenton—For October	38	00
For eight-hour assessment	46	50
72, Lansing—For October	33	20
For eight-hour assessment	27	00
73, Ottumwa—For October	6	00
For eight-hour assessment	8	00
74, Belleville—For October	5	60
For supplies		50
75, Burlington—For October	18	80
For supplies		20
76, Terre Haute—For October	29	20
For eight-hour assessment	38	00
For supplies	1	50
77, Erie—For October	26	80
78, Fort Wayne—For October	36	00
For eight-hour assessment	31	00
For supplies		35
79, Wheeling—For November	33	60
For eight-hour assessment	217	11

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80, Kansas City—For September	$123 60
For supplies	1 50
For eight-hour assessment	497 15
81, Bay City—For October	12 40
For eight-hour assessment	14 50
82, Colorado Springs—For October	26 40
For supplies	3 50
For eight-hour assessment	152 69
83, Hebrew-American—For September	30 00
For supplies	60
84, San Bernardino—For October	9 60
For supplies	1 20
85, St. John—For October	18 40
86, Reading—For October	42 00
For eight-hour assessment	181 55
87, Houston—For October	52 40
For supplies	1 65
88, Hannibal—For October	5 60
For eight-hour assessment	8 50
89, Chattanooga—For October	32 40
For supplies	3 00
For eight-hour assessment	249 36
90, Richmond—For October	59 20
For supplies	1 50
91, Toronto—For October	321 60
For eight-hour assessment	1,987 46
For supplies	1 00
92, Little Rock—For October	43 20
93, Macon—For October	14 80
For eight-hour assessment	18 00
95, Helena—For October	14 40
For eight-hour assessment	110 98
97, Peru—For September	5 60
98, Bedford—For September and Oct.	9 20
99, Jackson—For October	28 40
For supplies	1 50
For eight-hour assessment	16 50
100, Norwich—For October	12 40
For eight-hour assessment	15 50
101, Columbia—For October	754 40
For supplies	7 50
For eight-hour assessment	1,865 00
102, Ottawa—For October	118 00
For eight-hour assessment	591 50
103, Newark—For October	112 00
For supplies	3 00
104, Birmingham—For September	40 00
105, Goldfield—For September	4 40
For eight-hour assessment	34 20
106, Madison—For October	11 20
For eight-hour assessment	6 00
107, Tri-City—For October	57 20
For eight-hour assessment	56 50
108, Hagerstown—For November	8 40
For eight-hour assessment	9 50
110, Union Hill—For September	8 00
For eight-hour assessment	20 59
112, Scranton—For October	49 20
For eight-hour assessment	50 00
113, Atchison—For October	6 80
For eight-hour assessment	4 50
114, Annapolis—For October	3 60
115, Salt Lake—For October	46 40
For eight-hour assessment	246 02
116, Kenosha—For October	4 80
For supplies	20
For eight-hour assessment	7 00
118, Des Moines—For eight-hour ass't	82 50
119, Jefferson City—For October	10 80
For supplies	20
For eight-hour assessment	13 00
121, Topeka—For October	52 40
For supplies	2 00
For eight-hour assessment	59 50
122, Kalamazoo—For October	25 60
123, Wilmington—For October	17 60
For eight-hour assessment	10 00
124, Bloomington—For October	22 40
For eight-hour assessment	17 00
125, Durham—For November	4 00
For eight-hour assessment	8 14
126, Butte—For October	33 60
For eight-hour assessment	341 50
127, Hartford—For October	31 60
For supplies	70
128, South Bend—For November	21 60
For eight-hour assessment	26 00
129, Hamilton—For September, part Oct.	32 40
130, Halifax—For October	$21 20
For supplies	1 50
For eight-hour assessment	27 00
132, Camden—For October	12 00
For eight-hour assessment	11 50
133, London—For September	25 60
134, Paducah—For October	10 00
For eight-hour assessment	17 57
For supplies	1 50
135, Oneonta—For October and Nov.	14 40
For supplies	35
For eight-hour assessment	6 00
136, Duluth—For October	35 60
For supplies	30
137, Johnstown—For October	19 20
For eight-hour assessment	20 50
138, Austin—For October	29 60
For supplies	3 55
For eight-hour assessment	29 00
139, Stratford—For October	6 40
For eight-hour assessment	4 50
140, Bismarck—For October	8 00
For eight-hour assessment	6 00
141, Williamsport—For October	24 80
For supplies	15
For eight-hour assessment	58 00
142, Olympia—For October	5 60
For eight-hour assessment	66 75
143, Danbury—For October	5 60
For eight-hour assessment	7 00
For supplies	50
144, Fresno—For eight-hour assessment	117 25
145, Jacques-Cartier—For October	66 40
146, Charleston—For October	21 60
For eight-hour assessment	20 43
147, Ashland—For July and August	5 60
148, Wichita—For October	18 80
For apprentice subscription	60
For eight-hour assessment	7 50
149, Saratoga—For October	6 80
For supplies	20
For eight-hour assessment	11 00
151, Oil City—For November	10 40
For eight-hour assessment	54 50
152, Manchester—For October	21 20
154, Ann Arbor—For October	15 20
155, Shreveport—For October	18 00
For eight-hour assessment	11 50
156, Bowling Green—For October	5 60
For eight-hour assessment	6 50
For supplies	1 50
158, Springfield—For October	13 20
For supplies	1 25
For eight-hour assessment	8 50
159, New London—For October	12 00
160, Columbia—For October	5 20
For eight-hour assessment	4 50
161, Fall River—For November	24 80
For eight-hour assessment	72 47
For supplies	6 40
162, Jacksonville—For October	22 80
For supplies	50
163, Superior—For October	10 80
For eight-hour assessment	37 75
164, Kewanee—For October	4 40
For supplies	1 50
For eight-hour assessment	21 80
165, Worcester—For October	55 20
For supplies	1 00
166, Adrian—For October	5 20
For eight-hour assessment	6 00
167, Schenectady—For October	29 60
For eight-hour assessment	37 00
168, Muskegon—For October	8 40
For supplies	20
For eight-hour assessment	7 50
169, New Albany—For October	5 60
For eight-hour assessment	12 00
170, Tacoma—For October	34 80
For eight-hour assessment	210 90
171, Elgin—For October	13 20
For eight-hour assessment	8 50
172, San Antonio—For October	41 60
173, Dallas—For September and October	118 40
174, Los Angeles—For October	127 60
For supplies	3 00
For eight-hour assessment	163 00

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175, Pueblo—For October	$21	20
For eight-hour assessment	24	50
For donation, eight-hour assessm't	100	00
176, Montreal—For October	73	20
For supplies	1	50
177, Springfield—For October	50	00
For eight-hour assessment	52	00
179, Leadville—For October	4	40
For eight-hour assessment	5	50
180, Sioux City—For October	30	40
For eight-hour assessment	332	39
For supplies	1	50
181, Meadville—For October	10	40
For eight-hour assessment	11	00
182, Akron—For October	38	40
For supplies	1	50
183, Savannah—For October	7	60
For supplies		30
For eight-hour assessment	5	00
184, Cheyenne—For October	4	40
For eight-hour assessment	10	80
185, Bradford—For October	7	60
For supplies	1	90
For eight-hour assessment	12	50
186, Fargo—For October	12	00
For supplies		15
For eight-hour assessment	14	50
187, Wilkes Barre—For October	43	20
188, Waco—For October	8	80
For eight-hour assessment	9	50
189, Blue Grass—For September	8	40
For eight-hour assessment	14	00
191, Winnipeg—For October	87	20
For supplies	3	70
192, Cedar Rapids—For October	27	60
For eight-hour assessment	31	00
193, Spokane—For October	49	60
For supplies	3	50
194, Joliet—For October	29	60
For eight-hour assessment	112	85
195, Paterson—For October	32	40
For eight-hour assessment	36	50
For supplies	1	50
196, Logansport—For October	14	00
For supplies		20
197, Janesville—For October	13	20
For eight-hour assessment	1	00
198, Fort Worth—For Sept. and Oct.	63	60
199, Zanesville—For October	18	40
For supplies		35
For eight-hour assessment	43	00
200, Youngstown—For October	22	80
For eight-hour assessment	45	75
201, Victoria—For October	16	00
For eight-hour assessment	65	80
202, Seattle—For September	103	60
For eight-hour assessment	335	55
203, Bluff City—For October	15	20
For eight-hour assessment	14	50
204, Limestone City—For October	8	00
For eight-hour assessment	10	00
205, Jamestown—For October	16	00
For eight-hour assessment	63	49
206, Sedalia—For October	7	60
For eight-hour assessment	10	00
207, Eureka—For October	10	40
For eight-hour assessment	35	18
208, Cambridge—For Sept. and October	20	80
209, Lincoln—For October	48	40
For eight-hour assessment	47	00
210, Capital—For October	14	80
For eight-hour assessment	58	02
For supplies		20
211, Oshkosh—For October	10	80
For supplies		85
For eight-hour assessment	54	15
212, Pawtucket—For October	21	20
For supplies	1	85
For eight-hour assessment	22	00
213, Rockford—For October	20	80
For eight-hour assessment	16	00
For supplies	15	40
214, Pendleton—For October	6	00
For eight-hour assessment	26	70
215, Decatur—For October	21	60
For eight-hour assessment	19	00
217, Murphysboro—For November	3	60
For supplies		50
For eight-hour assessment	11	20
218, Sioux Falls—For October	$16	80
220, Columbia—For October	6	00
For supplies	1	50
221, San Diego—For September	16	80
For eight-hour assessment	25	00
222, Montgomery—For September	8	00
224, Brockton—For October	23	60
For eight-hour assessment	24	00
226, Vancouver—For September	34	00
227, Cripple Creek—For October	11	20
For eight-hour assessment	23	86
228, Norwood—For October	25	20
For supplies		35
For Cummings memorial	24	00
For eight-hour assessment	20	50
229, Crawfordsville—For October	9	20
230, Danville—For October	18	40
For eight-hour assessment	90	12
231, San Jose—For October	24	80
For eight-hour assessment	80	00
For supplies	6	00
232, Binghamton—For October	45	20
For eight-hour assessment	218	56
For supplies		50
233, Niagara Falls—For September	16	40
234, Corsicana—For October	7	20
For eight-hour assessment	6	00
235, Rahway—For October	9	60
For eight-hour assessment	46	71
236, Ogden—For October	11	20
For supplies	2	90
237, Sandusky—For Sept. and October	15	20
For supplies		20
238, Steubenville—For October	10	80
For eight-hour assessment	11	00
239, Carbondale—For eight-hour assessment	4	50
240, Altoona—For October	18	40
241, Hanover—For October	5	60
242, York—For October	19	20
243, Hutchinson—For November	10	00
For supplies		15
244, Cumberland—For October	7	20
For supplies		20
For eight-hour assessment	10	00
245, Woonsocket—For October	7	60
For supplies		20
246, Winona—For October	9	60
For eight-hour assessment	11	00
247, Swedish—For October	14	40
For supplies		80
248, Peterborough—For October	14	40
For supplies		20
For eight-hour assessment	15	50
249, Fort Smith—For October	13	20
For eight-hour assessment	10	50
250, Beaver Valley—For Oct. and Nov.	25	60
For supplies		20
251, Muscatine—For October	10	80
For eight-hour assessment	33	74
252, Bridgeport—For October	14	80
For eight-hour assessment	15	50
253, Holyoke—For October	11	60
For supplies		20
For eight-hour assessment	7	00
254, Riverside—For September	3	60
255, Anaconda—For October	13	60
For supplies		20
For eight-hour assessment	15	50
256, Great Falls—For October	9	60
For eight-hour assessment	70	55
For supplies		20
258, Easton—For October	23	60
For supplies	2	60
For eight-hour assessment	15	00
259, Waltham—For October	4	00
For eight-hour assessment	5	00
260, Findlay—For October	10	80
For eight-hour assessment	10	50
261, Italian—For October	12	40
For eight-hour assessment	10	50
262, Uniontown—For November	8	00
For eight-hour assessment	20	00
263, Asheville—For October	6	00
For eight-hour assessment	8	00
265, Ottawa—For October	7	60
For eight-hour assessment	6	00
266, Elkhart—For September	3	60
For eight-hour assessment		45

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268, Fulton County—For October	$10 40
For eight-hour assessment	12 50
269, Peekskill—For October	7 20
For eight-hour assessment	8 50
270, New Castle—For eight-hour assessment	36 69
271, Boise—For October	22 00
For eight-hour assessment	17 00
272, Norwegian-Danish—For October	7 20
For eight-hour assessment	99 54
274, Amsterdam—For October	6 80
275, Victor—For October	2 80
For eight-hour assessment	3 50
276, New Bedford—For October	13 20
277, Missoula—For October	6 80
For supplies	20
For eight-hour assessment	18 65
279, Alexandria—For September	2 80
280, Marietta—For November	10 40
For eight-hour assessment	38 46
281, Marlboro—For October	5 60
282, Sterling—For Sept. and October	17 60
For eight-hour assessment	51 36
283, Oklahoma City—For October	24 00
For eight-hour assessment	22 00
284, Anderson—For October	8 00
For eight-hour assessment	16 50
285, Ansonia—For October	10 00
For eight-hour assessment	30 21
286, Marion—For October	14 00
For eight-hour assessment	16 50
287, Frankfort—For October	8 00
For eight-hour assessment	7 50
288, Galesburg—For October	12 40
For supplies	75
289, Titusville—For October	4 00
For eight-hour assessment	5 00
For supplies	2 20
290, Hamilton—For October	8 40
For eight-hour assessment	10 50
291, Aurora—For October	17 20
For supplies	1 70
292, Grand Junction—For Sept. and Oct.	6 00
For supplies	1 20
For eight-hour assessment	3 00
293, Pensacola—For August and Sept.	10 40
For supplies	1 50
295, Newport—For October	10 80
For eight-hour assessment	5 00
298, Massillon—For October	6 00
299, Tampa—For October	8 00
For supplies	70
300, Port Huron—For October	16 00
For supplies	35
For eight-hour assessment	17 50
301, Richmond—For November	9 60
For supplies	20
302, Quebec—For October	39 20
For eight-hour assessment	37 50
303, Cleburne—For October	8 00
For supplies	1 50
For eight-hour assessment	7 00
304, Albuquerque—For October	8 00
305, Newburgh—For October	16 80
For supplies	1 20
306, Alton—For October	8 40
308, Watertown—For Sept. and October	40 00
For supplies	1 70
310, Lowell—For October	19 20
For eight-hour assessment	28 00
311, Grand Forks—For October	10 00
For supplies	50
For eight-hour assessment	9 50
312, Las Vegas—For October	2 80
314, Meriden—For October	11 20
For eight-hour assessment	14 00
315, Poughkeepsie—For October	18 00
For eight-hour assessment	22 00
316, North Adams—For October	9 60
For eight-hour assessment	48 99
318, East Liverpool—For October	11 20
For eight-hour assessment	9 50
319, Taunton—For October	8 40
For eight-hour assessment	10 00
320, Pottsville—For Sept. and October	24 00
For eight-hour assessment	44 30
For supplies	2 20
321, Connellsville—For October	$7 60
For supplies	35
For eight-hour assessment	15 50
322, Kingston—For October	7 20
323, Hoboken—For October	17 20
For supplies	2 40
For eight-hour assessment	121 03
324, Racine—For October	9 60
For eight-hour assessment	10 00
For supplies	20
325, Cohoes—For October	10 40
For eight-hour assessment	10 00
326, Rutland—For October	8 00
327, Lincoln—For October	4 80
For eight-hour assessment	6 00
328, Streator—For October	8 00
For supplies	15
For eight-hour assessment	9 00
329, Waterbury—For October	22 40
For supplies	85
For eight-hour assessment	20 50
330, Bohemian—For October	30 40
For supplies	35
For eight-hour assessment	88 14
331, Elwood—For October	2 80
332, Muncie—For October	21 20
For supplies	90
For eight-hour assessment	101 16
333, Denison—For October	8 80
For supplies	35
For eight-hour assessment	7 50
334, Clinton—For October	8 80
For eight-hour assessment	39 26
335, Rossland—For October	8 80
For eight-hour assessment	3 00
336, Oneida—For October	4 80
For eight-hour assessment	5 50
338, Charlotte—For October	12 80
339, Beaumont—For Sept. and October	26 80
For supplies	20
For eight-hour assessment	12 00
340, Nelson—For Sept. and October	8 00
For eight-hour assessment	10 00
341, Spartanburg—For October	5 60
For eight-hour assessment	7 00
342, Canton—For October	3 60
For eight-hour assessment	9 00
344, Green Bay—For October	12 00
For supplies	15
For eight-hour assessment	9 50
346, Burlington—For October	12 00
For eight-hour assessment	9 50
347, Wabash—For October	6 40
348, Girard—For October	3 60
For supplies	2 40
For eight-hour assessment	11 75
349, Waterloo—For October	14 40
For eight-hour assessment	11 00
350, Joplin—For October	8 00
For eight-hour assessment	9 00
351, Sharon—For Sept. and October	8 80
For eight-hour assessment	8 70
352, Phœnix—For October	9 60
For supplies	50
353, Newport News—For October	5 20
354, Edwardsville—For Sept. and Oct.	14 80
For supplies	20
355, Bellingham—For November	16 40
For eight-hour assessment	19 20
356, Jacksonville—For September	5 20
For eight-hour assessment	5 00
358, Greenwood—For October	4 80
359, Sault Ste. Marie—For October	3 60
For eight-hour assessment	4 50
362, Traverse City—For eight-hour assessment	33 74
363, Jackson—For October	4 00
For supplies	35
For eight-hour assessment	7 00
364, Coshocton—For October	19 20
For eight-hour assessment	68 00
For Cummings memorial	21 00
365, Nashua—For October	1 60
369, Taylorville—For October	4 00
For supplies	1 10
For eight-hour assessment	13 60
370, El Paso—For October	11 20
For eight-hour assessment	64 00
For supplies	40

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371, Rome—For October	$4 80
For supplies	1 50
For eight-hour assessment	4 00
372, Clarksburg—For October	11 20
For eight-hour assessment	6 50
374, Du Bois—For eight-hour assessment	17 25
375, Prescott—For October	5 20
For supplies	1 65
376, Minot—For October	4 80
For supplies	15
For eight-hour assessment	8 50
378, Brantford—For October	8 00
379, Ithaca—For October	24 00
For supplies	15 00
381, Boone—For October and November	14 40
For eight-hour assessment	51 75
382, Salem—For August and October	8 40
For supplies	80
384, Montpelier—For October	8 00
For eight-hour assessment	7 00
385, Greenville—For October	8 80
For eight-hour assessment	9 50
386, Little Falls—For October	5 60
387, Mount Vernon—For October	7 20
For supplies	2 70
For eight-hour assessment	18 34
388, Walla Walla—For October	11 20
For eight-hour assessment	7 00
389, Vallejo—For October	4 40
390, Pontiac—For October	5 20
For supplies	50
391, Guelph—For November	8 00
For eight-hour assessment	14 50
392, Pittston—For eight-hour assessment	3 00
393, Brockville—For October	6 80
394, Santa Barbara—For October	4 40
395, Vincennes—For October	7 60
For supplies	15
For eight-hour assessment	7 50
396, Canandaigua—For eight-hour assessment	9 50
397, Greensboro—For October	9 60
For supplies	15
For eight-hour assessment	10 50
398, Billings—For Sept. and October	8 80
For supplies	12
For eight-hour assessment	3 50
399, Plainfield—For Sept. and October	12 80
For eight-hour assessment	9 50
For supplies	25
400, Sunbury—For Sept. and October	11 60
For supplies	20
For eight-hour assessment	5 50
401, Hazleton—For October	6 40
402, Barre—For October	5 60
403, Tulsa—For October	8 40
For supplies	1 70
404, Tyler—For September	4 00
405, Santa Fe—For Sept. and October	10 00
406, Mason City—For October	15 60
For eight-hour assessment	7 00
407, Linton—For October	2 80
408, Ottawa—For October	4 80
For eight-hour assessment	6 50
409, Lorain—For Sept. and October	11 20
For supplies	2 19
410, Everett—For October	8 80
For eight-hour assessment	13 15
411, Galt—For November	5 60
For supplies	15
For eight-hour assessment	6 50
412, Kokomo—For Sept. and October	12 40
For supplies	20
For eight-hour assessment	10 00
413, Sayre—For October and November	6 80
For supplies	25
For eight-hour assessment	2 00
415, Butler—For October	5 20
416, St. Catherines—For October	8 40
For eight-hour assessment	8 00
417, Fort William—For October	4 80
For eight-hour assessment	5 00
419, Anniston—For October	9 20
420, Mansfield—For October	5 60
For eight-hour assessment	11 00
424, Orange—For October	15 20
For supplies	1 00
For apprentice subscriptions	3 00
For eight-hour assessment	15 50
425, Canon City—For October	$4 40
For eight-hour assessment	6 00
426, Bristol—For October	9 60
For supplies	15
For eight-hour assessment	6 50
427, Vicksburg—For October	8 40
For eight-hour assessment	10 50
428, Warren—For October	6 00
For supplies	15
For eight-hour assessment	5 50
429, Battle Creek—For October	12 00
For supplies	1 65
For eight-hour assessment	11 00
430, Baker City—For August and Sept.	7 60
For supplies	1 70
431, Manitowoc—For August and Sept.	8 80
432, Stillwater—For October	2 80
For eight-hour assessment	4 00
433, Dover—For Sept. and November	14 40
For eight-hour assessment	17 46
434, Trinidad—For October and Nov.	15 20
For eight-hour assessment	6 00
For supplies	15
435, Bluffton—For October	3 60
For eight-hour assessment	4 50
437, Franklin—For September	9 20
For supplies	1 50
438, New Decatur—For Sept. and Oct.	8 80
439, Bakersfield—For November	6 80
441, Salem—For November	8 00
For eight-hour assessment	27 89
For supplies	24
412, LaSalle-Peru—For October	6 00
For eight-hour assessment	5 50
443, Mascoutah—For October	6 80
444, Champaign—For October	12 40
For eight-hour assessment	13 50
445, Oswego—For September	5 60
For eight-hour assessment	14 00
446, Bangor—For October	12 00
For eight-hour assessment	11 50
447, Pine Bluff—For October	8 00
448, La Crosse—For October	18 00
For supplies	20
For eight-hour assessment	22 50
449, Calgary—For October	15 60
For supplies	1 50
450, Columbus—For October	5 60
For eight-hour assessment	12 17
451, Valdosta—For September	3 20
452, New Kensington—For October	5 20
453, Norwich—For October	10 40
For supplies	65
For eight-hour assessment	10 00
454, Huntington—For October	7 20
455, Owosso—For October	8 40
For eight-hour assessment	41 86
For supplies	35
456, Washington—For October	14 00
For eight-hour assessment	61 04
458, Carlinville—From August to Oct.	12 40
For eight-hour assessment	4 00
459, St. Thomas—For October	12 00
460, Chatham—For September	5 20
461, Cairo—For October	12 40
463, Middletown—For November	16 40
For supplies	1 15
For eight-hour assessment	5 50
465, Tucson—For November	5 20
For supplies	20
For eight-hour assessment	4 50
466, West Chester—For October	8 00
467, Dawson—From November to Jan.	11 20
468, Yonkers—For October	22 80
For eight-hour assessment	38 32
469, Greenfield—For October	4 00
471, Sherman—For October	13 60
472, Palestine—For October	3 20
For eight-hour assessment	5 50
For supplies	1 75
473, Moberly—For eight-hour assessment	7 50
474, Ashtabula—For October	5 60
475, Redding—For October	6 00
For eight-hour assessment	5 00
476, Slavonic—For September	2 40
477, Niles—For eight-hour assessment	3 00
479, Centralia—For Sept. and October	10 40
For eight-hour assessment	16 30
480, Tiffin—For supplies	40

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481,	Iola—For October	$8 40
	For eight-hour assessment	6 00
482,	Mineola—For October	2 80
	For eight-hour assessment	3 00
483,	Portsmouth—For October	15 20
	For eight-hour assessment	8 00
484,	Muskogee—For October	16 00
487,	Middletown—For October	3 60
	For eight-hour assessment	4 50
488,	Princeton—For November	2 80
	For eight-hour assessment	2 00
489,	Livingston—For September	2 40
	For eight-hour assessment	23 40
491,	Pocatello—For eight-hour assessment	16 80
492,	Bellaire—For October	2 80
	For eight-hour assessment	3 50
493,	Henderson—For October	9 60
	For 50-cent assessment week ended November 11, 1905	8 00
494,	Abilene—For October and Nov.	12 00
	For supplies	25
	For eight-hour assessment	6 50
496,	Albany—For October	2 80
	For eight-hour assessment	3 00
498,	Lead—For October	4 40
	For eight-hour assessment	4 00
499,	Deposit—For Sept. and October	20 00
	For supplies	3 45
	For eight-hour assessment	12 50
501,	Moscow—For September	3 60
503,	Stamford—For October	6 80
	For supplies	25
504,	Astoria—For September	3 20
505,	Clinton—For August and Sept.	10 40
507,	Princeton—For Sept. and October	7 20
	For eight-hour assessment	5 00
509,	Greenville—For October	10 00
	For eight-hour assessment	28 95
510,	Lynchburg—For October	8 00
511,	Batavia—For October	10 40
	For eight-hour assessment	17 37
512,	Pontiac—For Sept. and October	12 40
	For supplies	20
	For eight-hour assessment	6 00
514,	Niles—For October	3 20
	For eight-hour assessment	5 00
515,	Iowa City—For October	12 40
	For supplies	20
	For eight-hour assessment	11 50
516,	Norwalk—For October	6 80
	For eight-hour assessment	6 50
517,	Gadsden—From June to August	10 40
518,	Marion—For October	3 60
	For eight-hour assessment	4 50
521,	Palo Alto—For October	3 60
	For eight-hour assessment	4 00
522,	Morristown—For October	6 40
	For supplies	2 50
	For eight-hour assessment	14 70
523,	Tarrytown—For November	9 60
	For supplies	20
	For eight-hour assessment	38 75
524,	Freeport—For October	14 00
525,	Benton Harbor—For October	6 00
	For eight-hour assessment	5 00
526,	Oskaloosa—For October	4 40
	For eight-hour assessment	7 00
527,	Oelwein—For eight-hour assessment	6 50
532,	Lewiston—For October	7 20
533,	Huntington—For October	12 80
	For eight-hour assessment	7 00
534,	Allentown—For June	3 20
536,	Auburn—For October	26 80
	For eight-hour assessment	19 50
538,	Washington—For October	8 40
	For eight-hour assessment	3 50
539,	Port Arthur—For November	3 20
	For eight-hour assessment	3 50
540,	Monroe—For September and Oct.	5 60
	For eight-hour assessment	2 50
541,	Oregon City—For October	1 60
542,	Shelbyville—For October	4 40
	For eight-hour assessment	9 01
543,	Watsonville—For October	14 80
	For eight-hour assessment	11 00
544,	Douglas—For October	5 60
	For supplies	1 20
	For eight-hour assessment	4 50
545,	Waukesha—For October	$4 50
	For supplies	40
	For eight-hour assessment	4 50
546,	Polish—For Sept. and October	26 00
547,	Greenfield—For October	4 80
548,	Lancaster—For October	6 80
	For eight-hour assessment	7 00
549,	Corning—For October	4 00
	For eight-hour assessment	5 00
550,	Windsor—For September	6 00
	For eight-hour assessment	15 50
551,	Bozeman—For Sept. and October	5 60
555,	Dunkirk—For Sept. and October	10 00
	For eight-hour assessment	28 01
556,	Wilmington—For October	10 80
	For eight-hour assessment	85 08
557,	Lewistown—For October	2 80
	For eight-hour assessment	3 50
558,	Natchez—For Sept. and October	6 40
	For eight-hour assessment	3 00
559,	San Angelo—For October	2 00
	For eight-hour assessment	1 50
560,	Charleston—For October	2 40
561,	Huron—For October	3 20
562,	Pierre—For October	3 20
	For eight-hour assessment	4 00
565,	South McAlester—For October	8 00
	For eight-hour assessment	3 00
568,	Lake Charles—For October	8 00
	For supplies	1 20
	For eight-hour assessment	41 67
569,	Painesville—For October	6 00
	For eight-hour assessment	4 00
572,	Marshall—For August and Sept.	5 60
573,	Aberdeen—For October	4 80
574,	Hot Springs—For September	8 80
576,	San Luis Obispo—For October	4 00
	For eight-hour assessment	28 00
577,	Santa Rosa—For October	2 00
	For supplies	35
	For eight-hour assessment	7 50
578,	Coffeyville—For October	5 60
	For supplies	65
	For eight-hour assessment	7 00
579,	St. Hyacinthe—For September	3 20
580,	Marion—For eight-hour assessment	3 00
581,	Fort Madison—For October	4 40
	For eight-hour assessment	12 00
	For supplies	40
583,	Pasadena—For October	14 40
	For eight-hour assessment	14 50
584,	Redlands—For eight-hour assessment	19 40
586,	Greeley—For October	4 80
	For eight-hour assessment	5 50
587,	Guthrie—For September and Oct.	8 00
588,	St. Augustine—For October	4 00
	For eight-hour assessment	5 00
589,	Santa Cruz—For October	6 80
	For supplies	60
	For eight-hour assessment	34 00
590,	Park City—For September and Oct.	5 60
	For eight-hour assessment	14 18
591,	Pekin—For September	13 60
	For eight-hour assessment	21 58
593,	Brainerd—For October	4 00
	For eight-hour assessment	4 00
595,	Athens—For October	3 20
	For eight-hour assessment	6 50
596,	Houghton—For October	9 60
598,	Morgantown—For October	3 00
	For eight-hour assessment	10 00
601,	Grass Valley—For October	2 80
602,	Greenville—For September	4 80
	For supplies	10
	For eight-hour assessment	1 50
603,	Fort Dodge—For October	13 60
	For supplies	20
	For eight-hour assessment	9 00
604,	Edmonton—For eight-hour assessm't	2 10
605,	Mitchell—For October	8 40
	For strike benefits returned	43 00
	For eight-hour assessment	15 00
607,	Millville—From May to July	8 40
608,	Chanute—For September and Oct.	14 00
609,	Winston—For October	4 40
	For supplies	20
610,	Columbia—For October	4 40
612,	Appleton, etc.—For October	10 00
	For supplies	20

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613, Bellefontaine—For October	$12 00
614, North Yakima—For September	7 20
For supplies	50
615, Manistee—For September	4 80
616, Tonopah—For October	4 80
For supplies	7 80
617, Wallace—For August	6 40
618, Watertown—For October	3 20
619, Fremont—For October	4 40
623, Fitchburg—For October	7 20
For Journal subscriptions	2 70
624, San Mateo—For October and Nov.	9 60
625, Salisbury—For November	4 80
For supplies	1 50
For eight-hour assessment	5 00
628, Somerville—For October	6 00
For eight-hour assessment	7 50
629, Bowling Green—For eight-hour assessment	3 00
630, St. Cloud—For October	4 80
For eight-hour assessment	4 50
631, Idaho Falls—For September	1 60
632, Cheboygan—For October	3 60
For supplies	15
For eight-hour assessment	4 50
634, Lewiston—For October	6 40
For eight-hour assessment	7 00
635, Poplar Bluff—For Sept. and Oct.	5 60
For eight-hour assessment	4 50
636, Deadwood—For October	4 80
For eight-hour assessment	6 00
638, Stroudsburg—For October	5 60
640, Berlin—For eight-hour assessment	3 50
641, Ennis—For October	2 80
For eight-hour assessment	3 00
642, Hackensack—For October	9 20
643, Waterville—For October	4 80
For supplies	5 60
For eight-hour assessment	24 84
644, Bluefield—For October	8 80
645, Elyria—For October	6 40
For eight-hour assessment	7 00
648, Fayetteville—For October	2 40
For supplies	25
649, Ardmore—For October	5 60
651, Le Mars—For October and Nov.	4 00
652, Independence—For October	3 60
For eight-hour assessment	3 50
653, Jamestown—For October	4 00
For supplies	15
For eight-hour assessment	4 00
655, Redfield—For October	3 60
656, Brandon—For October	7 60
For eight-hour assessment	9 00
657, Regina—For October	4 80
658, Perth Amboy—For October	4 40
For supplies	1 80
For eight-hour assessment	5 00
659, Brunswick—For October	1 60
660, Sac City—For October	8 80
661, Jonesboro—For October	4 80
For eight-hour assessment	6 00
662, Warwick Co.—For October	4 80
For supplies	30
For eight-hour assessment	3 60
663, Washington—For November	4 40
664, Fredericton—For November	3 20
For eight-hour assessment	4 00
667, Charles City—For charter and outfit	10 00

GERMAN-AMERICAN.

Eight-hour assessment, one-half of 1 per cent	1,500 00
1, Philadelphia—For October	16 10
For eight-hour assessment	16 50
2, Cincinnati—For October	17 15
3, St. Louis—For October	25 20
For eight-hour assessment	26 00
4, Buffalo—For October	9 80
5, Rochester—For October	2 80
6, Cleveland—For October	14 00
For eight-hour assessment	25 00
7, New York—For October	95 90
For eight-hour assessment	131 50
8, Newark—For October	8 40
For eight-hour assessment	8 50
9, Chicago—For October	34 30
10, Milwaukee—For October	31 15
11, Baltimore—For October	$11 90
For eight-hour assessment	15 00
12, Louisville—For October	2 80
For eight-hour assessment	4 50
13, St. Paul—For October	3 85
14, Indianapolis—For October	7 00
For eight-hour assessment	8 50
15, Evansville—For October	5 60
For eight-hour assessment	3 50
16, Pittsburg—For October	10 85
18, Belleville—For October	3 50
For eight-hour assessment	13 50
19, Columbus—For October	3 85
21, Detroit—For October	9 45
25, Wheeling—For October	2 45
For eight-hour assessment	7 00

MAILERS.

2, Chicago—For October	77 60
For Cummings memorial	5 00
3, St. Louis—For November	27 60
For eight-hour assessment	133 00
4, Minneapolis—For Sept. and Oct.	4 00
5, Toronto—For October	11 60
For eight-hour assessment	50 00
6, New York—For October	153 20
For eight-hour assessment	26 00
8, Denver—For October	7 60
For eight-hour assessment	7 50
9, Los Angeles—For Sept. and Oct.	6 80
10, Indianapolis—For September	10 00
12, Cleveland—For October	5 20
16, Louisville—For October	8 40
17, Cincinnati—For October	22 40
18, San Francisco—For October	22 40
For supplies	15
24, Buffalo—For September	3 20
25, Butte—For October	3 20
For eight-hour assessment	3 00
27, Winnipeg—For October	3 20
For eight-hour assessment	3 50

TYPEFOUNDERS.

1, New York—For October	5 60
3, Chicago—For October	12 40
7, San Francisco—For Sept. and Oct.	8 40

NEWSPAPER WRITERS.

1, Boston—For October	30 80
2, Columbus—For October	14 00
For eight-hour assessment	11 50
5, New York—For September	4 00
9, Milwaukee—For October	3 20
12, Butte—For October	8 00
For supplies	50
For eight-hour assessment	20 00
18, Dawson—For October	2 40

MISCELLANEOUS.

Syracuse A. T. C.—For supplies	20 00
Indianapolis A. T. C.—For supplies	5 40
Hartford A. T. C.—For supplies	4 00
Cleveland A. T. C.—For supplies	10 00
Des Moines A. T. C.—For supplies	3 50
Spokane A. T. C.—For supplies	4 80
Leavenworth A. T. C.—For supplies	8 00
Chicago A. T. C.—For supplies	18 00
Washington A. T. C.—For supplies	45 00
Seattle A. T. C.—For supplies	7 80
Portland (Ore.) A. T. C.—For supplies	13 90
Buffalo A. T. C.—For supplies	7 20
Pittsburg A. T. C.—For supplies	5 00
Dallas A. T. C.—For supplies	7 20
Donation to eight-hour fund—August Donath	2 00
Donation to eight-hour fund—J. F. Busche	50 00
International Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union—For October	316 60
R. F. Radley—Balance expenses returned	18 50
Issuing duplicate card, 25c	25
Interest on deposit, Union National Bank	170 96
J. J. Freel—Balance expenses returned	75 00
Fees of applicants from unorganized towns—F. E. Dowdell, $2; J. E. Guy, $2; J. B. Quimby, $2; J. H. Bailey, $2; W. A. Schnurr, $2; J. S. Hodges, $2	12 00

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Per capita tax collected on cards—J. N. Page, $2.40; G. A. McKey, $2.40; Fred Crute, $4.80; F. R. Joyce, $2.40; J. E. Randall, $4.80; J. H. Singleton, $2.40; W. L. Amiot, $4.80; J. Sigouin, $1.20; R. D. Hughes, $2.40; J. C. Gile, $2.40; A. J. Geary, 80c; F. W. Jillson, $2.40; H. Haworth, $2.40; A. Buchan, $4.80; C. Anderson, $3.60; J. A. Anderson, $1.20; H. A. Calmelot, $1.20; W. H. Harmon, $2.40; George Bridgman, $2.40; T. C. Queen, $2.40; J. W. Forsler, $2; A. D. Fleet, $2; F. A. Joslin, $1.60; J. P. Arthur, $1.20; R. W. Jackson, $2.80; W. H. Webb, $2.40; Grace Wood, $5; H. Derbyshire, $2; John Marshall, 80c; C. C. Cole, $3; Nellie Hay, $4.50; C. W. Seaman, $4.70; G. E. Bundy, $1.60; G. A. Naeter, $2.40; F. M. O'Banion, $1.60; T. H. Weldon, $2.80; G. A. Pope, $4.80; H. G. Kelley, $1.80; C. Ninekirk, $2.40; Bert Tromley, $2.40; W. L. Sample, $1.20; H. B. Watkins, $3.90	$110 50
General Fund—Sale of buttons and sundry supplies to individuals	54 35
The Typographical Journal—	
Individual subscriptions	6 80
Advertising	173 42
Total	$44,426 38

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., September 20, 1905.

To the Officers and Members of Subordinate Unions:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—Though the by-laws prescribe that the secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union "shall publish in THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL a sworn statement of the balance of his bank books of deposit monthly," and "a full monthly statement of receipts and disbursements of all kinds," it is the unanimous opinion of the executive council of the International Typographical Union that it would be inadvisable and detrimental to the best interests of the organization to technically adhere to these provisions during the present struggle for the eight-hour day.

This being our unanimous belief, and in accordance with our sworn duty to safeguard the interests of the International Typographical Union at all times, the secretary-treasurer is hereby instructed to omit the publication of the monthly balance and the monthly statement of disbursements above noted, until further instructions are given, and the monthly financial statement of said secretary-treasurer shall be confined, for the present, to the publication of receipts for per capita tax, supplies, etc.

It is understood, in this connection, that a complete statement of said disbursements and balances shall be published in monthly sequence in THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL at a later date. This, we believe, will comply with the intent of the law requiring the publication of expenditures, and at the same time fully protect the interests of the organization.

Fraternally yours,
JAMES M. LYNCH,
HUGO MILLER,
J. W. BRAMWOOD,
Executive Council International Typographical Union.

HIS EXAMPLE.

"Robert," said a teacher in one of the public schools to her brightest pupil, "give me an example of the use of the word 'damper' in a sentence."

Robert thought a moment, then delivered himself of the following:

"Teacher is damper-ticular about our English."
—Harper's Weekly.

REPORT OF SECRETARY-TREASURER UNION PRINTERS' HOME.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., November 23, 1905.

To the Board of Trustees of the Union Printers' Home:

GENTLEMEN—The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Home fund from October 22 to November 23, inclusive:

RECEIPTS.

Oct. 23. Balance in fund	$8,410 68
Nov. 7. Thomas Conklin, deceased, $11; sale of photos, $1.50; sale of cockerel, $1.50; per Charles Deacon	14 00
Nov. 11. Charles Deacon, overpayment on October salaries Home employes	20 00
Nov. 15. Cash from secretary-treasurer I. T. U.	3,000 00
Nov. 17. Cash from secretary-treasurer I. T. U.	1,000 00
Nov. 22. Cash from secretary-treasurer I. T. U.	158 60
Total	$12,603 28

EXPENDITURES.

Shields-Morley Grocery Co.—Groceries	$287 37
Ira J. Morse—Vegetables, butter, eggs, etc.	356 33
H. A. Brown Commission Co.—Butter, eggs and vegetables	88 65
O. E. Hemenway—Poultry, vegetables, butter, etc	88 95
Seldomridge Bros.—Flour, hay and grain	368 06
Colorado Springs Packing and Provision Co.—Meats	524 41
Sanderson Commission Co.—Fish and oysters	19 15
Holbrook & Perkins—Suits, hats and furnishings	225 64
F. A. Vorhes—Shoes	41 76
T. E. Manning—October shoe repairs	4 00
Colorado Springs Electric Co.—October lights	56 49
Colorado Springs Fuel Co.—Charcoal	11 00
Tudor Coal Co.—Coal	138 44
Union Ice & Coal Co.—Ice and coal	65 95
Robinson Drug Co.—Drugs, etc	73 39
Giddings Bros.—Comforts, shades, etc	75 80
Wrought Iron Range Co.—Drip pans, etc.	9 48
Burley & Co.—Dishes	224 71
F. G. Hayner—Dishes	3 75
G. S. Barnes & Son—Refrigerator and kitchen utensils	43 15
Fairley Bros. & Fairley—Creamer and sugar	1 15
New York Electric Co.—Light shades	1 75
Lowell-Meservey Hardware Co.—Glass, building hardware, etc	20 65
Newton Lumber Co.—Lumber and cement	31 85
E. M. Portner—Carpenter work	48 00
St. John & Barnes—Plumbing repairs	3 60
Hendrie & Bolthoff—Valve and jet pump	3 11
Western Electric Co.—Dry cell batteries	2 82
Hallett & Baker—Burial Thomas Conklin	42 00
Out West Printing Co.—Stationery and office supplies	3 85
R. Ashby—Spectacles and repairs	4 00
H. C. Loesch—Blacksmith repairs	3 45
Frank Carrick Harness Co.—Harness and repairs	15 70
Continental Oil Co.—Gasoline	9 88
Puck Soap Co.—Soap	47 45
John Jones—Shoeing horses	7 00
H. Kohnstam—Laundry supplies	78 70
J. W. Fletemeyer—Wine and whisky	14 00
J. M. Lynch—October salary	33 34
J. W. Bramwood—October salary	33 34
Hollenbeck Press—500 applications, 500 physician's certificates, 300 copies report of trustees	29 75
Trustees' meeting—W. J. White, $150; H. H. Rogers, $100; L. C. Shepard,	

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$100; T. F. Crowley, $100, part expenses to Colorado Springs	$450 00
Charles Deacon—October salaries Home employes	1,122 50
Charles Deacon—Hominy, buttermilk, yeast, apples, $21.03; freight on dishes and disinfectant, $24.32; part payment extension shoe William Irvine, $5; poker chips, 50c; cleaning tents, $18.50; freight on Home booklets, $4.56; pencils, 50c; October pensions to inmates, $286; transportation Messrs. Sommer, Scott and Wilson, $53.50; balance October salaries Home employes, $51.84; freight on laundry supplies, $1.54; telephone scrip and tolls, $5.30; postage and box rent, $6.50; tobacco for inmates, $5.50; expressage, $2.05; want ads, $2.25; sharpening saw, 25c; wire, 5c; tissue paper, 35c; car tickets, $2.25.	491 79
Total	$5,206 16

RECAPITULATION.

Balance in fund October 22, 1905	$8,410 68
Receipts to November 23, 1905	4,192 60
Total	$12,603 28
Expenditures	5,206 16
Balance	$7,397 12

The balance reported consists of $441.11 on deposit with American National Bank, Indianapolis, $6,331.78 deposited with Drexel & Co., Philadelphia, and $624.23 in the hands of Superintendent Deacon, the expenditure of which is yet to be reported.

Respectfully submitted,
J. W. BRAMWOOD, Secretary-Treasurer.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., November 23, 1905.

State of Indiana, Marion county, ss:

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23d day of November, 1905. Witness my hand and notarial seal. [SEAL] ALBERT SMITH, Notary Public.
My commission expires August 19, 1908.

SUPERINTENDENT DEACON'S CASH ACCOUNT FOR OCTOBER.

RECEIPTS.

October.		
2.	J. W. Bramwood—Current expenses	$300 00
16.	J. W. Bramwood—Current expenses	300 00
25.	Sale of photos	1 50
25.	Thomas Conklin, deceased	11 00
30.	Sale of cockerel	1 50
	Total	$614 00

EXPENDITURES.

October.		
1.	Amount overdrawn	$83 98
2.	Postoffice box rent	3 50
2.	Postage	3 00
2.	Freight on dishes and glasses	3 47
3.	Freight on Home booklets	4 56
4.	Theresa Leonard—Housecleaning	3 50
7.	I. T. U. pensions	69 50
11.	Transportation Raymond Sommers	36 75
12.	Leonora Robeson—Nurse	6 67
12.	John Carlin—Apples	8 00
13.	Transportation W. L. Scott	14 25
14.	I. T. U. pensions	71 50
14.	Freight on laundry supplies	1 54
15.	James Pierce—Services	20 00
16.	Transportation C. J. Wilson	2 50
18.	Colorado Telephone Co.—Telephone scrip	5 00
18.	E. L. O'Connor Mfg. Co.—Part payment extension shoe for William Irvine	5 00
18.	Miss J. R. Smith—Housecleaning	6 00
18.	Ellen Hynes—Services	2 67
20.	John Harper—Hominy	2 40
21.	I. T. U. pensions	72 00
24.	Theresa Leonard—Housecleaning	9 00
25.	Freight on disinfectant	1 28
27.	Maude Suter—Seamstress	22 50
28.	Freight on crockery	19 57
28.	I. T. U. pensions	$73 00
28.	Thomas Hazlett—Buttermilk, tomatoes and squash	8 23
30.	Colorado Springs Gazette—Want ad	1 45
30.	Colorado Springs Telegraph—Want ad.	80
31.	A. L. Patton—Tobacco for inmates	5 50
31.	Cash transferred to J. W. Bramwood	14 00
31.	Charles Deacon—Sundries as follows:	
	Yeast	2 40
	Sharpening meat saw	25
	Pencils	50
	Expressage	2 05
	Telephone	30
	Tissue paper	35
	Wire	05
	Poker chips	50
	Car tickets	2 25
	Total	$589 77
	Cash on hand	24 23
	Total	$614 00

ARDMORE, I. T.

This being our first appearance in these interesting columns, excuse timidity.

We organized last May, and are amazed why we delayed the matter as we did.

At our recent meeting we adopted a plan to organize the country printers in our district, which is meeting with success.

The Union Review, a farmers' organ of recent birth, set the pace by adopting the eight-hour day. The other three offices will grant it January 1, without any trouble.

Arrivals—W. W. Peed, Denison; W. C. Reaves, Dallas. Departures—A. T. Wilson, W. W. Woodard.

The Ardmoreite recently passed into the hands of a company capitalized at $50,000. Colonel Suggs, a stanch friend of No. 649, former proprietor, remains with the new concern. By January 1 Ardmore will have a first-class newspaper in every respect.

Work has been plentiful, but there seems to be a general slump in business of late.

The Advocate, a religious weekly, recently moved to Ada, I. T., causing No. 649 to lose four of its members, including Vice-President Eaglebarger.

Two New Year gifts for us—eight hours and statehood. Now, boys, get ready with your resolutions.

At a would-be statehood meeting held in Muskogee some time ago, in regard to separate statehood for the Indian Territory, a resolution was adopted protesting against the closed shop. The various unions in the territory arose in indignation. The statehood grafters and office aspirants at once realized their mistake and called an executive meeting immediately to have the resolution amended. The amended platform, however, only received 25,000 votes of a total of 125,000.

Eight hours January first,
Statehood, too, or burst,
Ardmore, I. T., no more thirst.

LEWIS R. MARSTON, JR.

A SCHOOL teacher recently asked her pupils to give a definition of the word "friend." One young hopeful responded: "A friend is a person who knows all about you, and still likes you."—Exchange.

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International Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union

REPORT OF SECRETARY-TREASURER.

The October receipts are as follows:

1, New York—For October	$181	20
For supplies		60
2, Boston—From August to October	133	80
3, Chicago—For September	90	90
4, Chicago—For October	48	00
5, Cincinnati—For October	10	80
6, Kansas City—For October	17	40
7, Philadelphia—For September	15	90
8, St. Louis—For October	16	20
10, Baltimore—For September	9	00
11, Boston—For September	18	90
12, Milwaukee—From September to Nov.	38	70
13, Denver—For October	9	30
14, Columbus—For October	4	80
15, Dayton—For September and October	6	00
16, St. Paul and Minneapolis—For October	5	40
For supplies	4	90
17, Washington—For August	20	70
18, Newark—For October	3	90
19, Washington—For October	9	90
For supplies		60
20, Binghamton—For October and Nov.	9	00
21, Toronto—For October	14	40
22, Cleveland—For October	9	30
24, Omaha—For October	6	90
For supplies		80
25, Buffalo—For August and September	9	00
26, Baltimore—For September	3	90
28, Albany and Troy—From Aug. to Oct.	36	00
For supplies		60
29, San Francisco—For September	21	60
30, Indianapolis—For October	3	90
For supplies		60
32, Louisville—For October	5	70
33, Montreal—For October	3	60
34, Battle Creek—For September	4	00
35, Cleveland—For September and October	12	00
36, St. Louis—For October	20	10
40, Des Moines—For October	3	60
41, Sioux City—For October	2	70
44, Springfield—For September and Oct.	9	00
46, Utica—For October	1	50
47, Peoria—From August to October	6	30
48, Portland—For September and October	6	60
50, Ottawa—For October	2	70
51, Memphis—For September and October	6	60
For supplies		30
52, Fall River—For September	2	40
55, Springfield—For October	3	90
56, Pittsburg—For September	11	40
57, New Orleans—For October	6	00
58, Los Angeles—For September	6	60
60, Butte—For October	2	10
61, St. Joseph—For September and October	3	00
62, Lincoln—For September and October	8	10
63, Galveston-Houston—For October	5	40
65, Seattle—For October	5	10
66, Richmond—For October	4	50
68, Pittsburg—For October	4	20
69, Elmira—For supplies		25
70, Columbus—For October	4	50
71, Salt Lake City—For Sept. and October	3	60
72, Philadelphia—For August	24	30
75, Philadelphia—For October	9	60
For supplies	7	00
76, Buffalo—For October	6	00
Total	$965	55

SUSPENSION.

58, Los Angeles, Cal. (Stereotypers)—D. S. Griswold, suspended for non-payment of dues.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

GENERAL OFFICERS—EXECUTIVE BOARD.

President—James J. Freel, 1839 Eighty-fifth, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Vice-President—J. Fremont Fry, care News, Indianapolis, Ind.
Jesse W. Moreland, 159 Mount Auburn street, Cambridge, Mass.
M. J. Shea, 44 V street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
Secretary-Treasurer—G. W. Williams, 534 Warren street, Boston, Mass.

SECRETARIES OF LOCAL UNIONS.

1, New York (Stereotypers)—G. W. Farnum, 347 East One Hundred and Twentieth.
2, Boston, Mass. (Stereotypers)—G. Fred Moore, box 3350.
3, Chicago, Ill. (Electrotypers)—O. C. Baer, 1596 N. Sacramento avenue.
4, Chicago, Ill. (Stereotypers)—W. N. Julien, 2390 North Forty-second avenue.
5, Cincinnati, Ohio (Stereotypers)—Frank Hegner, 947 West Eighth street.
6, Kansas City, Mo. (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—O. McFarland, care Times stereotyping room.
7, Philadelphia, Pa. (Stereotypers)—B. J. Brady, 1316 N. Hutchinson.
8, St. Louis, Mo. (Stereotypers)—H. Heinz, 224 Walnut.
9, Detroit (Stereotypers)—Herbert O'Connor, 8 Fox.
10, Baltimore, Md. (Stereotypers)—C. M. Schilling, 915 Woodley.
11, Boston, Mass. (Electrotype Finishers)—F. L. Murray, 27 Putnam avenue, Cambridge, Mass.
12, Milwaukee, Wis. (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—G. N. Mihm, 2616 Chestnut.
13, Denver, Colo. (Stereotypers)—H. A. Miller, 529 Twenty-second.
14, Columbus, Ohio (Stereotypers)—W. G. Knopf, 330 St. Clair avenue.
15, Dayton, Ohio (Electrotypers and Stereotypers)—H. C. Pohl, 62 Clover.
16, St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn. (Stereotypers)—W. F. Smith, 1309 Stevens, Minneapolis.
17, Washington, D. C. (Electrotypers)—H. C. Poppe, 17 T, N. W.
18, Newark, N. J. (Stereotypers)—Henry Sander, 51 Lincoln.
19, Washington, D. C. (Stereotypers)—D. J. Murray, The Brunswick.
20, Binghamton, N. Y. (Stereotypers)—F. L. Stone, 207½ Vestal.
21, Toronto, Ont. (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—W. S. McDougall, 13 Park Road.
22, Cleveland, Ohio (Stereotypers)—J. E. Hoffman, 157 Yonker avenue.
23, Syracuse, N. Y.—C. F. Sweeney, 531 West Colvin.
24, Omaha, Neb. (Electrotypers and Stereotypers)—S. L. Rowzee, 1502 Ohio.
25, Buffalo, N. Y. (Stereotypers)—J. E. Whitby, 214 Front avenue.
26, Baltimore, Md. (Electrotypers)—Howard Hinkle, 219 West Monument.
27, Hartford, New Haven, Bridgeport and Meriden, Conn. (Stereotypers)—G. W. Languth, box 161, Hartford, Conn.
28, Albany and Troy, N. Y. (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—H. E. Hill, 207 Elm, Albany, N. Y.
29, San Francisco, Cal. (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—William Patton, 185 Tremont ave.
30, Indianapolis, Ind. (Electrotypers)—C. F. Markey, 379 N. Colorado avenue.
31, Cincinnati Ohio (Electrotypers)—Henry Boehman, 850 West Liberty.

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32, Louisville, Ky. (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—F. J. Burkel, 725 Preston.
33, Montreal, Que. (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—A. Polequin, 3 Cote avenue.
34, Battle Creek, Mich. (Electrotypers)—L. P. Crandall, 419 West Water, Kalamazoo, Mich.
35, Cleveland, Ohio (Electrotypers) — N. McCarthy, care Central Electrotype Co.
36, St. Louis, Mo. (Electrotypers)—John F. Hoyer, 1311 Sullivan avenue.
37, Akron, Ohio (Electrotypers)—Henry Scheffer, 470 Rhodes avenue.
38, Indianapolis, Ind. (Stereotypers)—W. T. Burke, 117 Kansas.
39, Toledo, Ohio (Stereotypers)—Charles Fisher, 907 Norwood avenue.
40, Des Moines, Iowa (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—G. F. Lane, 1310 Cottage.
41, Sioux City, Iowa (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—D. D. Gordon, 310 Bluff.
42, Atlanta, Ga.—A. W. Mehaffey, 174 Pulliam.
43, Springfield, Ill. (Stereotypers)—E. L. James, care Illinois State Journal.
44, Springfield, Mass. (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—H. J. Bagg, 44 Webster.
45, St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn. (Electrotypers)—H. J. Gerrish, 195 Aurora avenue.
46, Utica, N. Y. (Stereotypers)—Thomas O'Neil, 44 Mohawk.
47, Peoria, Ill. (Stereotypers)—F. L. Moore, R. F. D. No. 4.
48, Portland, Ore. (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—M. J. Graham, care Journal stereotyping room.
49, Rochester, N. Y. (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—William Spofford, Rural Home Company, 11 Aqueduct.
50, Ottawa, Ont. (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—A. Riendeau, care Government Printing Bureau.
51, Memphis, Tenn. (Stereotypers) Tom Faughl, 2103 Lenox avenue.
52, Fall River, Mass. (Stereotypers)—Leroy Johnston, 14 Grinnell.
53, Providence, R. I. (Stereotypers)—S. F. Honan, 224 Ives.
54, Detroit, Mich. (Electrotypers)—Joseph Dwyer, 430 Cavalry.
55, Springfield, Ohio (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—W. C. Schafer, 2 Johnson building.
56, Pittsburg, Pa. (Stereotypers)—J. O. E. Lawton, 2835 Wylie avenue.
57, New Orleans, La. (Stereotypers)—M. A. Rice, 2109 Calliope.
58, Los Angeles, Cal. (Stereotypers)—J. W. Butterfield, Colegrove, Cal.
59, Winnipeg, Man. (Stereotypers)—P. W. Bowen, box 376.
60, Butte, Mont. (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—A. O. Ogstead, care News.
61, St. Joseph, Mo. (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—Clyde C. Kelley, 712 Warsaw.
62, Lincoln, Neb. (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—A. E. Small, 1840 South Fifteenth.
63, Galveston, Texas (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—H. E. Ketchum, 2024 Avenue L.
64, Fort Wayne, Ind. (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—J. J. Metker, 2325 Smith.
65, Seattle, Wash. (Stereotypers)—P. B. Gilliland, 110 West Main.
66, Richmond, Va. (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—Thomas E. Marshall, 502 N. Thirty-fourth.
67, Colorado Springs and Pueblo, Colo. (Stereotypers)—W. G. Snyder, 122 East Costello, Colorado Springs.
68, Pittsburg, Pa. (Electrotypers)—Charles Seth, 121 Rochelle, Knoxville Boro, Allegheny County, Pa.
69, Elmira, N. Y. (Stereotypers)—C. G. Brown, 213 West Third.
70, Columbus, Ohio (Electrotypers)—C. T. McCarthy, 135 East Cherry.
71, Salt Lake, Utah (Stereotypers)—Charles Cochran, care Tribune stereotype room.
72, Philadelphia, Pa. (Electrotypers)—W. D. Matthews, 1310 South Simpson.
74, Boston, Mass. (Electrotypers)—A. E. Hathaway, 4 Goldsmith Place, off Ruggles street, Roxbury.
75, Philadelphia, Pa. (Electrotype Foundrymen)—Edward X. Green, 1314 Randolph.
76, Buffalo, N. Y. (Electrotypers)—William H. Widmer, 193 Landon.
77, Chattanooga, Tenn. (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—Arthur L. Winters, 500 Cherry.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

Bridgeport gave a practically solid vote for the 50-cent assessment.

The jobbers in this city say they want the eight-hour day and are going to fight for it.

November 6 was election day. Every candidate for the people's suffrage used our label on the election printing. They always come around to us at election time.

Work in the job rooms is a little slow at present. Rumor has it that the different shops are not over-anxious for new work, pending the outcome of the eight-hour fight. Bridgeport will have the eight hours on and after January 1, come what will.

Since our last report we have placed our label in two more shops, the Taft Company and Kimberley's. The addition of these two makes the number of offices entitled to the use of our label seven. There are about ten shops of any consequence in this city; so seven out of ten is not so bad.

The executive committee has the matter of a revised scale in charge.

It is with pleasure I note an increase in attendance at meetings. As the first of the year approaches the boys are taking a more active part in the doings of the union. A healthy sign.

Mayor Mulvihill—that was—by this time has undoubtedly well learned the few lines that

> Of all sad words of tongue or pen
> The saddest are these:
> It might have been.

If he had fulfilled all or even a part of his pretentions made to organized labor in the past four years he might still be working at his old job. The union men of the city made him in the beginning of his eventful political career—from the coal hole to the city hall for two terms. He promised to be good to the unions and to remember them in the way of representatives in the makeup of the different boards, but he soon forgot his promises. The union men finally "tumbled" to him, and now Dennis Mulvihill, mayor of Bridgeport, Conn., is no more; he's gone away back by his little lonesome, and finds lots of time to think of that little poem, "Of all sad words," etc. His name is Dennis. JAMES A. COATES.

CAMBRIDGE, OHIO.

It may be of interest to the readers of THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL to know that three members of No. 208 were elected to office at the recent election, as follows: J. P. Mahaffey, state senator eighteenth and nineteenth districts; Asa Baxter, city treasurer; Max P. Taylor, president of the council. H. C. CALLIHAN.

EIGHT hours for work—it's nobody's business what we do with the rest of our time.

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Official Directory

INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

Headquarters—Rooms 640-650 Newton Claypool building, Indianapolis, Ind. Long Distance Telephone, Main, 2886.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

President—James M. Lynch, Newton Claypool building, Indianapolis, Ind.

First Vice-President—J. W. Hays, box 522, Minneapolis, Minn.

Second Vice-President—Hugo Miller, Indianapolis, Ind.

Third Vice-President—James J. Mulcahy, 2821 Cass avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Fourth Vice-President—E. J. Bracken, 1137 Highland street, Columbus, Ohio.

Fifth Vice-President—P. G. Nuernberger, 313 Giddings street, Ravenswood, Chicago, Ill.

Secretary-Treasurer—J. W. Bramwood, Newton Claypool building, Indianapolis, Ind.

TRUSTEES UNION PRINTERS' HOME.

President—James M. Lynch, Newton Claypool building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Vice-President—Thomas McCaffery, 11 Boulder Place, Colorado Springs, Colo.

Secretary and Treasurer—J. W. Bramwood, Newton Claypool building, Indianapolis, Ind.

L. C. Shepard, 8 Pleasant street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

H. H. Rogers, 1138 Adams street, Chicago, Ill.

W. J. White, 4053 Twenty-third street, San Francisco, Cal.

Thomas F. Crowley, room 12, Hulbert block, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Agent—George P. Nichols, 535 North Carrollton avenue, Baltimore, Md.

DELEGATES TO FEDERATION OF LABOR.

James M. Lynch, Newton Claypool building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Frank Morrison, 423-425 G street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

M. S. Hayes, Citizen office, Cleveland, Ohio.

Frank Foster, 116 Eliot street, Boston, Mass.

Victor L. Berger, 614 State street, Milwaukee, Wis.

ORGANIZERS.

Beattie, Charles, 29 Montcalm street, Montreal, P. Q.

Bonnington, F. J., room 19, 533 Kearny street, San Francisco, Cal.

Booth, W. T., 912 East Leigh street, Richmond, Va.

Boyle, P. J., 1228 South Eleventh street, Omaha, Neb.

Birdsall, F. C., box 681, Denver, Colo.

Brady, Bert G., 216 The Shiel Flats, Indianapolis, Ind.

Clancy, P. L., 24 Allen street, Halifax, N. S.

Colbert, Michael, 276 Belden avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Devereux, J. C., jr., 915 Thomas street, St. Paul, Minn.

Dodge, Frank H., Reaves building, Little Rock, Ark.

Dolan, T. H., 6 Terrace street, Pittsburg, Pa.

Fancher, John E., 618 West Twelfth street, Sioux Falls, S. D.

Fennessy, T. D., 831 East Twentieth street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Gill, Joseph B., room 2, 52 Federal street, Boston, Mass.

Haight, William S., 55 Eleventh street, Detroit, Mich.

Hayes, Max S., 1 Blackstone building, Cleveland, Ohio.

Hill, Albert E., 313½ Cedar street, Nashville, Tenn.

Hogan, J. W., 162-163 Pennsylvania Block, Butte, Mont.

Howell, G. H., care Oregonian, Portland, Ore.

Hudspeth, H. S., box 1627, New Orleans, La.

James, W. R., 206 John street, Toronto, Ont.

Kinskey, C. E., 6 Chapin block, Buffalo, N. Y.

McLoughlin, J. E., 18 Chambers street, New York city, N. Y., or 1271 Bushwick avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Needham, W. A., box 1076, Des Moines, Iowa.

Parrish, L. A., 72 N. Terrace avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

Rodier, J. A., 384 St. Andre street, Montreal, P. Q.

Rust, F. A., 1506 Second avenue, Seattle, Wash.

Scott, Charles T., 1 Cross street, Beachmont, Mass.

Wardlaw, W. S., box 266, Atlanta, Ga.

Wells, D. M., box 94 or corner Dallas and Montana streets, El Paso, Texas.

Wilson, H. B., box 337 Calgary, Alberta, Can.

Wilson, W. B., 269 South Front street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Woodrow, S. T., 3 North Third street, Camden, N. J.

TRADE DISTRICT UNIONS.

Mailers' Trade District Union—Secretary, Robert T. Allen, box 1817, Boston, Mass.

COMMITTEES.

Committee on Cummings Memorial—Michael Colbert, chairman, Chicago, Ill.; H. E. Garman, secretary, Denver, Col.; M. G. Scott, New York, N. Y.; Joe M. Johnson, Washington, D. C.; A. D. Calvert, Philadelphia, Pa.; A. G. Davis, Boston, Mass.; Fred H. Brown, Syracuse, N. Y.; David Hastings, Hamilton, Ont.; L. A. Bickel, San Francisco, Cal.; T. B. Brown, Topeka, Kan.; P. L. Brent, Memphis, Tenn. All contributions should be forwarded to J. W. Bramwood, Indianapolis, Ind.

Committee on Government Ownership and Control of the Telegraph—A. L. Randall, 1510 North Capital street, chairman; F. C. Roberts, 220 K street, N. W.; W. N. Brockwell, 522 Tenth street, N. E.; John B. Dickman, 1107 New Jersey avenue, N. W.; John A. Huston, 15 L street, N. E. All of Washington, D. C.

Committee on International Copyright Law—J. J. Sullivan, chairman, 316 K street, N. E., Washington, D. C.; James H. Platt, John M. Shaen, Typographical Temple, Washington, D. C.

Eight-Hour Day Committee—James M. Lynch, chairman; J. W. Bramwood, secretary; J. W. Hays, Hugo Miller.

Label Committee on Text-Books—N. E. McPhail, chairman, Boston, Mass.; C. P. Connolly, secretary, St. Louis, Mo.; A. E. Hill, Nashville, Tenn.; Charles Perry Taylor, Tacoma, Wash.; James B. Anderson, Toledo, Ohio.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCILS.

LIST OF SECRETARIES.

["In a jurisdiction where more than one trade holds a charter from the International Typographical Union, they shall create a joint standing committee, to consist of three members from each body * * *."—Section 120, General Laws.]

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Atchinson, Kan.—G. W. Mesigh, 323 North Fourteenth street.

Atlanta, Ga.—E. L. Parham, 12½ North Broad.

Baltimore, Md.—Robert A. Williamson, 1315 Mosher street.

Battle Creek, Mich.—George Wilson, 16 Howard street.

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Bellingham, Wash.—F. T. Baltuff, 1113 Key street.
Binghamton, N. Y.—George Irving, care Herald.
Binghamton, N. Y.— ———.
street.
Bloomington, Ill.—L. C. Spurgin, 604 West Nill st.
Boston, Mass.—D. J. McDonald, room 19, 82 Water street.
Brockton, Mass.—W. W. Adams, 47 West Rossetter street.
Buffalo, N. Y.—C. E. Kinskey, 6 Chapin block.
Butte, Mont.—L. M. Thayer, care Inter-Mountain.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa—R. G. Stewart, 64 Kimball building.
Charleston, S. C.—M. J. Conklin, box 504.
Chicago, Ill.—L. P. Straube, room 302, 134 East Van Buren.
Cincinnati, Ohio—R. H. Curl, 17 Fisher block.
Cleveland, Ohio—George E. Lee, 1 Blackstone building.
Colorado Springs, Colo.—H. J. Cocks, 718 South Weber street.
Columbus, Ohio—C. W. McCahill, 227 Neil street.
Dallas, Texas—Z. M. Duckworth, 170 Second ave.
Decatur, Ill.—J. H. King, care Hostetler Printing House.
Denver, Colo.—H. E. Garman, box 1447.
Des Moines, Iowa—P. E. Spencer, box 48.
Detroit, Mich.—A. A. Schuetzler, 500 Catherine street.
Duluth, Minn.—John M. McDonald, Duluth Heights.
East Liverpool, Ohio—Alex Wilson, 174 Thompson avenue.
Elizabeth, N. J.—E. H. Feller, 1011 Lafayette st.
Elgin, Ill.—R. M. Lord, 313 Center street.
Evansville, Ind.—W. L. Jaus, 400 John street.
Everett, Wash.—S. J. Hart, care Herald.
Fall River, Mass.—D. F. Shea, 455 Peckham st.
Fort Worth, Texas—R. W. Walker, 406 Fifth ave.
Fresno, Cal.—W. L. Cochran, care Franklin Printing House.
Galveston, Texas—H. E. Ketchum, 2024 avenue L.
Grand Rapids, Mich.—John D. Flanigan, 287 S. Division street.
Hartford, Conn.—George A. Clintsman, box 856.
Helena, Mont.—R. L. Fisk, care Record.
Indianapolis, Ind.—Charles Ruth, care Wood-Weaver Company.
Jackson, Mich.—John A. Welch, 213 Ten Eyck st.
Jacksonville, Fla.—H. A. Jackson, 321 E. Second.
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Joplin, Mo.—Edward Pickering, 201 North Byers avenue.
Kansas City, Mo.—G. G. Crawford, 3829 Michigan avenue.
Knoxville, Tenn.—M. J. Breen, 506 South Gay street.
Lafayette, Ind.—S. H. Saltzgaber, 1505 Main st.
Leavenworth, Kan.—G. E. Hathaway, 107 S. Esplanade.
Lincoln, Neb.—W. H. Creal, 1445 North Twenty-second street.
Little Rock, Ark.—G. C. Alley, 1612 Booker street.
Los Angeles, Cal.—M. M. Lyon, 3112 Eagle st.
Louisville, Ky.—J. Schneider, 447 W. Jefferson.
Lowell, Mass.—John W. Maguire, 25 Whipple st.
Memphis, Tenn.—W. N. Page, 526 Cooper avenue.
Meriden, Conn.—T. E. Lawler, 52 Center street.
Milwaukee, Wis.—Henry Ohl, jr., 1260 Twenty-seventh street.
Minneapolis, Minn —E. Raschke, care Bureau of Engraving, 15 Seventh street.
Mobile, Ala.—P. E. Thompson, care Daily Item.
Nashville, Tenn.—Ira E. Boylin, 606 S. Summer st.
New Haven, Conn.—D. K. Fitzgerald, box 701.
Newark, N. J.—H. J. Gottlob, box 122.
New Orleans, La.—W. A. Sherwood, box 1627.
New York, N. Y.—George A. Chambers, 843 Washington street.
Niles, Mich.—A. W. Hudson.
Oakland, Cal.—C. R. Mulgrew, 371 Eleventh st.
Omaha, Neb.—D. G. Craighead, 2409 Hamilton st.
Oswego, N. Y.—Frank R. Fitzgerald, 56 E. Eighth.
Ottawa, Ont.—F. J. Hanion, 46 Cathcart street.
Paterson, N. J.—James B. Esty, 47 Lexington avenue, Passaic, N. J.
Pawtucket, R. I.—John Gilleece, Lonsdale, R. I.
Peoria, Ill.—W. S. Bush, 103 Main street.
Philadelphia, Pa.—A. M. Fasy, 925 Morris street.
Pittsburg, Pa.—C. Q. Lafferty, box 644.
Portland, Maine—Arthur Ingersoll, 45 Quebec st.
Portland, Ore.—Hugh M. Glen, care Telegram.
Providence, R. I.—C. F. Martin, 80 Chestnut st.
Pueblo, Colo.—C. E. Donnelley, box 118.
Raleigh, N. C.—L. F. Alford, 125 East South st.
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Sacramento, Cal.—J. Gibfried, 1425 K street.
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San Diego, Cal.—G. G. Schierholz, 827 D street.
San Francisco, Cal.—D. T. Powers, room 20, 533 Kearny street.
Savannah, Ga.—Ed L. Roberts, 1411 Barnard st.
Seattle, Wash.—F. W. Petty, 1812 Terry avenue.
Shreveport, La.—C. A. Cox, care Williams Printing Company.
Sioux City, Iowa—F. H. Lawrence, 1700 W. Fifth.
Sioux Falls, S. D.—H. Patterson, care Journal.
Spokane, Wash.—A. J. Germain, 28 Reliance block.
Springfield, Ill.—Bert Winter, 1018 South Fifteenth street.
Springfield, Mass.—Walter H. Kirby, 124 Spring street.
Springfield, Ohio—O. B. Miller, 15 S. Mechanic st.
St. Louis, Mo.—C. P. Connolly, 1394 Blackstone avenue.
St. Paul, Minn.—E. P. Boehm, care H. L. Collins Co., Tenth and Minnesota streets.
Superior, Wis.—O. A. Digle, care Telegram.
Syracuse, N. Y.—F. W. Kinsey, 117 Phelps place.
Tacoma, Wash.—S. A. Beadle, care Daily News.
Toledo, Ohio—C. S. Brown, box 17.
Toronto, Ont.—John Armstrong, 65 Colborne st.
Trenton, N. J.—F. C. Smith, 147 Jackson street.
Utica, N. Y.—C. W. Lettinger, 713 Mary street.
Vancouver, B. C.—J. F. McConnell, 408 Georgia.
Waco, Texas—J. L. McDonald, box 216.
Washington, D. C.—Elmer Johnson, 2009 Flagler street.
Waterbury, Conn.—G. M. Cooley, 13 W. Farm st.
Watertown, N. Y.—F. H. Roof.
Wheeling, W. Va.—W. C. Jones, 63 Indiana st.
Worcester, Mass.—N. L. Davis, 33 Coral street.

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Gadsden No. 517—Thompson Hatter.
Mobile No. 27—John J. Russell, 28 South Ann.
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New Decatur No. 438—L. E. Beckley, care Advertiser.
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ALASKA.

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Douglas No. 544—H. C. Holdsworth, box 772.
Globe No. 367—W. G. Scott, care Belt.
Phœnix No. 352—F. H. Volz, jr., 805 Montezuma avenue.
Prescott No. 375—R. E. Butler, box 476.
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Texarkana No. 313—W. S. Grant, 1219 Laurel.

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Long Beach and San Pedro No. 650—Frank M. Jones, 955 California avenue, Long Beach.
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Palo Alto No. 521—Frank Kasson, 522 Emerson.
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Petaluma No. 600—C. E. Moon, box 371.
Redding No. 475—C. C. Fiske, care Searchlight.
Riverside No. 254—E. H. Markel, box 622.
Sacramento No. 46—T. A. Cody, box 392.
San Bernardino No. 84—Sydney Waite, 132 Fifth.
San Diego No. 221—W. W. Hinds, 1167 Union.
San Francisco No. 21—H. L. White, room 19, 533 Kearny.
San Jose No. 231—J. W. Bowman, Whitton ave., East San Jose.
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Santa Barbara No. 394—J. F. R. Arellanes, 205 East Cota.
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St. John, N. B., No. 85—C. N. Brittain, box 352.
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Grand Junction No. 292—Rodney Jay, 313 North Seventh.
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Leadville No. 179—M. V. Devor, box 194.
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Salida No. 566—J. B. Nichols.
Trinidad No. 434—A. H. Lee, care Chronicle-News.
Victor No. 275—J. H. White, box 228.

CONNECTICUT.

Ansonia No. 285—James B. Baylis, Seymour, Conn.
Bridgeport No. 252—P. W. Pulver, 173 Orchard avenue.
Danbury No. 143—F. G. Capron, 4 Tower Place.
Hartford No. 127—S. T. Pfund, box 856.
Meriden No. 314—H. C. Maydwell, 350 Cook ave.
New Haven No. 47—Frank Van Dyck, box 1269.
New London No. 159—Robert Tarring, box 248.
Norwalk No. 529—W. S. Ireland, care Sentinel, South Norwalk.
Norwich No. 100—E. H. Crocker, Bliss Place.
Stamford No. 503—Charles Guinas, care Stamford Printing Co.
Waterbury No. 329—R. B. Foley, box 63.

DELAWARE.

Wilmington No. 123—A. O. H. Grier, Every Evening office.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

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FLORIDA.

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HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

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IDAHO.

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Aurora No. 291—Ida L. Gray, 459 South.
Belleville No. 74—A. F. Neubauer, 407 S. Richland.
Bloomington No. 124—G. A. Summers, 901 West Mulberry.
Cairo No. 461—F. E. Thurman, 222 Eighth.
Canton No. 342—Clyde W. Underhill, box 772.
Carlinville No. 458—F. W. Burgdorff, box 572.
Centralia No. 479—A. W. Reynolds, Drawer G.
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Chicago No. 272 (Norwegian-Danish)—A. B. Holm, 459 North California avenue.
Chicago No. 546 (Polish)—John Gretza, 104 Crystal.
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Elgin No. 171—C. S. Pease, 38 Monroe.
Freeport No. 524—E. C. Bertsch, 4 Fifth avenue.
Galesburg No. 288—O. W. Walkup, 414 N. Cedar.
Harrisburg No. 563—F. M. Pickett, box 407.
Herrin No. 599—M. S. Bolerjack.
Jacksonville No. 356—E. O. Mayer, 403 N. Prairie.
Joliet No. 194—W. M. Funk, 408 Bluff.
Kewanee No. 164—C. H. Curtis, 107 W. Third.
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Lewistown No. 557—R. L. Alexander, box 344.
Lincoln No. 327—F. P. Alexander, 215½ South Kickapoo.
Litchfield No. 368—Marguerite Dunn, 722 Van Buren.
Marion No. 518—Minto Bradley, care Post-Press.
Mascoutah No. 443—Carl Montag, care Herald.
Mattoon No. 520—Katherine E. Wilson, 1608 Marion avenue.
Morris No. 594—C. A. Violet.
Murphysboro No. 217—George Horsfield, 1314 Walnut.
Ottawa No. 265—C. G. Wilson, 1001 Douglas.
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Peoria No. 29—W. S. Bush, 225 N. Adams.
Pontiac No. 390—Fred H. Parrish, 224 N. Main.
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Sterling No. 282—George Phillips.
Streator No. 328—E. M. Barclay, 605 N. Monroe.
Taylorville No. 369—E. J. Flynn, 216 East Palmer.
Tri-City No. 107—C. S. Osborn, 323 West Third street, Davenport, Iowa.
Waukegan No. 294—W. E. Secord, County.

INDIANA.

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Anderson No. 284—T. F. Casey, 508 W. Tenth.
Bedford No. 98—E. E. Nixon, 1106 W. Fifteenth.
Bluffton No. 435—A. F. Woodruff, care Banner.
Columbus No. 450—Celia Kremer, 636 Fifth.
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Marion No. 286—Howard L. Charter, 413 North Branson.
Muncie No. 332—H. A. Brown, care Star.
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South Bend No. 128—C. E. Bertch, 608 East Sample.
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Vincennes No. 395—J. C. Mayes, 314 South Third.
Wabash No. 347—George Ply, care Plaindealer.
Washington No. 538—Ethel Cross, box 244.

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Muskogee No. 484—M. E. Deming, care Model Printing Company.
South McAlester No. 565—D. C. Lester, box 73.
Tulsa No. 403—J. S. Faith, box 868.

IOWA.

Boone No. 381—E. H. Brady, 1211 Carroll.
Bluff City No. 203 (Council Bluffs)—J. H. Westcott, 128 South First.
Burlington No. 75—Charles Herchenbach, box 463.
Charles City No. 667—Dora E. Ames.
Cedar Rapids No. 192—C. L. Woodman, 98 First avenue, West.
Clinton No. 334—O. Lindloff, box 865, Lyons.
Creston No. 537—H. R. Brightman, 406 N. Vine.
Des Moines No. 118—W. D. Ferree, box 556.
Dubuque No. 22—D. W. Frazier, West Fourteenth and Cox.
Fort Dodge No. 603—A. N. Pruess, box 474.
Fort Madison No. 581—Beatrice L. Johnson, 408 Fifth.
Independence No. 652—J. L. Cilley.
Iowa City No. 515—Al Burger, corner Harrison and Linn.
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Mason City No. 406—A. G. Overton, box 438.
Muscatine No. 251—W. H. Deutschmann, box 2483.
Oelwein No. 527—C. B. De Veny, 205 Second.
Oskaloosa No. 526—G. A. Rigger, 411 N. Seventh.
Ottumwa No. 73—H. W. DeJarnette, 262 North McLean.
Sac City and Storm Lake No. 660—G. M. Green, box 415, Sac City, Iowa.
Sioux City No. 180—S. J. McCullough, box 577.
Washington No. 663—Morton Sessler, 529 W. Third.
Waterloo No. 349—J. A. Rosgen, 1123 Sycamore.

KANSAS.

Atchison No. 113—G. W. Mesigh, 323 North Fourteenth.
Chanute No. 608—Wilfrid Cavaness, care Tribune.
Coffeyville No. 578—John A. Reed, 609 West Eleventh.
Fort Scott No. 343—E. M. Willett, 101 S. Eddy.
Girard No. 348—W. E. Ford, 207 South Carbon.
Hutchinson No. 243—W. V. Payne, care Independent.
Iola No. 481—E. L. Gilliatt, 306 North Buckeye.
Leavenworth No. 45—William M. Rose, 711 Cheyenne.
Ottawa No. 408—Will Kienzle, box 91.
Pittsburg No. 470—Walter Graves, 413 W. Fifth.
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Wichita No. 148—President, S. G. Skinner, 635 North Water; financial secretary, C. S. Eckert, 1060 N. Main.

KENTUCKY.

Blue Grass No. 189—W. W. Hoagland, care Leader, Lexington.
Bowling Green No. 629—W. A. Kennedy, Rural Route No. 3.
Frankfort No. 267—J. D. O'Connor.
Henderson No. 493—R. B. Cheaney, box 256.
Louisville No. 10—President, W. H. Stanley; vice-president, Charles D. Culley; recording secretary, J. G. Kestler; secretary-treasurer, J. P. Stack, box 555.
Mayfield No. 621—Ross Rogers.
Paducah No. 134—J. E. Baker, care Sun.

LOUISIANA.

Baton Rouge No. 25—Albert Templet, 802 North.
Lake Charles No. 568—G. W. Brayton, box 425.
Monroe No. 540—J. W. Grisham, box 364.
New Orleans No. 17—President, H. S. Hudspeth; vice-president, J. J. Tucker; recording secretary, E. F. Deimel; corresponding and financial secretary, S. T. Stevenson, box 1627; treasurer, Oscar Schumert; reading clerk, S. P. Allen; sergeant-at-arms, B. J. Bouis.
Shreveport No. 155—R. P. Moore, box 182.

MAINE.

Augusta No. 380—L. V. Clark, 23 Melville.
Bangor No. 446—F. J. Foster, 318 Grove.
Lewiston No. 532—B. M. Shaw, 44 Spring.
Millinocket No. 622—R. S. Morse.
Portland No. 66—M. S. Burke, 83 Anderson.
Waterville No. 643—F. S. H. Callaghan, 54 Silver.

MARYLAND.

Annapolis No. 114—G. R. Tydings, 50 Randall.
Baltimore No. 12—President, William J. Hanafin; vice-president, Joshua W. Lynch; recording and corresponding secretary, Edward J. Burgan, 519 North Washington; secretary-treasurer, R. A. Williamson, 1315 Mosher; trustees, L. M. Augustine, James A. Hartman, Burtson A. Hickcox; sergeant-at-arms, Harry T. Bussey. Union meets last Sunday in each month.
Cumberland No. 244—B. F. Walters, 19 Belleview.
Hagerstown No. 108—W. S. Boward, 306 S. Locust.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston No. 13—Henry Sterling, room 2, No. 52 Federal.
Brockton No. 224—H. B. Foskett, 2 Silver road.
Cambridge No. 61—S. T. Byington, 70 Otis, East Cambridge.
Fitchburg and Leominster No. 623—B. M. Hartshorn, 55 Pacific.
Fall River No. 161—F. E. Durfee, box 479.
Gloucester No. 486—Richard Darcy, 8 Friend.
Greenfield No. 547—Katherine Sullivan, 20 Mill.
Haverhill No. 38—C. S. Huntress, 23 King, Groveland, Mass.
Holyoke No. 253—Aug. Lehmann, 456 Main.
Lawrence No. 51—P. S. Nugent, box 122.
Lowell No. 310—W. H. Brown, box 1026.
Lynn No. 120—G. N. Goodridge, 411 Union.
Marlboro-Hudson No. 281—G. E. Crocker, 52 Huntington avenue, Marlboro, Mass.
New Bedford No. 276—A. H. Adams, 96 Park.
North Adams No. 316—Robert Tudor, box 384.
Norwood No. 228—R. S. Warde, 115 Vernon.
Pittsfield No. 109—F. E. Jones.
Springfield No. 216—A. W. Harrington, box 1187.
Taunton No. 319—J. F. Fitzgerald, 29 Plain.
Waltham No. 259—A. L. Moody, 376 Newton.
Worcester No. 165—M. F. Crotty, box 176.

MICHIGAN.

Adrian No. 166—W. R. Hellems, 59 State.
Ann Arbor No. 154—J. V. Quirk, 514 N. Davidson.
Battle Creek No. 429—A. F. Oxley, R. F. D. No. 7.
Bay City No. 81—Melvin Hodgins, 219 Washington avenue.
Benton Harbor and St. Joseph No. 525—H. A. Wells, 129 Summit, Benton Harbor.
Cheboygan No. 632—J. P. Lewis, box 836.
Detroit No. 18—President, G. W. Dickson; vice-president, William Haight; secretary-treasurer, J. H. Walker, 360 Loyal Guard building; recording secretary, John Pendergast; sergeant-at-arms, D. J. Curtin; executive committee, J. H. Walker, chairman; laws committee, W. W. Norton, chairman; board of auditors, E. B. Welsh, chairman; board of directors, L. H. Kessel, chairman.
Grand Rapids No. 39—President, W. B. Wilson; vice-president, C. D. Hamill; recording secretary, John E. Gibbs; secretary-treasurer, Daniel Kelly, 487 Cass avenue; sergeant-at-arms, Cornelius Braam.
Houghton No. 596—Alex Morell, 271 Edwards.
Jackson No. 99—Carl Worch, suite 8, Allen Bennett block.
Kalamazoo No. 122—G. E. Martin, box 151.
Lansing No. 72—President, John E. Willis; vice-president, John G. Richards; financial and corresponding secretary, Ralph L. Ripley, 513 Lenawee, W.; recording secretary, J. C. Welch, 521½ North Saginaw; treasurer, Thomas Hart; sergeant-at-arms, O. A. Minard; assistant sergeant-at-arms, Claud L. Van Deusen.
Manistee No. 615—T. Charles Price, 77 Oak.
Menominee No. 360—Robert J. Cairns, 1100 Dunlap avenue.
Muskegon No. 168—C. V. Gravlin, 88 Myrtle.
Niles No. 514—W. J. Mahon, 704 Broadway.
Owossso and Corunna No. 455—J. D. Estes, 210 Goodhue, Owosso.
Pontiac No. 512—R. V. Henderson, 31 Allison.
Port Huron No. 300—F. G. Rauser, box 1112.
Sault Ste. Marie No. 359—L. S. Laing, 313 Amanda.
Traverse City No. 362—C. L. Davis, 616 W. Tenth.
Valley City No. 50 (Saginaw)—President, R. A. Beyer; vice-president, E. W. McArthur; financial secretary, L. H. Swart, care Courier-Herald; recording secretary, Ray Needham.

MINNESOTA.

Brainerd No. 593—C. H. Sherman, 502 Norwood.
Crookston No. 502—A. L. Berkland, care Journal.
Duluth No. 136—Augustine Murphy, care Herald.
Mankato No. 564—W. H. Cooper, 122 Lincoln.
Minneapolis No. 42—N. C. O'Connor, box 522.
Stillwater No. 432—F. C. Giossi, 404 S. Fourth.
St. Cloud No. 630—George S. Clark, 27 Fifth avenue, South.

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St. Paul No. 30—J. H. Wilson, Federation Hall.
Winona No. 246—M. J. Cheslick, 709 E. Third.

MISSISSIPPI.

Columbus No. 309—W. H. Montgomery, care Dispatch.
Jackson No. 363—T. W. Anderson, 224 North.
Meridian No. 153—T. T. Merritt, box 115.
Natchez No. 558—F. W. Koops, 505 North Pine.
Vicksburg No. 427—M. J. McAuliffe, jr., care Mississippi Printing Company.

MISSOURI.

Chillicothe No. 264—L. M. Estep, care Tribune.
Columbia No. 160—A. E. Rothwell, 1216 Walnut.
De Soto No. 513—H. W. Harris.
Hannibal No. 88—C. A. Hill, 421 Rock.
Jefferson City No. 119—President, Theo. H. Haar; financial and corresponding secretary, Edgar Hestand, 501 Madison.
Joplin No. 350—J. S. Armstrong, box 336.
Kansas City No. 80—President, F. N. Cleeton; vice-president, L. E. Goodrich; secretary-treasurer, J. M. Rhodes, box 376; office, 825 Central street.
Moberly No. 473—R. S. Cunningham, 319 Jefferson avenue.
Poplar Bluff No. 635—C. R. Hiatt, box 441.
Sedalia No. 206—J. P. Hurtt, box 153.
Springfield No. 158—B. E. Woolsey, 916 N. Grant.
St. Joseph No. 40—Charles Rhode, lock box 748.
St. Louis No. 8—J. J. Early, 408 Burlington building, 810 Olive.

MONTANA.

Anaconda No. 255—President Mark R. King; vice-president, S. B. Salisbury; financial-corresponding secretary, H. A. Denny, box 546; recording secretary, C. B. Shryock; delegates to central trades and labor council, H. A. Denny, A. A. Allburn, P. J. Coogan, John Green. Union meets first Sunday in month.
Billings No. 398—Charles T. Trott, 3521 Montana avenue.
Bozeman No. 551—J. W. Ellickson, 220 S. Eighth avenue.
Butte No. 126—F. W. Freeman, box 585.
Great Falls No. 256—A. E. Cary, box 360.
Helena No. 95—D. C. D. Moore, box 172.
Livingston No. 489—Charles M. Smith, box 1025.
Missoula No. 277—Edward Killfeather, box 363.

NEBRASKA.

Lincoln No. 209—F. H. Hebbard, 1527 Washington.
Omaha No. 190—President, K. S. Fisher; vice-president, J. C. Smith; recording secretary, G. A. Sellenthin; financial and corresponding secretary, V. B. Kinney, box 794; sergeant-at-arms, J. H. Collins.

NEVADA.

Goldfield No. 105—C. O. Glanville, box 993.
Reno No. 611—W. C. Simpson, box 251.
Tonopah No. 616—W. A. Berry.
Washoe No. 65 (Virginia City)—John Craise, box 552.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Berlin No. 640—H. M. Poley, box 325.
Concord No. 297—C. T. Allison, 22 Downing.
Manchester No. 152—William Gilmore, box 83.
Nashua No. 365—J. H. Thompson, 67 Concord.
Portsmouth No. 483—P. R. Jellison, 43 Deer.

NEW JERSEY.

Atlantic City No. 377—Frank Kay, 26 Mt. Vernon avenue.
Camden No. 132—James Myers, 2112 River ave.
Dover No. 433—H. R. Gill, 37 Union.
Elizabeth No. 150—W. S. B. Valentine, 187 Madison avenue.
Hackensack No. 642—Alfred Kastner, 13 Clinton.
Hoboken No. 323—G. H. Weston, box 33.
Jersey City No. 94—K. M. Forbes, 91 Belmont av.
Long Branch and Asbury Park No. 552—J. P. Jeffrey, 23 Fifth avenue, Long Branch, N. J.
Millville, Bridgeton and Vineland No. 607—E. P. Stewart, 626 North Third, Millville.
Morristown No. 522—J. A. Davis, 106 Western av.
Newark No. 103—President, Edward H. Ashton; vice-president, Edward D. Balentine; treasurer, Theodore Kinney; financial secretary, H. E. Vreeland, room 18, No. 189 Market street; recording secretary, L. D. Pruden; sergeant-at-arms, John S. Heun.
New Brunswick No. 307—Robert Mealey, corner Bethany and Somerset.
Newton, N. J., No. 665—L. C. McKim, 24 Woodside avenue.
Orange No. 424—J. M. Hague, 265 Park avenue.
Paterson No. 195—J. C. Sigler, 1084 Main.
Perth Amboy No. 658—P. H. Curtis, 12 McClellan.
Plainfield No. 399—L. W. Niles, Babcock building.
Princeton No. 507—Adam C. Peters, 34 Chestnut.
Rahway No. 235—Harry Gage, 43 River.
Salem No. 382—W. G. Clark, Olive.
Somerville No. 628—J. M. Lambruskin, 21 Somerset.
Trenton No. 71—W. P. Wilson, box 328.
Union Hill No. 110—R. J. Heuston, 909 Union, West Hoboken.

NEW MEXICO.

Albuquerque No. 304—Frank T. Strother, 517 East Coal avenue.
Las Vegas No. 312—S. J. Sansom, care Optic.
Santa Fe No. 405—M. Vigil, lock box 115.

NEW YORK.

Albany No. 4—President, Thomas J. Quinn; vice-president, Thomas F. Drum; treasurer, J. F. Powers; financial secretary, C. H. Maguire, 138 Colonie; recording and corresponding secretary, M. J. Sullivan, 37 Trinity Place.
Amsterdam No. 274—W. J. Meenam, 6 Blood.
Auburn No. 536—J. E. Jacobs, 10 Liberty.
Batavia No. 511—C. A. Benchley, 13 Oak.
Binghamton No. 232—H. V. Casey, 117 LeRoy.
Buffalo No. 9—W. J. McLaughlin, box 502.
Canandaigua No. 396—J. L. Johnson, 271 Gibson.
Cohoes No. 325—W. H. Smith, 76 Mohawk.
Corning No. 549—J. R. Stah, 40 W. Third.
Deposit No. 499—A. R. Armstrong, lock box 209.
Dunkirk and Fredonia No. 555—W. C. Persch, 210 Central avenue, Dunkirk, N. Y.
Elmira No. 19—E. S. Spalding, 509 West Clinton.
Fulton County No. 268—John Bordis, 26 South Main, Gloversville, N. Y.
Glens Falls No. 96—E. C. Lance, 5 Charlotte.
Hudson No. 531—E. W. Rogers, 554 Diamond.
Ithaca No. 379—F. M. Hall, 110 Monroe.
Jamestown No. 205—Gust Magnuson, 310 Barrett avenue.
Kingston No. 322—John Read, 152 Wall.
Little Falls No. 386—W. H. Nolan, 21 Ward.
Lockport No. 67—M. I. Moran, 302 N. Adams.
Middletown No. 463—Christian Walter, 10 1-2 Montgomery.
Mount Vernon No. 387—C. F. Moehring, 46 South.
Newburgh No. 305—M. K. Barrus, 21 William.
New York No. 6—J. F. Healy, 18 Chambers.
New York No. 83 (Hebrew-American)—N. Rosenauer, 1456 Webster avenue.
New York No. 131 (Bohemian)—John Hlavacek, 1399 Avenue A.
New York No. 261 (Italian)—V. Zarrelli, 21-23 Hancock.
New York No. 476 (Slavonic)—Emanuel Diamond, Lebanon street, Westchester, N. Y.
Niagara Falls No. 233—J. J. Dwyer, 1016 Main.
Norwich No. 453—B. F. Holdredge, 28 Canasawacta.
Olean No. 345—E. W. Hayden, Masonic Temple.
Oneida No. 336—J. C. Bates, 85 Elizabeth.
Oneonta No. 135—J. D. Van Dycke, 18 Pine.
Peekskill No. 269—W. K. Schwab, care Daily Union.
Poughkeepsie No. 315—A. F. Ostrander, 148 Union.
Rochester No. 15—President, Bert H. Bates; financial secretary, T. F. Moore, box 339; recording secretary, M. R. Dutton, 22 Hamilton.
Rome No. 44—N. J. Fortune, 404 N. Washington.
Saratoga Springs No. 149—J. F. Hays, 169 Lake avenue.

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Syracuse No. 55—G. W. Fitch, box 104.
Tarrytown and Ossining No. 523—William W. Lee, box 32, Scarborough, N. Y.
Troy No. 52—John L. Hartnett, 2649 Sixth ave.
Utica No. 62—A. W. Phillips, 448 Whitesboro.
Watertown No. 308—F. H. Lewis, care Re Union.
Yonkers No. 468—J. D. Hickerson, 2 Colin.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Asheville No. 263—C. W. Welborn, R. F. D. No. 1.
Charlotte No. 338—P. S. McLauchlin, 300 Mint.
Durham No. 125—J. T. Christian, 730 West Chapel Hill.
Greensboro No. 397—W. P. Turner, box 432.
Raleigh No. 54—W. C. Hufham, 215 S. Person.
Salisbury No. 625—G. Val. Harrison, 322 N. Main.
Wilmington No. 556—H. D. Stanland, 508 Princess.
Winston-Salem No. 609—J. J. Pierce, box 425.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Bismarck No. 140—F. L. Moule, 502 Third
Fargo No. 186—President, W. H. Dietrich, box 638; financial and corresponding secretary, C. A. Jordan, box 364.
Grand Forks No. 311—A. J. Tagley, room 32, Herald building.
Jamestown No. 653—Corliss Fairchild, 520 Fourth avenue, North.
Minot No. 376—Lem Wright, care Reporter.

OHIO.

Akron No. 182—Reno Sprague, 94 S. College.
Alliance No. 497—Rachael Williams, — Harrison.
Ashtabula No. 474—H. A. Mack, 197½ Prospect.
Bellaire No. 492—A. P. Deafenbaugh, 3021 Union.
Bellefontaine No. 613—Ruby Titsworth, 202 North Madriver.
Bowling Green No. 156—E. N. Grimes, 79½ South Main.
Cambridge No. 208—H. C. Callihan, box 16.
Canton No. 219—Frank J. Ballard, box 416.
Cincinnati No. 3—President, Thomas J. Donnelly; vice-president, William B. Ogden; secretary-treasurer, Robert H. Curl, rooms 17-20 Fisher block; recording secretary, Frank N. Baker. Applications committee meets first Sunday each month. Union meets second Sunday each month.
Cleveland No. 53—George E. Lee, room 1, Blackstone building.
Columbus No. 5—President, Charles E. Whitney, 703 East Long; secretary-treasurer, William E. Bird, 416 Eberly block.
Coshocton No. 364—W. J. Fitch, 750 S. Lawn av.
Dayton No. 57—President, H. G. Keuping; recording secretary, Willard Barringer, 907 River; financial and corresponding secretary, William Hudoff, 434 Forest avenue.
East Liverpool No. 318—M. R. Douglas, 164 Chester avenue.
Elyria No. 645—G. R. Kelley, 920 East avenue.
Findlay No. 260—L. C. Busch, 232 West Hardin.
Fremont No. 619—Charles R. Stoiber, 825 Franklin.
Hamilton No. 290—Earl Uttrich, 124 South D.
Lancaster No. 548—F. G. Benadum, 426 N. Broad.
Lisbon No. 257—W. G. Steele.
Lorain No. 409—W. H. Johnson, care Lorain Printing Co.
Mansfield No. 420—Howard Almy, 106 W. Fourth.
Marietta No. 280—E. J. Berry, South Fifth.
Marion No. 580—George R. Snyder, 411 N. Main.
Martins Ferry No. 383—F. R. Barr, 607 Jefferson.
Massillon No. 298—W. D. Klein, 191 Clay.
Middletown No. 487—H. W. Naegele, Nicholas Hotel.
Newark No. 69—J. A. Donahue, 56 Clinton.
Niles No. 477—Sophia A. Davis, care News.
Norwalk No. 516—May Richey, 28 East Legue.
Painesville No. 569—C. J. Higgins, 114 Courtland.
Portsmouth No. 637—L. P. Seitz, 93 West Second.
Salem No. 441—H. W. McCurdy, 48 East Seventh.
Sandusky No. 237—W. A. Ruemmele, 904 Decatur.
Springfield No. 117—W. C. Hewitt, 63 North Race.
Steubenville No. 238—C. W. Brownfield, 202 S. Fourth.
Tiffin No. 480—Ross Locke, 175 S. Washington.
Toledo No. 63—President, E. M. Stewart; vice-president, George Diebold; secretary-treasurer, H. M. Schmit, 338 Erie; recording secretary, W. S. Brown, box 17; sergeant-at-arms, W. H. Clements. Meetings fourth Wednesday of each month.
Youngstown No. 200—Charles G. Muter, box 236.
Zanesville No. 199—C. W. Dutro, 959 E. Market.

OKLAHOMA TERRITORY.

Guthrie No. 587—G. E. Dunnica, lock box 202.
Oklahoma City No. 283—O. S. Wilson, 32 East Second.
Shawnee No. 490—Frank Brown, box 67.

OREGON.

Albany No. 496—H. E. Crawford, 319 W. Third.
Astoria No. 504—W. F. Gratke, 661 Commercial.
Baker City No. 430—Ellsworth Lentz, 1515 Valley avenue.
Capital No. 210 (Salem)—Frank Jaskoski, box 175.
Eugene No. 528—W. A. Dill, 181 E. Thirteenth.
Multonomah No. 58 (Portland)—President J. J. Price; vice-president, H. L. Torrence; secretary-treasurer, Lon De Yarmond, care Oregonian; sergeant-at-arms, J. L. McCown; doorkeeper, P. P. McCully; executive committee, Will Daly, R. P. Coburn, W. C. Davis, Charles Taylor, Fred Perry; auditing committee, Bruce Laughlin, H. C. Lohmann, W. C. Harris.
Oregon City No. 541—R. M. Nims.
Pendleton No. 214—Ed Weaver, 607 Cosbie.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Allentown No. 534—C. M. Rehrig, Sixth and Walnut.
Altoona No. 240—H. E. Leader, 21½ Washington avenue.
Beaver Valley No. 250—O. F. Johndrew, 531 Thirteenth avenue, New Brighton.
Bradford No. 185—J. G. McCutcheon, box 1711.
Butler No. 415—Ed Donnell, box 365.
Carbondale No. 239—L. D. Davis, 146 S. Terrace.
Columbia No. 610—T. E. White, care Spy.
Connellsville No. 321—Edwin Towzey, box 756.
Du Bois No. 374—James M. Knapp, 115 Second.
Easton No. 258—E. R. Kutz, 328 North Eleventh.
Erie No. 77—G. E. Noble, 510 Walnut.
Franklin No. 437—Lillie A. Whiteley, 1107 Buffalo.
Greenville No. 602—L. T. Hatton, 160 Clinton.
Hanover No. 241—H. D. Lynerd, 224 Centennial avenue.
Harrisburg No. 14—C. E. Ripper, 16 S. Court ave.
Hazleton No. 401—J. N. Calloway, 50 S. Laurel.
Johnstown No. 137—Harry Hesselbein, Eighth Ward.
Lancaster No. 70—John C. Haus, 352 East King.
McKeesport No. 225—S. W. Smith, 633 Versailles avenue.
Meadville No. 181—P. P. Moyer, 782 South Grant.
New Castle No. 270—Elmer S. Mills, 212 Park avenue.
New Kensington and Tarentum No. 452—Edward Liebel, 200 West Seventh avenue, Tarentum, Pa.
Oil City No. 151—P. J. McCann, box 86.
Philadelphia No. 2—President, Alfred D. Calvert; vice-president, T. George Middleton; secretary-treasurer, Charles S. Clayton, 512 Odd Fellows Temple; sergeant-at-arms, Mendel Rabuchin; trustees, Joseph C. Gibbs, Warren Cleaver, Benjamin S. Benner. Union meets third Saturday of each month in Odd Fellows Temple, Broad and Cherry.
Pittsburg No. 7—President, C. M. Leighley; vice-president, J. M. Adams; secretary-treasurer, C. O. Lafferty, box 644; reading clerk, T. H. Dolan; sergeant-at-arms, William Schaffer; trustees, Charles J. Niblack, Eugene Merz, R. L. Zimmerman; judges of election, Dan Curten, James Cunningham, H. G. Driver. Meetings first Sunday of each month, 314-316 Fifth ave.
Pittston No. 392—T. G. Scott, 186 College, Kingston, Pa.
Pottsville No. 320—E. R. Williams, 618 Schuylkill avenue.
Reading No. 86—Ed S. Bright, 825 Weiser.

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Sayre No. 413—J. J. Morrison, 302 Chenning.
Scranton No. 112—President, M. H. Millard; vice-president, M. W. Walton; recording and corresponding secretary, C. A. Kellar, box 226; secretary-treasurer, Jay H. Eaton, box 226; sergeant-at-arms, H. Scholl.
Sharon No. 351—L. C. Crone, 84 Elm.
Stroudsburg No. 638—W. J. Huntington.
Titusville No. 289—J. J. O'Neil.
Sunbury No. 400—C. B. Lyon, 314 Front.
Uniontown No. 262—G. W. Liston, First National Bank building.
Warren No. 428—W. S. Pittman, 113 Main ave.
Washington No. 456—J. M. Lydic, box 34.
West Chester No. 466—R. F. McCormick, 509 S. Church.
Wilkes Barre No. 187—W. S. Mellick, box 136.
Williamsport No. 141—S. H. Alter, 937 Erie ave.
York No. 242—C. W. Bastian, 335 South Duke.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Manila No. 626—Frederick Power, lock box 628.

PORTO RICO.

Mayaguez No. 422—Julio Aybar, box 35.
San Juan No. 478—Rafael Alonso, box 807.

RHODE ISLAND.

Newport No. 295—M. L. Vincent, 25 Clinton ave.
Pawtucket No. 212—W. H. Bussey, 106 West ave.
Warwick No. 662—I. F. Chase, box 1, Arctic, R. I.
Providence No. 33—William Abell, 93 Abbott.
Woonsocket No. 245—A. W. Gleason, 51 Collins.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Charleston No. 43—A. D. Sassard, box 504.
Columbia No. 34—J. P. Selby, 1428 Taylor.
Greenville No. 385—R. L. Chandler, 919 Hampton avenue.
Spartanburg No. 341—Jerry Black, box 384.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Aberdeen No. 654—H. R. Searle.
Deadwood No. 636—H. F. Sofge.
Huron No. 561—Emma E. Cawood, box 317.
Lead No. 498—C. T. Martin, care Register.
Pierre No. 562—A. L. Thorne, box 172.
Redfield No. 655—F. W. Basford, care Press.
Sioux Falls No. 218—F. T. George, 607 South Dakota avenue.

TENNESSEE.

Bristol No. 426—Ralph Crossman, box 20.
Chattanooga No. 89—John O'Brien, 820 Georgia avenue.
Clarksville No. 436—W. J. Binkley, 212 Forrest.
Jackson No. 24—C. T. Russell, 132 Stoddert.
Knoxville No. 111—Robert Smith, care Sentinel.
Memphis No. 11—President, W. S. Wells; vice-president, J. C. Caruthers; secretary-treasurer, Horace Johnson, box 103; recording secretary, E. C. Brookshire; fund trustee, W. H. Johnson.
Nashville No. 20—President, A. E. Hill; vice-president, O. J. Thrasher; financial and corresponding secretary, H. J. Loser, Grantland avenue, Waverly Place; recording secretary, Ira Boylin; treasurer, W. H. Jordan; sergeant-at-arms, A. G. Bostick; auditing committee, J. A. Aul, T. J. Dougherty, J. Eagan; chairman business committee, O. J. Thrasher.

TEXAS.

Abilene No. 494—J. W. Daniel, box 52.
Austin No. 138—President, C. L. Leache; secretary, W. L. Holland, lock box 414.
Beaumont No. 339—A. Marchbanks, box 974.
Cleburne No. 303—Lonnie Adams, box 123.
Corsicana No. 234—Eugene Birdsall, 903 West Ninth avenue.
Dallas No. 173—Z. M. Duckworth, 170 Second av.
Denison No. 333—F. R. Lawhon, box 414.
Denton No. 646—S. M. Richardson, care Record and Chronicle.
El Paso No. 370—H. B. Lawson, box 852.
Ennis No. 641—M. M. Hamlin, box 148.
Fort Worth No. 198—President R. E. McLeary; recording secretary, Marvin D. Evans; secretary-treasurer, C. H. Smith, box 167.
Galveston No. 28—President, G. H. Slater, care Tribune; secretary-treasurer, G. H. Kunz, 1606 Tremont street; executive committee, C. W. Galloway, J. Sandilands, James Prendergast, A. C. Williams, B. L. Appleby.
Greenville No. 509—A. A. Clark, box 231.
Houston No. 87—J. S. Swope, 1720 Jackson.
Marshall No. 572—W. A. Adair.
Mineola No. 482—A. J. Soule.
Palestine No. 472—W. E. Langston, lock box 222.
San Angelo No. 559—Ed. S. Clark.
San Antonio No. 172—E. G. Koerps, 706 Montana.
Sherman No. 471—W. S. McCaulley, care Courier.
Tyler No. 404—J. S. Lee, care Tyler Printing Company.
Waco No. 188—P. A. Richards, box 637.

UTAH.

Ogden No. 236—Thomas Chatland, box 325.
Park City No. 590—W. A. Raddon, box J.
Salt Lake City No. 115—A. Thompson, box 474.

VERMONT.

Barre No. 402—Philip Ellis, care Daily Times.
Burlington No. 346—W. H. Deshaw, 18 Decatur.
Montpelier No. 384—M. E. Mack, 19 First avenue.
Rutland No. 326—C. E. Allen, 10 Elm.

VIRGINIA.

Lynchburg No. 510—B. H. Wear, 210 Harrison.
Newport News No. 353—T. B. Verell, 634 Twenty-ninth.
Norfolk No. 32—E. F. Moore, box 192.
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PROOFROOM NOTES.

The address of Miss N. J. Roberts, corresponding secretary of the Chicago Society of Proofreaders, is No. 427 West Monroe street. It was wrongly given in my last correspondence in THE JOURNAL.

An operator the other night encountered the quotation, "Tithe of mint, anise and cummin." He made it read, "Tithe of merit, arise and commune." It would be a good idea for all printers and proofreaders to familiarize themselves with the Bible. It would help them professionally as well as, perhaps, spiritually.

Operators who would scorn to make a one-letter division do not scruple to divide on one figure, especially in compounds, as 4-foot rule, 6-foot fence. It is radically wrong.

HENRY RUSH BOSS.

A SUGGESTION.

I have become very much interested in the talk which is going the rounds in regard to organizing the country printer. I believe it is a movement that could and should be pushed on to success. I have, for the past two years, worked almost entirely in country offices in this state, and nearly all of them work nine hours, Saturdays included, and pay on an average from $12 to $15 per week. If the country printers were organized I feel confident they could secure the eight-hour day and an advance of $3 and $5 per week.

I would suggest, as a way to bring them into the fold, that all subordinate unions send out circular letters to the country printer, stating the fact that a universal movement was on foot for the eight-hour day and an advance in wages, and invite him to come into the circle to better his own conditions.

I believe such a movement would prove very effective, not only in swelling our numbers, but in helping our country brothers.

Printing business in Boise is picking up, and quite a number of subs are marked up for ad and job work.

E. C. Caton, formerly a member of No. 271, but who has been fingering the keyboard in Portland for about a year, has returned to Boise and has a six-day situation at the Statesman office. Mr. Caton is one of the most effectual workers for the cause of unionism there is anywhere in the west, and all members were glad to see him return.

All the boys here seem to have the skating rink fever, in fact, nearly "the whole damn family" of union "prints" are at the skating rink during the afternoon or evening. J. N. FLOYD.

Boise, Idaho.

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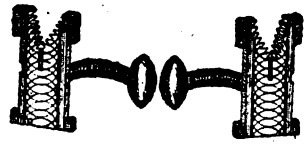

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